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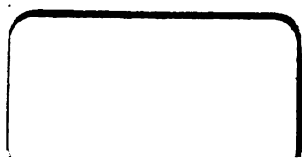
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**PRESS.**







# THE PANJABI DICTIONARY

PREPARED BY

**MUNSHI GULAB SINGH & SONS,**

*Under the patronage of the Punjab Government.*

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*Of Amritsar.*

IN BEHALF OF

**THE PANJAB TEXT BOOK COMMITTEE.**

**Printed by:**

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To

J. SIME, Esq., LL.D.,

*Director of Public Instruction, Punjab,*

WHOSE GENUINE INTEREST IN, AND WARM DEVOTION TO, THE CAUSE OF  
EDUCATION ARE GRATEFULLY APPRECIATED  
IN THE PUNJAB,

THIS BOOK IS MOST RESPECTFULLY

DEDICATED

BY THE PUBLISHERS.

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## P R E F A C E .

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In 1841 the Ludhiana Mission sanctioned the compilation of a Punjábí Dictionary, and in 1849 a prospectus with a specimen page of the Dictionary was issued, and in 1854 the book was published under the supervision of the late lamented Revd. Dr. Newton. After some years the Punjábí Dictionary was out of print.

In 1884 Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, the then Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, was of opinion that a new Punjábí Dictionary should be prepared. "The Ludhiana Dictionary was almost wholly confined to the dialect spoken at the place, was meagre in every respect, and was out of print." The Ludhiana Mission was not ready to undertake the publication of a revised and enlarged edition. The Punjab Government, in its letter No. 203, dated 4th June, 1884, asked the late Munshi Harsukh Rai, Proprietor of the *Koh-i-Nur* Press, to bring out a revised and enlarged Dictionary, and promised to encourage the venture by purchasing copies of the book, and granting a bonus,—both aggregating in value to Rs. 5,000,—on the condition that the book met with the full approval of the Punjab Text-Book Committee.

Sir Charles Aitchison, the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, was inclined to think that in the new book it would be advantageous to give as full a representation as possible of the Punjábí dialects, and not confined to those prevalent in the country round Amritsar and Jullundur only; and that the forms of speech met with in Multán, the Bar country and Rawalpindi should be adequately treated. The new book has been prepared according to the directions of the Punjab Government, and brought out under the supervision of the Text-Book Committee. The specimen pages, which were submitted to that body by Munshi Harsukh Rai, first of all in May 1886, were closely scrutinised. After the form and arrangement of the book had met with the approval of the Committee, the first sixteen pages were submitted to it for examination. Every page of the book was shown to the Committee before it was printed off. The first three letters of the alphabet were not yet completed, and the work was still in its early stage when Munshi Harsukh Rai died, and in April 1891 the Government transferred the work to us. Dr. J. Sime, Director of Public Instruction, took a personal interest in the work, and instructed us to finish it as quickly as possible what had been already delayed very long. We had to order large quantities of new type in order to expedite the printing.

Our thanks are due to Bhai Maya Singh, the Compiler; to the Proprietors of the Ludhiana Mission Press for making use of their Dictionary; to the late Mr. E. O'Brien for his very full and excellent Glossary of the Multání dialect; to Malak Tulsi Ram of Multán, Lala Dhani Ram of Rawalpindi, and Bhai Kahan Singh of Baluchistan for their help in supplying us with new materials; to the Rev.

E. Guilford, who was so kind as to offer to read the proofs, and whose help in the early stages of preparation was particularly valuable; to Dr. H. Martin Clark, who has seen almost the whole book through the press; to Mr. J. Wilson, M.A., Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur, who very kindly looked over 72 pages of the book; to Messrs. W. Bell and J. Campbell Oman, the late and present Secretaries of the Punjab Text-Book Committee, and to Lala Kunj Behari Thapar, the Assistant Secretary of the Committee, who always returned the proofs sent to the Committee punctually and passed them for printing; to Bhai Gurmukh Singh, Sardar Dharm Singh, and Pandit Bhanu Datt, members of the Committee, who looked after the Punjābī section of the proofs at one stage or other of the work; and last, though not least, to Mr. Williams, the Superintendent of our English Press, who has worked hard in seeing the book through the Press. Mr. Maconachie's excellent book, the *Agricultural Proverbs*, and the *Gazetteers* and *Settlement Reports* of the several Punjab Districts, which constitute a veritable mine of historical, statistical, ethnographical, agricultural, geographical, and other useful information, proved very useful to us, and our warmest acknowledgments are due to the authors or writers of these valuable publications.

MUNSHI GULAB SINGH AND SONS,  
*Proprietors, Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.*

## INTRODUCTION.

The chief feature of the present work is as full a representation as possible of all the Punjáb dialects spoken between the Jumna and the Indus. In addition to the dialects spoken in the central districts, the forms of speech met with in Multán, Rawalpindi, &c., have been adequately treated. Words and idioms peculiar to the several professions and tribes, many of which constitute the very pith of the Punjábí language, have been carefully collected and adequately dealt with. The every-day language of the cultivating classes as well as agricultural terms are also given in the Dictionary, and will be of help to those whose duties bring them into contact with the people. The well-known literary works in the language are not written in the dialects spoken by the people, and it is the words comprised in the latter that have been treated at great length. In order to know all about the people we have to know the language they ordinarily express themselves in in their daily life and work.

The book contains many words which belong to Medicine, and particularly to Botany. These have been explained at some length. The use and significance of idiomatic words have been illustrated by quotations from the every-day speech of the people, from their songs, love-stories, poetry, ballads, and legends.

The Dictionary includes all words which are of Sanskrit, Hindí, Persian, or Arabic origin, but which now form part of the Punjábí as spoken in the Province. These have been treated in more or less detail as occasion arose. Where different forms of the same word are to be explained, and where they have no equivalent expression in Hindustaní or Hindí, they are treated at length.

It may be mentioned here that great care has been taken to determine the derivations and roots of a large number of such words as have been corrupted from the Sanskrit, Hindí, Persian, and Arabic. The words of the present Dictionary are arranged according to the English Alphabet. This arrangement will give every facility to those who know little Gurmukhí or nothing of Gurmukhí Alphabet. To make the work useful to scholars and to ensure correctness of pronunciation the principal words are given also in Gurmukhí.

It remains now to mention something about the form of the language. The Province comprehends a great variety of tribes, which in most cases differ in languages or dialects in common use. According to the native proverb, a change of dialect is perceptible at every twelve *kos*, and experience verifies the assertion. The *Punjábí* consists of three distinct dialects, the *Multání*, the *Pothohári* and the *Pahári*.

The geographical distribution of the languages prevailing in the Punjab is as follows :—

*Hindí*.—Rohtak, Dehli, Karnal, Gurgaon, south Hissar, south Umballa.

*Punjabí proper (a)*.—Amritsar, Lahore, Gujranwala, part of Gujrat, Sialkot, Gurdaspur, Jullundhar, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Ferozpur, north Umballa, north Hissar.

(b) *Multání*.—Multán, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Montgomery, Dera Ghazi Khan, and southern part of Dera Ismail Khan and the Native State of Bahawalpur.

(c) *Poṭhohárl*.—Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Shahpur, part of Gujrat, part of Hazara, and Cis-Indus Bannu.

(d) *Pahárl*.—Kangra, Simla, Jammu, and those portions of Hoshiarpur, Sialkot, Umballa, Gujrat, Jhelum, and Rawalpindi which border on the hills.

*Pashto*.—Peshawar, part of Hazara, Kohat, Trans-Indus Bannu.

The *Punjabí* is akin to its sister *Hindí*, both being derived from the Sanskrit and the Prakrit. It contains many Sanskrit, *Hindí*, Persian and Arabic words, but has a large vocabulary of its own. For *Hindí* and *Pashto* the student can consult the Dictionaries of those languages.

For the form of the *Punjabí* Proverbs it is sufficient to give an extract from Mr. Maconachie's Agricultural Proverbs. "The form of the *Punjabí* Proverbs is generally, as elsewhere, a rhyme. Other characteristics are alliteration, a jingling rhyme inside the line, and occasionally a pun. Sometimes the rhyme extends to more than two lines, but rarely to more than three in succession; and it is an interesting point as affecting the precise sound of the letters concerned that a word ending in *r* will not seldom be made to rhyme with one ending in *l*; *khet* again is put to rhyme with *bhed*. The commonest form perhaps of metre is a succession of trochees, but a characteristic and very interesting variation is given in such proverbs as *beṭ, ná taṅ ná peṭ*, where the first line of the rhyme consists of a single word of one syllable, *beṭ*, while the second line has four syllables, *ná taṅ ná peṭ*, giving great rhythmical effect as well as added emphasis of meaning."

The most popular form of literature in poetry is *Bait, Sur, Dophás*. Whenever a gathering takes place for pleasure or for work they sing *Surán* in the *Májhá* or *Dophás* in *Multán*, and *Baits* generally in cities. One man sings a *Sur, Bait* or *Dophás*, another man answers with another *Sur, Bait* or *Dophás*. The subjects of these *Suráns, Baits, Dophás* are the joys and pains of love, separation from the loved one. *Baits* and *Dophás* have two lines.

It will be interesting here to show distinctions in the parts of speech of *Punjabí* and its branches, *Multání* and *Poṭhohárl*. *Poṭhohárl* and *Multání* differ from pure *Punjabí* in having most of their inflections different from it and from each other. At the same time, they have many in common with *Punjabí*. The case endings of the genitive *dá, dí, de* in *Punjabí* are the same in *Multání*, but in *Poṭhohárl*, *ní* in singular and *nán* in plural. In *Multání* the ablative takes the affix *on* or postposition *kanún*. The dative in *Multání*, on the other hand, uses the case affix *kún*, which is distinct from the *Punjabí* *nún*.



In *Multānī* the Pronouns are, on the whole, like *Punjabī* except that *aśā* (we), *tusā* (you), are used instead of *Punjabī* *aśā* *tusā*, but there is a distinction in Pronouns in the *Poṭhohārī*, which is as follows :—

FIRST PERSON SINGULAR.				
<i>Punjabī.</i>			<i>Poṭhohārī.</i>	
G. <i>Merā</i>	.	.	.	<i>Mārhā</i>
D. <i>Mainūn</i>	.	.	.	<i>Mekī.</i>
Ab. <i>Maithon</i>	.	.	.	<i>Mārhē kolon.</i>
FIRST PERSON PLURAL.				
G. <i>Asāddā, sādā</i>	.	.	.	<i>Sārhā.</i>
D. <i>Asānūn, sānūn</i>	.	.	.	<i>Sānūn.</i>
Ab. <i>Asānte, sādē kolon</i>	.	.	.	<i>Sārhē kolon.</i>
SECOND PERSON SINGULAR.				
G. <i>Terā</i>	.	.	.	<i>Tuhārdā.</i>
D. <i>Tainūn</i>	.	.	.	<i>Tukī.</i>
Ab. <i>Taithon</i>	.	.	.	<i>Tuhārdē thon.</i>
SECOND PERSON PLURAL.				
G. <i>Tusāddā, tuhāddā</i>	.	.	.	<i>Tuhārdā.</i>
D. <i>Tusān, tuhānūn</i>	.	.	.	<i>Tusānūn.</i>
THIRD PERSON SINGULAR.				
G. <i>Uhdā, uhā</i>	.	.	.	<i>Usān, usān.</i>
Ab. <i>Uhte</i>	.	.	.	<i>Uskī, uhkī.</i>
THIRD PERSON PLURAL.				
D. <i>Unhān nūn</i>	.	.	.	<i>Unhān kī.</i>

Instead of the Indefinite Adjective Pronoun, Instrumental case, *kisne*, in *Poṭhohārī*, *kusne* is used. There is the following distinction between the Interrogative Pronoun of pure *Punjabī* and *Poṭhohārī*.

SINGULAR.		
N. <i>Kauṅ</i>	.	<i>Kuṅ.</i>
G. <i>Kihdā, kisdā</i>	.	<i>Kusdā.</i>
PLURAL.		
D. <i>Kinhān nūn</i>	.	<i>Kunhān nūn.</i>

In *Multānī* the verb differs from *Punjabī* and *Poṭhohārī* in the form of the Infinitive, which in *Punjabī* and *Poṭhohārī* ends in *nā*, and in *Multānī* in *n*.

<i>Panjabī and Poṭhohārī</i>	.	<i>Karnā</i>	To do.
<i>Multānī</i>	.	<i>Karan</i>	To do.

The *Present Participle* in *Punjabī* is formed by adding *dā* to the root of the verb, as *kardā*, from *karnā* (doing). With verbs whose roots end in vowels, it inserts the nasal between the root and *dā*, as *jāndā* (going). *Multānī* forms the *Present Participle* of neuter verbs and of verbs whose roots end in a vowel, like *Panjabī*, as *marāddā*,

# INTRODUCTION.

(dying); *kháddá* (eating). Transitive verbs insert *en* between the root and *ddá*, and shorten the vowel of the root if long, as *máran* (to beat); *mareddá* (beating). In *Poṭhohárrí* the *Present Participle* is formed by adding *he* to the Infinitive, as *karnáhe* (doing). The *Present Participle* of the Passive voice is formed by adding *éndá* to the root, being shortened if long.

	Active.	Passive.	Present Participle Passive.
<i>Multánní</i>	. <i>Máran</i> , to beat	. <i>Márrjan</i> (to be beaten).	<i>Márrndá</i> (being beaten).
<i>Punjábbí</i>	. <i>Márrndá</i> , to beat	. <i>Márrjándá</i> (to be beaten).	<i>Márríd jándá</i> (being beaten).

The Future in *Multánní* and *Poṭhohárrí* is peculiar to themselves, and resembles neither *Punjábbí* nor *Hindí*. Intransitive verbs form the future by adding the following terminations to the roots. The difference between *Poṭhohárrí* and *Multánní* in this respect is that *sán* of 1st person singular is also the same as in 1st person plural in *Poṭhohárrí*, but in *Multánní* it changes.

<i>Poṭhohárrí.</i>				
<i>Singular</i>	. 1st person	. <i>Sán</i>	. <i>Márrsán</i>	. I will die.
	. 2nd person	. <i>Sen</i>	. <i>Márrsen</i>	. Thou wilt die.
	. 3rd person	. <i>Sí</i>	. <i>Márrsí</i>	. He will die.
<i>Punjábbí.</i>				
<i>Singular</i>	. 1st person	. <i>Márrúngá</i>		. I will die.
	. 2nd person	. <i>Márrégá</i>		. Thou wilt die.
	. 3rd person	. <i>Márrégá</i>		. He will die.
<i>Poṭhohárrí.</i>				
<i>Plural</i>	. 1st person	. <i>Sán</i>	. <i>Márrsán, márrsán</i>	. We will die.
	. 2nd person	. <i>So</i>	. <i>Márrso</i>	. You will die.
	. 3rd person	. <i>Sin</i>	. <i>Márrsin</i>	. They will die.
<i>Punjábbí.</i>				
<i>Plural</i>	. 1st person	. <i>Márréngé</i>		. We will die.
	. 2nd person	. <i>Márróge</i>		. You will die.
	. 3rd person	. <i>Márrárange</i>		. They will die.

In *Multánní* and *Poṭhohárrí* Transitive verbs form the future by adding *esán* to the root and shortening the vowel of the root if long.

<i>Multánní, Poṭhohárrí.</i>	<i>Punjábbí.</i>
<i>Márrésán</i>	. <i>Márrúngá</i> . I will beat.
<i>Márresen</i>	. <i>Márrégá</i> . Thou wilt beat.
<i>Márrésí</i>	. <i>Márrégá</i> . He will beat.
<i>Márrésán</i>	. <i>Márrárange</i> . We will beat.
<i>Márreso</i>	. <i>Márróge</i> . You will beat.
<i>Márrésin</i>	. <i>Márrárange</i> . They will beat.

In *Multánt* and *Pořhohárt* the future passive is formed by adding *ísáŋ* to the root, the vowel of which, if long, is shortened.

*Multánt* and *Pořhohárt*.

*Punjdábt*.

<i>Márisáŋ.</i>	. <i>Márid jáwáŋgá.</i>	. I will be beaten.
<i>Márisen.</i>	. <i>Márid jáwegá.</i>	. Thou wilt be beaten.
<i>Márist.</i>	. <i>Márid jádegá.</i>	. He will be beaten.
<i>Márisáŋ.</i>	. <i>Máre jáwáŋgá.</i>	. We will be beaten.
<i>Márist.</i>	. <i>Máre jáoge.</i>	. You will be beaten.
<i>Márisin.</i>	. <i>Máre jánge.</i>	. They will be beaten.

In *Punjdábt*, *Pořhohárt* and *Multánt* the *Past Participle*, whether active or passive, is formed by adding *id* to the root, as *márid*, beaten.

#### THE SCHEME OF TRANSLITERATION.

The mode of transliteration which is adopted throughout the work is as follows :—

उ	O	o	व	DH	đh
अ	A	a	न	N	n
इ	E	e	त	T	t
स	S	s	थ	TH	th
ह	H	h	द	D	d
क	K	k	ध	DH	dh
ख	KH	kh	न	N	n
ग	G	g	प	P	p
घ	GH	gh	फ	PH, F	ph, f
ङ	Ń	ñ	ब	B	b
च	CH	ch	ड	BH	bh
छ	CHH	chh	म	M	m
ज	J	j	य	Y	y
झ	JH	jh	र	R	r
ञ	Ń	ñ	ल	L	l
ट	T	t	व	W	w
ठ	TH	th	ळ	R	r
ड	D	d			

## INTRODUCTION.

*Vowels.*

ਅ	A	a	ਏ	E	e
ਆ	Á	á	ਐ	AI	ai
ਇ	I	i	ਓ	O	o
ਈ	Í	í	ਔ	AU	au
ਉ	U	u	ਅੰ		ਃ
ਊ	Ú	ú	ਆਂ		ਃ

## ABBREVIATIONS.

- A. for Arabic.  
 H. „ Hindí.  
 K. „ Kangra or *Pahárí*.  
 M. „ *Multání*.  
 Nat. „ Natural.  
 Ord. „ Order.  
 P. „ Persian.  
*Pot. Pot.* for *Poṭhohárá*.  
*c. w.* for Construed word.
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# PANJABÍ DICTIONARY.

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ABBARWÁHÁ

Á आ (1)—Come, an imperative of *v. n.*  
*आवा* (2)—The sound with which singers begin their music.

ÁB आब *s. m. f. (P.)* Water, *Gúláb*, rose-water; splendour, elegance, brilliancy, dignity; lustre (in gems), temper (of steel, &c.), edge, sharpness (of a sword, &c.):—*áb-dāṇá*, *s. m.* Provision, drink and food:—*áb-dār*, *a.* Brilliant, polished, of good water (as gems), well tempered (as steel):—*áb-dārī*, *s. f.* Brilliancy (of gems), temper or polish (of steel), sharpness (of a sword):—*áb-hayāt*, *s. m.* Water of life; immortality; a fabulous spring hidden from human eyes:—*áb-kār*, *s. m.* A distiller or seller of spirituous liquors:—*áb-ḥāṭ*, *s. f.* The business of a distiller; a tavern; liquor shop; a duty on the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors; exercise:—*áb-khorá*, *s. m.* A parrow-mouthed earthen or metal vessel used for drinking out of, a cup for drinking water; a goblet:—*áb-ná* or *áb-nā*, *s. m.* The perpendicular tube of *huggá* on which the *chilam* is fixed.

ABÁD अबाद *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Abád*. Cultivated, peopled, inhabited, pleasant; full of buildings and inhabitants; and in composition in the sense of city or village, as *Wazīrábád*, the city of *Wazīr*:—*abád honá*, *v. n.* To be cultivated and inhabited:—*abád karná*, *t. a.* To build, to cultivate, to make a place inhabited and populous:—*abád rahíná*, *t. n.* To be happy and prosperous.

ABÁDÁN अबादान *a. (P.)* Synonymous with *Abád*.

ABÁDÁNÍ अबादानी *s. f. (P.)* A habitation; a cultivated; populous, pleasant place; populousness, prosperity.

ABÁDÍ अबादी *s. f. (P.)* Synonymous with *Abádání*.

ABAJ अबज *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ajab*. See *Ajab*.

ABAKDABAK अबक दबक *s. f.* Reproving, chiding, rebuking severely.

ABÁSÍ अबामी *s. f.* Gaping, yawning:—*abási dūṇí* or *laṇṇí*, *v. n.* To gape to yawn.

ABASS अबस *a. (S.)* Without choice helpless, powerless.

ABÁ अबा *s. m., voc.* Father. O Father! Also used by children in the time of weeping or crying instead of *abá*, Oh God!

ABBAL अबल *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Arval*. First, prior, foremost, chief, greatest, highest, best, excellent;—*s. m.* The first or earlier part, beginning;—*ad.* At first, in the beginning, in the first place or instance.

ABBARWÁH } अबबदाह  
 ABBARWÁHÁ } *Uṭṭhāḍ*. अबबदाह

ਉੱਠਣਾ *v. n.* To start up suddenly; *i. q.* *Ubbarwáḥá*.

**ABBHAR ਅੱਭਰ** *s. m.* Payment of revenue without produce of land ; *c. w.* *bharrā*.

**ABBHYĀGAT** *s. m.* ਅੱਭਯਾਗਤ }  
**ABBHYĀGATAN** *s. f.* ਅੱਭਯਾਗਤਣ }  
 Sanskrit *Abhyāgat*. *lit.* arrived. A visitor, a stranger, an ascetic ; a faqir (*bhikharī*) who travels from one place to another as a beggar.

**ABBHYĀS** ਅੱਭਯਾਸ *s. m.* Sanskrit *Abhyās*. Practice, study, the frequent repetition of a thing in order to fix it in the memory :—*jog-abhyās*, *s. m.* The practice of *Jog* (abstract contemplation) in order to attain union with the Supreme Being.

**ABBHYĀSAN** ਅੱਭਯਾਸਣ *s. f.* } (S.)  
**ABBHYĀSĪ** ਅੱਭਯਾਸੀ *s. m.* }

Studious, one who is well practised in reading :—*jog abhyāsī*, *s. m.* *f.* One who is well practised in *Jog* (abstract contemplation) in order to attain union with the Supreme Being.

**ABDHŪT** ਅੱਬਧੂਤ *s. m.* }  
**ABDHŪTŪ** ਅੱਬਧੂਤਣੀ *s. f.* } (II.)

A Hindu *faqīr* or devotee who worships Shiva or any other god, neglects the ceremonies of religion, and goes naked or clothed having the body smeared with ashes.

**ABDŪMĀNNĀ** ਅਬਦੁਮਾਨਾ *s. m.*  
 Obscene or abusive song by women at weddings ; *c. w.* *bolā*.

**ABEJĀR** ਅਬੇਜਾਰ *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bezār*. Displeased, angry, out of humour, (*vul.*) sick.

**ABER** ਅਬੇਰ *s. f.* (S.) Being out of time, delay ; *i. q.* *Awer*.

**ABERE** ਅਬੇਰੇ *ad.* (S.) Late ; *i. q.* *Awere*.

**ABETABE** ਅਬੇਤਬੇ *s. f.* (H.) Saying oh thou ! an expression of scorn.

**ABGAT** ਅਬਗਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apagat*. A miserable state, perdition :—*abgat marā*, *v. n.* To die without fulfilling certain religious ordinances.

**ABHĀG** ਅਭਾਗ *s. m. or f.* (S.) Misfortune, ill-luck, calamity ;—*a.* Unfortunate ; destitute.

**ABHĀGĀ** ਅਭਾਗਾ *s. m.* }  
**ABHĀGAN** ਅਭਾਗਣ *s. f.* } An unfortunate, destitute person ;—*a.* Unfortunate.

**ABHAGAT** ਅਭਗਤ *s. f.* (S.) Want of devotion ; irreligion ; want of faith ; unbelief, impiety ; disregard, indifference, inhospitableness.

**ABHĀGĪ** ਅਭਾਗੀ *a.* (S.) Unfortunate, unlucky, ill-starred ; destitute ;—*s. m.* An unfortunate or unlucky wight.

**ABHAGTAN** ਅਭਗਤਣ *s. f., a.* (S.)  
 An irreligious woman ; indifferent.

**ABHAI** ਅਭੈ *a.* Sanskrit *Abhaya*. Free from fear, undaunted, courageous, bold ; secure, safe ;—*s. m.* Fearlessness.

**ABHAKKH** ਅਭੱਖ *a.* Not eatable, unlawful, forbidden ; wrong.

**ABHAṆḠ** ਅਭੰਗ *a.* (S.) That which cannot be broken, (a title of God).

**ABHĀO** ਅਭਾਉ } *s. m.* (S.) Non-ex-  
**ABHĀW** ਅਭਾਵ } istence ; extinction, annihilation ; disappearance ; absence ; want, poverty.

**ABHARAM** ਅਭਰਮ *s. m., a.* (S.) Without doubt ; without credit, respect or character ; not to be relied upon.

**ABHAU** ਅਭੌ *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Abhaya*. See *Abhai*.

**ABHED** ਅਭੇਦ } *a.* (S.) Open, mani-  
**ABHET** ਅਭੇਤ } fest, without dis-  
**ABHEW** ਅਭੇਵ } tinction or separa-  
 tion ; indistinguishable, having no difference ; indivisible.

**ABHMĀN** ਅਭਮਾਨ *s. m.* Sanskrit *Abhimān*. High opinion of one's self, self-conceit, haughtiness ; vain-glory, overweening.

ABHMĀNAN ਅਭਮਾਨਣ *s. f.* } (S.)  
 ABHMĀNĪ ਅਭਮਾਨੀ *s. m.* }

A proud, haughty, self-conceited, arrogant, high minded person.

ABHMĀNTĀ ਅਭਮਾਨਤਾ } *s. f.*  
 ABHMĀNTĀĪ ਅਭਮਾਨਤਾਈ }  
 (S.) Pride, arrogance.

ABHRŪN ਅਭਰੂਨ *s. f.* A slight swelling; a tumour.

ĀBHŪ ਆਭੂ *s. m.* Unripe wheat or barley roasted in the ear. Also *Ābhū*.

ABHULL ਅਭੁੱਲ *a.* Unerring.

ĀBĪ ਆਬੀ *a. (P.)* Aquatic, watery; moist, humid; having much water, being well watered, (as a country); having the colour of water, watery blue, light blue.

ABJŪKĀ ਅਬਜੀਉਕਾ *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Upājīvikā*. Livelihood, subsistence, means of living; victuals; food.

ABKĀ ਅਬਕਾ *s. m.* Fear, dread of a superior.

ABKĀ DABKĀ ਅਬਕਾਦਬਕਾ *s. m.* Snubbing and rebuking severely. See *Ābak dabak*.

ABNĀSĪ ਅਬਨਾਸੀ *a.* Sanskrit *Abināśī*. Exempt from loss or decay; indestructible, imperishable, eternal, immortal, everlasting; safe, entire, (a title of God).

ABRĀ ਅਬਰਾ *s. m. (P.)* The outer fold of a double garment, (opposed to *Āstar* or lining of a cloth).

ABRAK ਅਬਰਕ *s. m. (A.)* Talc, mica.

ABRĪ ਅਬਰੀ *s. f. (P.)* A kind of thick or shining paper variegated or marbled (paper);—*a.* Clouded, mottled; having the appearance and colour of clouds.

ABRO ਅਬਰੋ } *s. f.* Corruption of the  
 ABRŪ ਅਬਰੂ } Persian word *Ābrū*.

Honour, character, reputation; rank, dignity:—*ābro utārūḍ*, *v. a.* To drag down the character and reputation (of); to abuse, to vilify; to commit an indecent assault (upon):—*udhe-kol huṅ kī rihā hai, ābrū laī baiḥā hai*. He hasn't a farthing left, his dignity is all he sits in.

ĀBŪ ਆਬੂ *s. m.* See *Ābhū*.

ABŪJH ਅਬੂਝ *a. (S.)* Not comprehending, unintelligent, stupid; void of or deficient in understanding or sense; unintelligible.

ĀBYĀNNĀ ਆਬਯਾਨਾ *s. m. (P.)* Water revenue. In the Multan district Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per *Jhilār* collected in *Kharīf*.

ACHĀCHET ਅਚਾਚੇਤ } *ad. (M.)*  
 ACHALCHET ਅਚਲਚੇਤ } Suddenly, unawares:—*achāchet hik dādhi sohāṭrī trimat ā nikatī*. Suddenly a very beautiful woman came out.—Story of the Four Fools.

ACHALL ਅਚੱਲ *a.* Sanskrit *Achal*. Immoveable; firm, fixed; stationary, stagnant; established, settled;—*s. m.* A mountain as *Himāchal*, *Himālaya* mountain.

ACHAMBHĀ ਅਚੰਭਾ *s. m. (H.)* Wonder, astonishment; a prodigy, strange and new matter;—*a.* Rare, wonderful.

ACHĀNAK ਅਚਾਣਕ } *ad.*  
 ACHĀN-CHAKK ਅਚਾਣਚੱਕ } Unex-  
 ACHANCHET ਅਚਣਚੇਤ } pect-

edly, unawares; suddenly, all of a sudden; all at once; unwillingly, unconsciously:—*oh tān achān-chakk-ī-margiyā hai*. He died unexpectedly.

ACHANḌ ਅਚੰਡ *a. (S.)* Dull, not sharp, incapable of being sharpened, rough; of dull understanding; untaught; not passionate.



**ACHAR ਅਚਰ** *a. (S.)* Immoveable; fixed, stationary; inanimate:—*char achar, s. m. f.* Things animate and inanimate; the whole world; organic and inorganic nature.

**ACHÁR ਅਚਾਰ** } *s. m. (S.)* Manner

**ÁCHÁR ਆਚਾਰ** } of life, conduct, behaviour; common practice; custom, usage; an established rule of conduct, religious observances; essential rites and ceremonies; pickles:—*uhdā achār bharishṭ ho giyā hai.* His manner of life is abominable.

**ACHÁRAJ ਅਚਾਰਜ** *s. m.* Sanskrit *Acharyá.* A spiritual guide or teacher, especially one who invests the student with the sacred thread, instructs him in the Vedas and the mysteries of religion; a great Pundit; a master of science; the title affixed to names of learned men; a sect of *Brahmans* who perform the obsequies of the dead.

**ACHÁRI ਅਚਾਰੀ** } *s. m. (S.)* A

**ÁCHÁRÍ ਆਚਾਰੀ** } strict observer of religious ceremonies; one who fulfils the regulations and ordinances of religion; a devotee; pious, holy man; a fanatic;—*a.* Fit for pickles, in a state fit to be made into pickles.

**ACHARJ ਅਚਰਜ** *s. m.* Sanskrit *Ashcharya.* Wonder, admiration; an extraordinary event, miracle; a prodigy, astonishment;—*a.* Astonishing, wonderful, surprising.

**ACHARJAN ਅਚਰਜਣ** *s. f.* } A person

**ACHARJÍ ਅਚਰਜੀ** *s. m.* } who performs wonders and miracles.

**ACHARN ਅਚਰਨ** } *s. m. (S.)* Manner

**ÁCHARN ਆਚਰਨ** } of life; conduct, deportment; custom, usage; practice, institute; religious observance.

**ACHÁRWANT ਅਚਾਰਵਣਤ** *s. m.* }

**ÁCHÁRWANTÍ ਆਚਾਰਵਣਤੀ** *s. f.* }

A person of virtuous conduct; a strict observer of religious ceremonies; a devotee; pious, holy person.

**ACHCHANCH ET ਅੱਚਣਚੇਤ** *ad.*  
See *Achának.*

**ACHCHAWÍ ਅੱਚਵੀ** *s. f.* Restlessness; *c. w. lagguṭ.*

**ACHCHHÁ ਅੱਛਾ** *a. (H.)* Good; serviceable; useful; fit; excellent; nice, fine; sound; hale; healthy; salubrious (as climate); genuine, pure, unadulterated; pleasant, pleasing, agreeable, amiable, kind, benevolent, humane; virtuous, righteous; well-behaved; clever, skilful (workman); proper, suitable, fitting; favourable, propitious; lucky, fortunate; happy; prosperous; reasonable, moderate, cheap; fertile, productive (soil);—*ad.* Well, correctly, properly, nicely; finely; opportunely; yes, very good, very well, all right; granted, true; quite right;—*exclam.* Well! very good! very well! how fine! well done! bravo! capital! all right!—*achchhe achchhe, s. m.* The good, superiors, great men; men of birth, rank or learning:—*achchhi tarah* or *achchhi tarah ná!*, *ad.* Well, properly, carefully, in a fitting manner, suitably; abundantly, as one could wish, satisfactorily; adequately:—*achchhe ton achchhá.* The best of all; the very best;—*achchhá karnd, v. a.* To do good; to do well or right; to make (one) well, to restore to health, to heal, to cure:—*achchhá lagguṭ, v. a.* To be pleasing, agreeable, or palatable, to please; to appear pretty or becoming, to look well; to become, benefit, suit; to afford pleasure; to derive pleasure or enjoyment, to enjoy, to relish, to have a good effect, to prove beneficial, to benefit:—*achchhá honá* or *hojánd, v. n.* To become or get well, to recover; to be healed or cured; to be in good health:—*achchhá tán nán Khudá yá Parmeshar dá hai.* The name of God only is excellent or righteous. This idiom is used when it is intended to show the weakness of human nature.

**ACHCHHAR ਅੱਛਰ** } *s. m.* Corrupt-

**AKKHAR ਅੱਖਰ** } ed from the

Sanskrit word *Akshar.* A letter of the alphabet character:—*bidh mátd* or *bidhátá* *de achchhar* or *akkhar.* Predetermination; fate, destiny; the hand of destiny.

ACHCHOWÁIN ਅਚੋਵਾਈ *s. f.*  
Restlessness.

ACHCHUT ਅਚੁਤ *a. (S.) lit. Fixed.*  
Incorruptible, eternal, immortal;—*s. m.*  
An epithet of God.

ACHET ਅਚੇਤ *a. (S.)* Out of (one's)  
mind or senses, senseless; careless, in-  
cautious.

ÁCHHÁ ਆਛਾ *a.* Corrupted from  
*Achchhá.* Good, well.

ACHHAI ਅਛੈ } *a.* Not liable to decay ;  
AKHAI ਅਖੈ } imperishable, everlast-  
ing.

ACHHÁR ਅਛਾਰ *s. m. (M.)* Corrupt-  
ed from *Uchhár,* The cloth spread over  
the corpse of a Muhammadan when car-  
ried to the grave. It is usually given  
to the grave-digger as his wages:—  
*kabar kutte dí achhár mashrá dá.* A dog's  
grave and a biercloth of silk and cotton.  
—Proverb used of anything out of place.

ACHHED ਅਛੇਦ *a. (H.)* Indivisible, not  
to be broken.

ACHHINDÁ ਅਛਿੰਦਾ *a.* Dear, darling,  
beloved; impertinent.

ACHHOH ਅਛੋਹ } *a. (H.)* Untouch-  
ACHHÚH ਅਛੂਹ } ed, unsusceptible  
of defilement from touch; of so rapid a  
motion as to elude the touch of any one.

ACHHÚHT ਅਛੂਹਤ *a. (H.)* Not cap-  
able of being defiled by touch.

ACHPAL ਅਚਪਲ *a. (H.)* Restless,  
uneasy, agitated, impatient; unsteady,  
wavering; irresolute; variable, inconstant,  
fickle, wanton, giddy, skittish; active,  
swift, brisk, sprightly, playful, frisky,  
vivacious; inconsiderate; careless; unruly,  
refractory, restive, headstrong, self-will-  
ed, obstinate, perverse, wayward.

ACHPALÁÍ ਅਚਪਲਾਈ *s. f. (H.)*  
Restlessness, inconstancy, playfulness,  
wantonness, &c.

ÁD ਆਦ *s. m.* Sanskrit *Adi.* Begin-  
ning, commencement, starting point; first,  
prior, primary, primæval:—*ád-ant, s. m.*  
The first and the last; the beginning and  
the end; from head to foot; throughout:  
—*ádjugád, a.* From eternity; eternal  
(an attribute of God):—*ádpurkh, s. m.*  
A title of God; the first cause; the First  
Being.

ÁD ਆਡ *s. f.* A garden aqueduct; a  
screen, shelter, protection; crookedness,  
a line across the forehead:—*ád khálqá*  
or *akhálan, v. a.* To clear the watercourse.

ADÁ ਅਦਾ *s. f. (P.)* Grace, beauty;  
elegance; graceful manner; charm, fasci-  
nation; amorous signs and gestures;  
blandishments, coquetry; habit;—*(A.)*  
The act of bringing to completion; ac-  
complishment, performance, (of obliga-  
tions); fulfilment; payment or discharge  
(of debts):—*ád hójdá or hónd, v. n.* To  
be paid, to be discharged (of a debt), to  
be fulfilled (an obligation):—*ád karná,*  
*v. a.* To pay, to liquidate, to discharge,  
to fulfil, to perform, (spoken of debts  
and obligations); to coquet:—*ád pai*  
*jáyá, or páiyá, v. n.* The forming of a  
habit.

ÁDÁ ਆਡਾ *s. m.* Protection, shelter.

ADAB ਅਦਬ *s. m. (A.)* Respect, de-  
ference, honour; discipline, training; good  
manners; courtesy, politeness; urbanity;  
—*adab karná, v. a.* To respect, to behave  
politely.

ADAL ਅਦਲ *s. m. (A.)* Justice, equity,  
rectitude; *c. w. karná.*

ÁDAL ਆਦਲ *a.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Adil.* Just, equitable, up-  
right, sincere.

ADÁLAT ਅਦਾਲਤ *s. f. (A.)* Justice,  
law, equity; a court of law, justice or  
judicature; a tribunal, bench:—*adálat*  
*ghar, s. m.* A court-house:—*adálat karná,*  
*v. n.* To administer or dispense justice,  
to exercise judicial powers; to judge, to  
try a suit at law.

ADH ਅਢ *s. f. (M.)* A main irrigation channel.

ADHAK ਅਧਕ *a. Sanskrit Adhik.*  
More, greater, abundant, excessive, additional, augmented;—*ad.* Exceedingly, abundantly; greatly, very; in excess (of), too much; too great; over and above; in addition to; besides;—*s. f.* A diacritical mark (—) placed over the left side of a letter to denote a reduplication of sound:—*adhakkon, s. f. (in geom.)* An obtuse angle; *c. w. adhak karná.*

ADHAM ਅਧਮ *a. (S.)* Mean, vile, contemptible; very low; inferior; low, humble, wretched;—*s. m.* A low person; a vile wretch; the meanest or most unworthy person; a great sinner, offender:—*adham udhárā, s. m.* An epithet of the Deity (as He who gives support or salvation to the lowest and most unworthy.)

ADHÁN ਅਧਾਨ } *s. m. (S.)* Pregnancy,  
ÁDHÁN ਆਧਾਨ } conception:—*garbh*  
*adhán, s. m.* A ceremony performed on the first indication of pregnancy; one of the *sanskáras* or essential rites of Hinduism.

ADHÁR ਅਧਾਰ } *s. m. (H.)* Food,  
ÁDHÁR ਆਧਾਰ } aliment, victuals;  
support, nourishment, taking a light repast; satisfaction, comfortable state of mind, assurance, sufficiency:—*ik pal dí sharmidgi sáre dín dá adhár.* A moment's shame, a day's food, i. e., by shamelessly demanding food for a moment, one gets his nourishment for a whole day, (a sarcasm on the shameless); a patron, a supporter; *c. w. hóuá.*

ADHARM ਅਧਰਮ *s. m. (S.)* Irreligion, unrighteousness; impiety; crime, sin, immorality, wickedness, iniquity, injustice.

ADHARMAN ਅਧਰਮਣ *s. f.* } An irre-  
ADHARMÍ ਅਧਰਮੀ *s. m.* } ligious  
or wicked person;—*a.* Unrighteous, impious; immoral, iniquitous, sinful, unjust, heartless, cruel; deprived of caste.

ADHARMTÁÍ ਅਧਰਮਤਾਈ *s. f.*  
Unrighteousness, wickedness, &c.

ADHELÁ ਅਧੇਲਾ *s. m. (M.)* Half a pice.

ADHER ਅਧੇੜ *s. (H.)* Middle aged, just past the prime of life, (applied most frequently to women).

ÁDHÍ ਆਧੀ *s. f.* A half.

ÁDHIL ਆਧਿਲ *s. f. (M.)* A half, a share in a well.

ADHÍN ਅਧੀਣ } *a. (S.)* Humble,  
ÁDHÍN ਆਧੀਣ } subject, submissive,  
obedient, dependent, obsequious, docile, meek, lowly:—*par adhíṁ suḥṣe sukh náh.* One dependent upon another is not happy even in dream.

ADHÍNTÁÍ ਅਧੀਣਤਾਈ *s. f. (S.)*  
Humility, subjection, obedience, dependence, obsequiousness, submissiveness, meekness, servility.

ADHKÁR ਅਧਕਾਰ *s. m. (H.)* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Adhikár.* Authority, power; jurisdiction, rule, extent of dominion, a kingdom, office, appointment, possession, proprietorship; inheritance; right, title, privilege:—*adhkár dēḡá, r. a.* To give authority (to), to authorize; to invest with power or authority; to confer a right; to appoint:—*adhkár rakkhēḡá, r. a.* To have authority; to have a right or claim; to hold an office or appointment:—*adhkár karná, r. n.* To exercise authority, to administer, to govern, rule, control, &c.:—*adhkár milēḡá, v. a.* To obtain an office or appointment, to be invested with power or authority, to obtain a title.

ADHKÁRAN ਅਧਕਾਰਣ *s. f.* } Cor-  
ADHKÁRÍ ਅਧਕਾਰੀ *s. m.* } rupt-  
ed from the Sanskrit word *Adhiká-rí.* A proprietor, sovereign, ruler, an owner, one possessing authority (absolute or derived), right, title, privilege; one empowered; heir, agent.

ADHLĀPĀ ਅਪਲਾਪਾ } *s. f. (M.) A*  
 ADHLĀPI ਅਪਲਾਪੀ } contract  
 ADHLOPI ਅਪਲੇਪੀ } by which  
 a person becomes owner of half a well and half of an estate ; *e. g.* :—A sinks a well in B's land, clears the jungle, and brings the land under cultivation. A becomes proprietor of half the land and B of half the well. The estate, consisting of the well and land attached, becomes the property of A and B in equal shares. A is said to take and B to give *adhḷāpi*. Sometimes (especially in lands near rivers, where wells are not necessary) clearing the jungle and bringing the land under cultivation confer proprietorship of half or less, though a well is not sunk.

ADHMŪL ਅਪਮੂਲ *s. m.* Noise, uproar, disturbance ; *c. w.* *machāunā* or *chukhṇā*.

ADHNA ਅਢਣਾ *v. a. (M.) To*  
 rub, to shampoo (the abdomen with oil, &c.)

ADHORAN ਅਧੋਰਨ } *v. a. To un-*  
 ADHORNĀ ਅਧੋਰਨਾ } stitch, rip, unstring.

ADHRĀJ ਅਧਰਾਜ *s. m.* Sanskrit *adhirāj*. A sovereign, an emperor, a superior lord, a suzerain, lord paramount :—*mahārāj Adhrāj, s. m.* King of kings, emperor.

ADHRAK ਅਧਰਕ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *adrak*. Fresh or undried ginger :—*bān-lar kī jāne adhrak dā savād*. What does the monkey know of the taste of ginger, *viz.*, a low person cannot appreciate a noble sentiment.

ADHRAṆḠ ਅਧਰੰਗ *s. m.* Sanskrit *adhaṅg*. Palsy, paralysis, hemiplegy.

ADHRAṆḠ-GAṆ ਅਧਰੰਗਣ *s. f.* }  
 ADHRAṆḠGĪ ਅਧਰੰਗੀ *s. m.* }  
 (*H.*) One who is struck with the palsy, a paralytic.

ADHRAS ਅਧਰਸ *s. m.* A kind of thin cotton cloth.

ADHRĀTĀ ਅਧਰਾਤਾ *s. m.* Night-blindness.

ADHSĀLĪ ਅਧਸਾਲੀ *s. m. (K.) A*  
 person taking the landlord's share of grain and paying half the revenue.

ADHŪRĀ ਅਧੁਰਾ *a. (H.) Half ready,*  
 half done, half dressed, immature (as a foetus, &c.) ; unfinished, defective ; weak, feeble ; helpless ; *c. w.* *adhūrā karnā* or *rahṇā*.

ADHŪT ਅਧੂਤ *s. m.* } Cor-  
 ADHŪTANĪ ਅਧੂਤਣੀ *s. f.* } rupted  
 from the Hindi word *Abdhūt*. See *Abdhūt*.

ADHUĀR ਅਧੁਆੜ }  
 ADHWAR ਅਧਵਾੜ } *s. m.* The  
 half of a thing, generally applied to a bottle of small size ; one side of leather, or a piece of cloth.

ADHYĀRĀ ਅਧਯਾਰਾ *s. m.* See *Addhyārā* in *Addh*.

ADIST ਅਦਿਸਟ *a. Sanskrit adriśhṭ*.  
 Invisible, unseen ;—*s. m.* Unforeseen danger, fortune, fate.

ADITTH ਅਭਿਠੱ *a. A, not, dīṭh, seen*.  
 Invisible, unseen ; *i. q.* *Andīṭh*.

ADKAR ਅਦਕਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *adrak*. Fresh ginger ; *i. q.* *Adhrak*.

ADLĀ BADLĀ ਅਦਲਾ ਬਦਲਾ *s. m.* }  
 ADLI BADLI ਅਦਲੀ ਬਦਲੀ *s. f.* }  
 (*H.*) Exchange, alteration :—*adlī badlī karnā, v. a.* To exchange, to barter, to confuse, displace :—*adlā badlī karnā, adal dā badal karnā, adlā badlī lainā, v. a.* To take revenge ; *i. q.* *Adal badal*.

ADLI ਅਦਲੀ *a.* Just, equitable, upright. See *Adālātī*.

**ADLÚN ਅਡਲੂਨ** *s. m. (M.)* The reservoir or hole into which water from a well falls out of the *nisár* before passing into the *ád* or watercourse. Also called *kládá* or *olú*.

**ĀDMI ਅਦਮੀ** *s. m. (A.)* A descendant of Ādam; a human being (man or woman), individual, people:—*ādmī anj dā kīrá hai*. Man is the worm of grain, viz, man cannot live without food, or is wholly dependent upon nourishment and food; adult; a sensible, or honest man:—*ādmī nahīn mildā*. An honest man is scarce; servant, attendant:—*terā ādmī kithe hai?* Where is your servant?—*ādmī banāunā, v. a.* To humanize, civilize; to teach manners:—*ādmī honā* or *hojāunā, v. n.* To become a man, attain to manhood; to become civilized, learn manners, &c.

**ADNĀ ਅਦਨਾ** *a. (A.)* Inferior, little, low, mean; a person of no consequence:—*adnā lambardār, s. m.* Inferior *lambardār* (headman of a village):—*adnā mālūk, s. m.* Inferior proprietor.

**ADOL ਅਡੋਲ** *a. (H.)* Immovable, fixed, unshaken; steady.

**ADRAK ਅਦਰਕ** *s. m. (H.)* Fresh ginger; *i. q. Adhrak.*

**ADRAS ਅਦਰਸ** *s. m.* A kind of cloth; lining of the cloth. See *Andras.*

**ADRASSĀ ਅਦਰਸਾ** *s. m.* A kind of sweetmeat made of rice, flour and sugar. See *Andrassā.*

**ADUAIN ਅਦੁਆਇਣ** } *s. f. (H.)*

**ADWAIN ਅਦਵਾਇਣ** } A bed-

**ADWĀN ਅਦਵਾਣ** } cord, a cord inserted in the foot of a bedstead to tighten the bottom; *i. q. Dany* or *Paind.*

**ADÚL ਅਦੂਲ** *s. m. (A.)* Declining, refusing, disobeying:—*adúl hukmī* or *hukam adúlī, s. f.* Disobedience to a positive order, receding, deserting, returning:—*adúl hukam hojāunā* or *hojī, v. n.* To be refused, to be rejected, to be disobeyed:—*adúl hukam karnā, v. a.* To refuse, to reject, to disobey.

**AFĀT ਅਫਾਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *áfāt* (pl. of *áfat*). Evils, calamities, misfortunes, dangers; Satan, devil, evil spirit, mischievous imp.

**ĀFAT ਅਫਤ** *(A.)* Evil, calamity, misfortune, danger; trouble, difficulty, disaster; pest, plague:—*áfāt vichh phas-ṭā* or *phas-jōṭā, v. n.* To be involved in misfortune, trouble; to be overwhelmed, with misery, affliction, &c.; to be entangled in difficulties:—*áfāt ṭunā, v. n.* To be overtaken by any calamity; to be smitten by Divine wrath.

**AFĪM ਅਫੀਮ** *s. f. (H.)* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *ahiphen*. Opium:—*afim denā, v. a.* To give opium; to poison, kill by poison.

**AFĪMAN ਅਫੀਮਣ** *s. f. (H.)* An  
**AFIMI ਅਫੀਮੀ** *s. m.* } opiumeater.

**AFLATÚN ਅਫਲਾਤੂਣ** } *s. m. (A.)*  
**AFLATÚN ਅਫਲਾਤੂ** } Plato

(so called by the Arabs), the renowned Greek philosopher; an epithet applied to a boaster:—*Afl-ṭún dā bachchā, s. m.* A person of overweening pride; an arrogant, disdainful man.

**AFRĀDAFRĪ ਅਫਰਾਦਫਰੀ** } *s. f.*

**AFRĀTAFRĪ ਅਫਰਾਤਫਰੀ** } Insurrection, confusion, revolution, consternation, alarm; *c. w. paṇī.*

**AFRĀON ਅਫਰਾਓਂ** } *a. Surplus,*  
**AFROĪ ਅਫਰੋਈ** } *superfluous;*  
**AFROIN ਅਫਰੋਈਂ** } *worthless, useless.*

**AFRĪ ਅਫਰੀ** } *intj. Corrupted*  
**AFRIN ਅਫਰੀਣ** } *from the Persian*  
**AFRIN ਅਫਰੀਂ** } *word áfrin. Bravo!*  
*well done;—s. m. Praise, applause; c. w. karnā.*

**AFSOS ਅਫਸੋਸ** *s. m. (P.)* Sorrow, lamentation, concern, vexation, grief, regret; —*intj.* Ah! alas! ah me! what a pity! —*afsos duna, karna, khana, v. n.* To feel regret, sorrow, to regret, to grieve, sorrow, sigh, to lament, bemoan; to take to heart; to express sorrow or regret (for); to feel or express pity (for).

**IFTABA ਆਫਤਾਬਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A water jug of brass or copper with a spout.

**AFUAH ਅਫੁਆਹ** } *s. f. (A.)*  
**AFWAH ਅਫਵਾਹ** } (pl. of *fauh*,  
*lit. months.*) Rumour, doubtful news, fame, report: —*afwah udhna, v. n.* To be spread (rumour).

**AG ਆਗਾ** *s. m. or f.* The tape of the sugarcane; fire.

**AGAD ਅਗਦ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *a'qd*. A knot; the marriage knot, marriage; a compact, agreement; *i. q. Aakd*.

**AGADH ਅਗਾਧ** *a. (S.)* Bottomless, unfathomable, very deep: —*agam agadh par brahm so; jo jo kahe so mukta ho.* Unattainable, unfathomable is that supreme Brahman; whoever utters (his name) is emancipated.

**AGAHAN ਅਗਾਹਾ** *ad.* Before, forward, ahead, in front. Also *Gahan*.

**AGAL BAGAL ਅਗਲ ਬਗਲ** *ad. (H.)* Aside, from side to side, near at hand, at one's side: —*agal bagal rakkhna, v. a.* To put one aside or away, put on one side.

**AGAM ਅਗਮ** *a. (S.)* Impassable, inaccessible, impervious, bottomless, deep, unfordable, unaccomplishable, incomprehensible; unlimited, unbounded.

**AGAMM ਅਗਮੰ** *s. m.* Sanskrit *agam*. Futurity, secrecy, something unknown, a future event; a Hindu Scripture dictated by Mahadeva; a shastra containing spells and incantations; a shastra or work on occult science; in (law) a voucher or document: —*agamm buchchna or vachchna, v. n.* To determine the future, to foretell, to prophesy: —*agamm bakti or vakti, s. m.* Foreteller, predictor;

one who tells the doctrines of *agam*: —*agam biddya or viddya, s. f.* The art or science of foretelling: —*agamm gyan, s. m.* The knowledge of secret and future events: —*agamm gyanan or gyan, s. f.* or *m.* A prophet or prophetess; one who knows or predicts future events, a prognosticator.

**AGAN ਅਗਣ** *s. f. (H.)* Sanskrit *agni*. Fire; the fire of the stomach; the digestive faculty, appetite: —*agan bin, s. m.* A kind of fireworks, a fire arrow; a term in astrology: —*Agan-bol, s. m.* A steamer: —*agan hom or hotar, s. m.* Sacrifice by fire, burnt sacrifices, offering, oblations to fire: —*agan kund, s. m.* Fire pit, a hollow for kindling fire in.

**AGAN ਅਗਾ** *conj.* But, nevertheless.

**AGANH ਅਗਾਂਹ** } *ad.* Before, forward,  
**AGANHAN ਅਗਾਂਹਾਂ** } in front: —*Aganah hona, v. n.* To go before, to go on; to go away; *i. q. Agahna*.

**AGANT ਅਗਣਤ** *a.* Sanskrit *agant*. Innumerable, incalculable.

**AGAR ਅਗਰ** *s. m. (H.)* Sanskrit *agras*. Aloe-wood, a kind of fragrant wood.

**AGAR BAGAR ਅਗੜ ਬਗੜ**

**AGARAM BAGRAM ਅਗੜਮ ਬਗੜਮ** } *s. m.*  
*(H.)* Trifling employment or talk, trifles, trash; —*a.* Promiscuous; composed of odds and ends; mixed.

**AGARE ਅਗੜੇ** *ad.* Before, ahead:

**AGARI ਅਗੜੀ** *s. f. (H.)* The rope or chain used for tying a horse's head or forefeet; the front; the forepart; forefeet; —*ad.* Before, forward, in front, onward; further on: —*agari picchhari, s. f.* The front and heel ropes with which a horse is fastened.

**AGAS ਅਗਾਸ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *akāś*. The sky, the firmament, the heavens; space; air; the fifth element of the Hindus, more subtle than air, æther: —*agas-bel, s. f.* The name of a vine or creeper (*Cuscuta reflexa*) that grows on trees not having its roots in the ground. For further information see *Akās*.

**AGAST ਅਗਸਤ** *s. m.* A thing formed of paper, somewhat after the fashion of an umbrella, and turned constantly over the head of a bridegroom, as part of the marriage ceremony; *i. q.* *Sargast*.

**ĀGAT ਅਗਤ** *s. f. (H.)* Sanskrit *āgati*. Coming, arrival, income; attention, kind treatment, entertainment, courtesy, respect, consideration:—*āgat bhāgat, s. f.* Attention, a kind reception, entertainment:—*āgat bhāgat karnā* or *karnī, v. a.* To entertain, to show attention, (a friend):—*āgat honā, v. n.* To be received:—*āgat karnā, v. a.* To receive (money &c.):—*āgat painā, v. n.* To be acceptable (a present, &c.)

**AGĀŪ ਅਗਾਊ** } *s. m. (H.)* A fore-  
**AGĀUN ਅਗਾਊ** } runner, a leader,  
a guide;—*a.* Going before, previous, prior;—*ad.* Beforehand, in advance, before:—*agāū jānā, v. n.* To go before, to go out to meet or receive any one:—*agāū denā, v. n.* To give in advance, to give as an earnest.

**ĀGE ਅਗੇ** *ad. (H.)* See *Agge*.

**AGEDE PICHEDE ਅਗੇਡੇ ਪਿਛੇਡੇ**  
*ad.* See *Aggar pichchhāṛ* or *Agge pichchhe* in *Agge*.

**AGERE ਅਗੇਰੇ** *ad.* Before, in front.

**AGET ਅਗੇਤ** *s. f.* Doing a thing before the proper time.

**AGETA ਅਗੇਤਾ** } *a.* Being before  
**AGETARE ਅਗੇਤਰੇ** } the proper time;  
premature.

**AGG ਅਗ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *āg*. Sanskrit *agni*. Fire, flame; heat, excessive heat; (met.) anger, passion; love, lust, hatred, jealousy; intense hunger;—*a.* Very hot, irritable, sharp, quick; scarce and dear; high-priced (*agg de mull* or *bhā*):—*agg bhabolā honā, v. n.* (Corrupted from *āg babulā honā*) To be enraged:—*agg bhakhāunā* or *sulgāunā, v. a.* To inflame; to excite sedition; to foment quarrel clandestinely:—*agg bharkāunā, v. n.* To be stirred, blown or kindled (fire); to be inflamed, excited, roused:—*agg bhar-*

*kāunā* or *bālā, v. a.* To inflame; stimulate, excite:—*agg bujhānā* or *bujhāunā, v. a.* To extinguish a fire; to quench one's thirst, satisfy hunger, lust, appetite, &c.; to appease a tumult, to settle a quarrel, to still resentment:—*agg bujhānā, v. n.* To be put out (fire), to be quenched or satisfied (thirst or hunger, &c.):—*agg denā, v. a.* To apply the fire, to burn a Hindu corpse:—*agg lagāunā, v. a.* To apply fire (to), set on fire; to burn, consume; to kindle the fire of strife, sow dissension, make mischief, cause a quarrel, create a disturbance; to inflame, to excite, enrage:—*agg laggnā, v. n.* To take fire, to be enraged, to be very hungry:—*agg lain nūn āunā, v. n.* To come to get fire, spoken of a friend who goes to visit another, and leaves him quickly:—*agg lain āunā, ghar wālā ban-baiḥnā, v. n.* To come to get fire and become owner of the house; it is said of a person who gets possession of anything without any kind of privilege and right, or it is said of a person who comes for a certain purpose, and becomes successful in another, or of a person, who comes to take a part of a thing, and becomes the owner of the whole:—*agg lā ke pāni nūn bhajgnā, v. a.* (lit. to set on fire and run for water.) To play tricks, to deceive; to pretend to appease a quarrel, which one has purposely excited:—*agg lā tamāshā dekhgnā* or *vekhnā, v. a.* (Lit. to set fire to a house and enjoy the sight.) To raise disturbance, foment a quarrel or do mischief simply to enjoy the fun:—*agg lāunā, v. a.* To set fire to, to inflame; to enrage, to raise disturbance:—*agg painā, v. n.* To be very hot, to feel the burning (of heat, grief, hunger, &c.):—*agg pāni dā vair honā, v. n.* To be completely antagonistic as fire and water are; natural antagonism, mortal enmity:—*agg phūknā* or *phūke jgnā, v. n.* To feel great heat (in the stomach) to be greatly excited, enraged, transported with rage:—*agg nūn phūk mārā, v. a.* To blow or stir the fire; to blow the coals:—*agg varhnā, v. n.* To rain fire, (applied to the extreme heat of the sun or to a hot fire of canon or musketry in battle):—*agg vichh pāni pāunā, v. a.* See *agg bujhānā*.

**AGGĀ ਅਗਾ** *s. m.* The front; fore part; foreground; the front (of the body); the private parts (of the body); the first



charge or assault; the future; the time to come, the morrow, hereafter:—*aggá bhári honá*, v. n. (lit. to be heavy in front.) To be pregnant:—*aggá bhári karná*, v. a. To commit sins:—*aggá dhakná*, v. a. To cover the private parts of the body:—*aggá mára jáná*, v. n. To have no descendant in future:—*aggá marná*, v. a. To attack or strike in front:—*aggá picchhá*, s. m. The private parts of the body; the cloth forming the fore and back part of a *jámá* from the neck to the waist:—*aggá picchhá dekhná* or *vekhná*, v. a. To look before and after; look all around; to be careful or cautious:—*aggá picchhá sochná*, v. n. To think about, deliberate, consider:—*aggá raur picchhá chaur*. Fast run fast lose, (the more haste the less speed).

**AGGALWANDHI ਅਗਲਵਾਂਦੀ** *ad.*  
Before, from before.

**AGGAR ਅਗਰ** *s. m. (S.)* The forepart of a thing;—*a.* Prior, first.

**AGGAR PICHCHHAR ਅਗਰਪਿਚੜ** *ad.*  
Before and after.

**AGGE ਅੱਗੇ** *ad.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *áge*. Before, in front, in the presence of, confronting; opposite, facing; in view, in sight; in the time; in advance; foremost; fore, beyond, onward, further, further on, more, more than this; in further; next in time or place, there, afterwards; thereupon, after that; formerly, in former times; already;—*prep.* Before, beyond:—*agge agge*, *ad.* (emphat. of *agge*.) In advance, before; ahead, later on, by and by, hereafter;—*agge áuná*, v. n. To come forward, come in sight; to advance, approach, draw near; to confront, face, defy, challenge; to come between, to interfere; to come to pass, happen, occur, befall, betide, to come upon (retributively); to reap what one has sown; to come to light, be discovered, —*agge dhar lainá*, v. n. To get before, to place, lay or put before; to cause (one) to go before, keep (one) in sight; to put forward; to outstrip, to surpass, to pass (as a horse in a race):—*agge honá*, v. n. To go before, advance:—*agge karná*, v. n. To bring forward; set forth; to place, sit or lay before one, to present:—*agge láuná*, v. a. To bring forward, advance, to bring before:—*agge*

*lagg challná*, v. n. To go before, to be defeated:—*agge nikálná* or *nikal jáná*, v. a. To pass, or go before, to pass one:—*agge picchhe*, *ad.* One after another, successively, in succession, in a line; before and behind; front and near; in the absence of; behind; one's back; again:—*agge picchhe challná*, v. n. To move in a line or row; to follow one after the other:—*agge rakhná*, or *sull lainá*, v. a. To throw one under, to subdue, to place or lay before:—*agge ton halná*, v. n. To give way, go back:—*agge vadh jáná*, or *vadhná*, v. n. To go before, advance, go forward, ahead, to go forward to meet and escort a visitor; surpass, exceed; to challenge:—*agge vekh ke challná*, v. n. To walk looking before; to go with the eyes open; to be careful:—*agge vekhná*, v. n. To look before, keep the eyes open, take care; to look the future.

**AGGION ਅਗਿਓਂ** } *ad.* Beforehand,  
**AGGON ਅੱਗੋਂ** } before; previously;  
in anticipation; from before.

**AGGYA ਅਗਿਆ** *s. f. (S.)* A command, order, instruction, direction; permission, leave; authority, edict:—*ággýá bhang*, *s. f.* Disobedience, insubordination:—*ággýá kár*, *a.* Subject, obedient to orders:—*ággýá kári*, *s. f.* Obedience:—*ággýá karná*, v. a. To give orders, to command; to instruct, direct, to permit, allow:—*ággýá mán*, *a.* Subject, obedient to orders:—*ággýá man-ná* or *vichch rahná*, v. n. To obey, submit:—*ággýá pálná*, v. n. To continue to obey orders for a length of time:—*ággýá patrá*, *s. m.* Written order or authority, warrant, edict:—*ággýá vichch láuná*, v. a. To bring under authority; control, to obey:—*ággýá vichch rakhná*, v. a. To keep under authority, i. q. *Agýá*.

**AGGYAN ਅਗਿਆਨ** *s. m. (S.)* Ignorance, especially ignorance of divine things; foolishness, folly, stupidity.

**AGGYANAN ਅਗਿਆਨਣ** *s. f.* } (*H.*)  
**AGGYANI ਅਗਿਆਨੀ** *s. m.* }

An ignorant person, one who has not the knowledge of God;—*a.* Unknowing, foolish, thoughtless, inconsiderate; i. q. *Agýáni*.

**AGGYANTAI ਅਗੰਯਾਨਤਾਈ** *s. f.*  
Ignorance, foolishness, folly.

**AGH ਅਘ** *s. m. (M.)* The price current, the market price :—*agh bhannan*, *v. n.* To fix (lit. to break) the price current :—*kanyā kiya agh bhanni hai?* What was the price fixed for wheat ?—*agh mārṇā*, *v. a.* To reduce the current price.

**AGHĀLAN ਅਘਾਲਣ** } (*M.*) *v. a.* To  
**AGHĀLNĀ ਅਘਾਲਣਾ** } rise; *i. q.*  
*Hangālanā.*

**AGHARĀ DUGHARĀ ਅਘੜਾ ਦੁਘੜਾ**  
*a.* Fat, partly rough, unseemly.

**AGHARĀN ਅਘੜਣ** *s. f.* A high-minded woman, one jealous of her honour.

**AGHARĪ ਅਘੜੀ** *s. m.* A person of high spirit, one jealous of his honour.

**AGHARPUNĀ ਅਘੜਪੁਣਾ** *s. m.* High-mindedness, jealousy of one's honour.

**AGHĀWAN ਅਘਾਵਨ** *v. a. (M.)* To fetch a good price. From *agh*, the price current :—*jaindī khārī aghāve un kūn bār karan nāl kiya hai?* Why should he whose standing crop sells well trouble himself to prepare heaps of cleaned corn ?—*Proverb.*

**AGLĀ ਅਗਲਾ** *a. (H.)* Prior, preceding, former, the foremost, the first, late, recent; old, belonging to a past age or time; other, second, next, coming.

**AGLERĀ ਅਗਲੇਰਾ** *a. (The month)*  
After the next, more, additional

**AGLERĪ ਅਗਲੇਰੀ** *a. Fem. of Aglērā*

**AGLĪ ਅਗਲੀ** *a. Fem. of Aglā.*

**AGLĪ ਅਗਲੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A piece cut from an arundinaceous plant, like sugarcane or *jowār*, from one knot to another, for eating.

**AGMĀN ਅਗਮਾਨ** *s. m.* One who goes before, a guide.

**AGOCHAR ਅਗੋਚਰ** *a. (S.)* Imperceptible, unseen, unknown, invisible; independent (Supreme Being).

**AGOLNĀ ਅਗੋਲਣਾ** *v. a.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *agorṇā*. To watch; take care of.

**AGRĀHEJĀNĀ ਅਗਰਾਹੇਜਾਣਾ** *v. a.*  
To be seized, to be hindered, to be encompassed with trouble or debt.

**AGRĀHUNĀ ਅਗਰਾਹੁਣਾ** *v. a.* To get before and hinder one's progress, to prevent, to press a demand (especially in case of debt), to seize.

**AGRAM BAGRAM ਅਗੜਮ ਬਗੜਮ**  
*s. m.* Trifling employment, or talk; trifles, trash; *i. q.* *Agar bagar.*

**ĀGŪ ਅਗੂ** *s. m. (H.)* A guide, leader;—*ad.* Forward, before, ahead, heretofore :—*āgū painā or lainā*, *v. n.* To go before to flatter, to wheedle.

**AGWĀHĀ ਅਗਵਾਹਾ** } *s. m.* A guide,  
**AGWĀN ਅਗਵਾਨ** } a leader.

**AGWĀRĀ ਅਗਵਾਰਾ** *s. m.* } (*H.*) The  
**AGWĀRĪ ਅਗਵਾਰੀ** *s. f.* } front, the  
fore part; the space in front of a house; a guide :—*agwārī bhannanī or lainī*, *v. a.* To gush, to show the teeth (as a tiger); to gape, to yawn.

**AGYĀN ਅਗਯਾਨ** *s. m. (S.)* See *Aggyān.*

**AGYĀNĪ ਅਗਯਾਨੀ** *s. m. (H.)* See *Aggyānī.*

**ĀH ਅਹ** *pron.* This.

**ĀH ਅਹ** *s. f. (P.)* A sigh :—*āh karṇī khānī, mārṇī*, *v. a.* To sigh :—*ad.* Yes;—*intj.* Alas!;—*pron.* This.

**ĀHĀ ਅਹਾ** *v. n. (M.)* "Was" is the third person singular and masculine of an aorist of a substantive verb the rest of which is lost :—*sayad āhā mukhtār tihān vichh pesh Alī Gohar de.* The Sayad was agent for them in Ali Gohar's presence. Story of *Saifal* :—*luhchī āhī lak kūṣ nīkal gāmb.* She wished for a slim waist, but a pot belly came.—*Proverb*; *i. q.* *Sā, Sī* from *honā*.

ĀHĀ ĀHĀ ਅਹਾ ਅਹਾ } *intj.* Bravo !  
 ĀHĀHĀ ਅਹਾਹਾ } Well done !

ĀHĀ JAHĀ ਅਹਾ ਜਹਾ *pron.* (Used chiefly in the plur.) Such like.

ĀHAL ਅਹਾਲ *s. m. (M.)* Manure ; *c. w.* ਪਾਸ਼ਨ.

ĀHALĪ ਅਹਾਲੀ *s. f. (M.)* The price paid to a shepherd for tethering his sheep or goats in a field during the night in order to manure it. The usual rate per night is one *pan* ( $=\frac{1}{4}$  seer) of wheat per score of sheep or goats ; a village scavenger.

ĀHALĪ ਅਹਾਲੀ *s. m. (M.)* The bullock which carries the scavenger's muck.

ĀHAN ਅਹਾਂ *ad. (H.)* A, not hān, yes. No don't ; —*intj.* O ! hearken ! not so ! on no account ! by no means !

ĀHAN ਅਹਣ *s. m. or f.* Hail :—*āhan* ਪਾਠ, *v. n.* To hail ; *i. q.* *Ahiṇ*, or *Aihan*.

ĀHANGKĀR ਅਹੰਕਾਰ *s. m. (H.)* Pride, egotism, conceit, arrogance, haughtiness ; *i. q.* *Haṅkar*.

ĀHANGKĀRAN ਅਹੰਕਾਰਣ *s. f.* }  
 ĀHANGKĀRĪ ਅਹੰਕਾਰੀ *s. m.* }  
 (H). Proud, conceited, arrogant, haughty person ; an egotist ; *i. q.* *Haṅkārān*, *Haṅkārī*.

ĀHĀR ਅਹਾਰ *s. m.* Sanskrit word *āhār*. Aliment, food, victuals ; provision, sustenance :—*āhār karnā*, *v. n.* To dine ; eat ; make a meal.

ĀHAR ਅਹਰ *s. m.* Occupation, engagement, effort, exertion, continuance ; care, anxiety ; stooping of one end of a bag, or sack thrown over a beast of burden.

ĀHARĪ ਅਹਾਰੀ *s. m.* An anxious or engaged person.

ĀHĀRĪ ਅਹਾਰੀ *s. m. (H.)* One who eats :—*ek āhārī*, *s. m.* One who eats once a day :—*ek āhārī sadā bartī ek nāri sadā jatī*. He who takes food once a day is

always considered to deserve the merit of observing a religious fast, and he who is true to one wife always deserves the merit of a celibate.

ĀHBHŪ ਅਹਭੂ } *s. m.* Unripe wheat  
 ĀHBŪ ਅਹਬੂ } or barley half roast-  
 ĀHBŪ ਅਹਬੂ } ed in the ear :—  
*āhbū karnā*, *v. n.* To roast &c. ; *i. q.* *Ābhā*.

ĀHDĀ ਅਹਡਾ } *s. m.* Conflict, quar-  
 ĀHDĀ ਅਹਡਾ } reling, opposition,  
 hostility, animosity, enmity.

ĀHE ਅਹੇ *v. n. (M.)* "Were"—the third person plural masculine of an aorist of a substantive verb the rest of which is lost.

ĀHI ਅਹੀ *v. n. (M.)* "She was"—See *Ahe*.

ĀHI TAHI ਅਹੀ ਤਹੀ *s. m.* }  
 ĀHIĀ TAHIĀ ਅਹੀਆ ਤਹੀਆ }  
*s. f.* A phrase used to denote the privities of the sexes or rather as pointing at them, (language of abuse).

ĀHIN ਅਹੀਂ *s. f. (M)* "They were"—the third person plural and feminine of an aorist of a substantive verb the rest of which is lost.

ĀHIN ਅਹਿਣ *s. f.* A locust ; small hail.

ĀHLAK ਅਹਲਕ } *s. f.* Laziness,  
 ĀHLAK ਅਹਲਕ } negligence, indolence, sluggishness.

ĀHLAKAN ਅਹਲਕਣ *s. f.* } Lazy, in-  
 ĀHLAKAN ਅਹਲਕਣ *s. f.* } dolent,  
 ĀHLAKĪ ਅਹਲਕੀ *s. m.* } sluggish  
 ĀHLAKĪ ਅਹਲਕੀ *s. m.* } person ;  
 a sluggard.

ĀHLANĀ ਅਹਲਣਾ *s. m.* A bird's nest.

**AHLŪWALĪĀ** ਅਹਲੂਵਾਲੀਆ *s. m.*

A man belonging to a particular tribe of Sikhs; a native of *Ahlūwāl* in the Kapurthala State; the family designation of the Raja of Kapurthala.

**AHMAD** ਅਹਮਦ *s. m. (A.)* The name of Muhammad the prophet of Islam.

**AHMANĀ SĀHMANĀ** ਅਹਮਣਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ } *a.*  
**AHMAN SĀHMANĀ** ਅਹਮਣ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ }

Opposite each other, mutually opposite.

**AHMNION SĀHMNION** ਅਹਮਣਿਉਂ

**ਸਾਹਮਣਿਉਂ** *ad.* From the opposite side.

**AHMO SĀHMNĀ** ਅਹਮੋ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ

*a.* Opposite each other, mutually opposite.

**AHNĀ** ਅਹਣਾ *v. n.* To say.

**AHO** ਅਹੋ *ad.* Yes.

**AHRAN** ਅਹਰਣ } *s. f. (P.)* A

**AHRAN** ਅਹਰਣ } Blacksmith's anvil; a locust.

**AHRAT** ਅਹਰਤ } *s. f.* Corrupted from

**AHRAT** ਅਹਰਤ } the Hindi word *ārat*. Partnership in trade, selling goods on commission, percentage; mutual dealing, connection, agency.

**AHRATAN** ਅਹਰਤਣ *s. f.*

**AHRATAN** ਅਹਰਤਣ *s. f.*

**AHRATI** ਅਹਰਤੀ *s. m.*

**AHRATI** ਅਹਰਤੀ *s. m.*

**AHRATIĀ** ਅਹਰਤੀਆ *s. m.*

**AHRATIĀ** ਅਹਰਤੀਆ *s. m.*

A partner in trade, one who sells on commission, one who has dealings of any sort with another.

**AHTARĀFI** ਅਹਤਰਾਫੀ *s. f. (M.)* A tax on shopkeepers

**AHULĀ** ਅਹੁਲਾ *s. m.* A second opening in a fire-place on which an extra pot may be set; *i. q.* *Auhlā*.

**AHŪLAHNĀ** ਅਹੂਲਾਣਾ *v. n.* To be destroyed, to be wasted, to be spoiled.

**AHŪLAHUNĀ** ਅਹੂਲਾਹੁਣਾ *v. a.* To destroy, to waste, to spoil,

**AHUR** ਅਹੁਰ *s. f. (M.)* Mustard; *i. q.* *Arhiun*.

**AI** ਐ *intj.* O! (used in address or calling out to one);—*pron.* These; *i. q.* *Eh*.

**ĀI** *s. f.* Death, calamity:—*āi chālāi*, *s. f.* Receipts and disbursements.

**AIB** ਐਬ *s. m. (A.)* Fault, defect, a vice, blemish, sin, disgrace, infamy:—*aib lagāunā*, *v. a.* To impute fault, to find fault with; to speak ill of; decry:—*aib kaḍḍhanā* or *vekhunā*, *v. a.* To find fault with, to pick out faults:—*aib dār*, *a.* Immoral, faulty, unprincipled.

**AIBAN** ਐਬਣ *s. f.* } A faulty, vicious,

**AIBI** ਐਬੀ *s. m.* } blame-worthy, immoral person; a person of bad character;—*a.* Faulty, immoral, vicious.

**AID** ਐਡ *a.* So large, so great.

**AIDĀ** ਐਡਾ *a.* Of this

**AIDĀ KAIĀ** ਐਡਾ ਕੈਡਾ } height, of

**AID KAI** ਐਡ ਕੈਡ } this size,

**AID KAI** ਐਡ ਕੈਡ } so large, of such an age.

**AIDHAR** ਐਧਰ *ad.* Here, hither, this side.

**AIDHARDIN** ਐਧਰਦੀਂ } *ad.* By

**AIDHARDION** ਐਧਰਦਿਓਂ } this way,

**AIDHARDON** ਐਧਰਦੇਂ } by way of this place.

**AIDON** ਐਏਂ } *ad.* Hence, henceforth,

**AIDÚN** ਐਏਂ } from this, from this time.

AIHAN ਐਹਣ } *s. f.* Hail, a locust.  
AIHIN ਐਹਿਣ }

AIHRAN ਐਹਰਨ *s. f.* A blacksmith's anvil.

AI ਐਈ *pron.* These very, the same,  
only these:—*ais ais*, *s. f.* The act of grinning.

AIN ਐਂ *ad.* Thus, in this way.

AIN ਐਣ *s. m.* Hole in bottom of a *pola* or *tha. olā* to let grain out.

AIN ਐਨ *pron.* He, she, it; *i. q.* *Eh ne*;—*a* Exact;—*ad.* Exactly, quite;—*s. m.* (*Main Duāb*) Summer and winter, solstitial day.

AIN ਐਣੀ *ad.* Thus, in this way:—*ain* *s. f.* Supplications, beseeching; *c. w.* *burnā*.

AINAK ਐਨਕ *s. f.* Spectacles, glasses to assist the sight.

AINAN ਐਨਾਂ } *a.* So Much, this  
AININ ਐਨੀਂ } much.

AINION ਐਇਓਂ } *ad.* By this way,  
AINDON ਐਇਓਂ } by way of this.

AINS ਐਸ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
AINSH ਐਸ਼ } the Arabic word *Aish*.

Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness; luxury, animal satisfaction; sexual intercourse; *c. w.* *karnā, manāunā*.

AINT ਐਂਟ } *s. f.* A coil, a twist,  
AINTH ਐਂਠ } a convolution, a wrench,

stiffness; obstinacy, pride, arrogance, affectation, cramp, self-importance, airs, strut; *c. w.* *ainī ke challnā*.

AINTHNĀ ਐਂਠਣਾ *v. n.* To writhe, to cramp, to twist, to put on an air of consequence, to walk affectedly.

AIPAR ਐਪਰ *conj.* But, except, nevertheless.

AIRĀ ਐੜਾ *s. m.* The name of the second letter of the Gurmukhī Alphabet.

ĀIRĀ ਆਇਰਾ } *s. m.* An old and  
AIRĀ ਐਰਾ } rotten cloth; an embankment made to

hold up rain; a stock of wheat chaff the outside of which is plastered over with clay;—*s. m. (M.)* A foundation:—*jihīn mā tihīn māsi*; *kandh aire te āsi*. As is the mother so is the aunt; the wall will return to its foundation.—Proverb:—*airā or airā gairā or air gair*, *a.* Other, foreign, strange.

AIRAN ਐਰਣ *s. f.* See *Ahran*.

AIR GAIR ਐਰ ਗੈਰ *s. m.* A foreigner, a stranger, an alien.

AIRI AIRĀ ਐਰੀ ਐਰਾ } *s. f.* Twi-  
AIRO AIR ਐਰੋ ਐਰ } light:—*airo*

*air mildiyān or raldiyān*, *ad.* In the mingling of light and darkness, at twilight.

AIS ਐਸ *pron.* This, &c.; *i. q.* *Eh*.

AISĀ ਐਸਾ *a. (H.)* Such; similar, resembling;—*ad.* Thus, so, &c.:—*aisā taisā*, *ad.* Such and Such, so—so;—*s. m.* Such a one, a scoundrel; one accused:—*aise aise*, *ad.* Thus:—*aisā waisā, waisī*, *a.* So—so, indifferent, insignificant, worthlers, inferior, poor, bad;—*ad.* indifferently.

AISH ਐਸ਼ *s. m. (A.)* Pleasure, joy, delight, happiness; *i. q.* *Ains*.

AISI ਐਸੀ *a. (H.)* Feminine of *aisā*:—*aisī taisī*, *s. f.* Disgrace, dishonour, infamy, ignominy; a polite way of expressing anything unmentionable; *c. w.* *karnā, mārṇā, marāunā*.

AISO ਐਸੋ *a.* Such;—*ad.* Thus.

AIT ਐਤ *pron.* This:—*ait kī*, *ad.* Now, this time, the present year:—*ait kī wārī*, *ad.* In this time:—*aikīn* or *aikīn*, *ad.* From the present time or year. Also corruption of *Aitwār*.

**AITHE** **ਐਥੇ** *ad.* Here; *i. q.* *Ethe.*

**AITHON** **ਐਥੋਂ** *ad.* Hence; *i. q.* *Ethon.*

**AITNĀ** **ਐਤਨਾ** } *a.* Corrupted from the  
**AITNI** **ਐਤਨੀ** } Hindī word *Itnā*. So  
much, this much; thus much; so many;  
so:—*aitne vichch*, *ad.* At this moment;  
in the meantime; meanwhile; upon this.

**AITWAR** **ਐਤਵਾਰ** *s. m.* Corruption of  
the Sanskrit word *Adityāwār*. Sunday,  
Sabathday.

**AIUN** **ਐਓਂ** *ad.* Thus.

**AIVEN** **ਐਵੇਂ** *ad.* Thus, in this way;  
gratuitously, in vain:—*aiven kaiven*, *ad.*  
In vain.

**AJAB** **ਅਜਬ** *s. m.* (*A.*) Wonder, aston-  
ishment; admiration;—*a.* Wonderful,  
astonishing, marvellous, strange, extraor-  
dinary, rare; droll.

**AJĀB** **ਅਜਾਬ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Azāb*. Pain, torment, misfor-  
tune, martyrdom, punishment, difficulty:  
—*ajāb vichch phasnā*, *v. n.* To be involved  
in trouble, to be entangled in difficulties.

**AJADPH** **ਅਜਢੇ** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Hindī word *Ujādh*. Very stupid,  
ignorant, &c.:—*s. m.* A fool, a very stupid  
fellow.

**AJAIN** **ਅਜਾਇੰ** *ad.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Zaiā*. Worthlessly, unneces-  
sarily, suddenly, unexpectedly, unawares.

**AJAJ** **ਅਜਜ** *a.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Ajis*. Incapable, unable,  
weak, exhausted, humble, dejected, help-  
less; *a. w.* *honā* or *karnā*.

**AJAJI** **ਅਜਜੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the  
Arabic word *Ajizī*. Weakness, meekness,  
humility, inability, submissiveness, supplica-  
tion, dejection, helplessness; *c. w.* *karnā*.

**AJAL** **ਅਜਲ** *s. m.* (*A.*) Death, the  
predestined time of death; natural death;  
fate; (*met.*) a creditor who peremptorily

demands the repayment of a debt at the  
appointed time.

**AJĀN** **ਅਜਾਂ** *ad.* Yet, hitherto.

**AJAN** **ਅਜਨ** *ad.* (*M.*) Till today, yet

**AJĀNĀ** **ਅਜਾਣਾ** *v. n.* To come, to be  
fall, to happen.

**AJAPP** **ਅਜਪ੍** *a.* *A.* not, *jap* worship  
Not suitable for the kind of worship  
called *jap*.

**AJĀR** **ਅਜਾਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Azār*. Sickness, disorder,  
disease; trouble, affliction, outrage, in-  
jury.

**AJARA** **ਅਜਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Corruption of the

Arabic word *Ijārāh*. Hire, rent, privilege  
or income sold or let for a fixed sum, the  
farming of revenue:—*ajārā dār* or *ajār  
dār*, *s. m.* A lease holder, a farmer of land  
or of revenue, one that has purchased the  
labour of another; the holder of monopoly  
contractor:—*ajārā dāran* or *ajāre dāran*,  
*s. f.* The same as the preceding, as far as  
applicable to a woman, the wife of *ajārā  
dār*:—*ajārā dāri* or *ajāre dāri*, *s. f.*  
Farming or contracting for rent or revenue  
lease holding, &c.

**AJĀRAN** **ਅਜਾਰਨ** *s. f.* } Corrupted  
**AJĀRI** **ਅਜਾਰੀ** *s. m.* } from the  
Persian word *Azārī*. A sick or afflicted  
person, a patient.

**AJARI** **ਅਜਰੀ** *s. m.* *A* shepherd or  
goat-herd.

**AJĀT** **ਅਜਾਤ** *a.* (*H.*) *A* not, *jāt* race  
Out caste, expelled from one's caste; *i.*  
low caste.

**AJĀYĀ** **ਅਜਾਯਾ** *a.* (*M.*) Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Zaiā*. Vain, useless,  
unnecessary; lost, perished:—*nā kam dī  
nā kār dā*, *ajāyā chughā jāl dā*. Of no  
use and of no good—a worthless log of  
jāl wood.—Proverb:—*nā deṛ nā khāṛā  
ajāyā shāh sādā*. He would neither lend  
money, nor advance grain for food; it is  
absurd his calling himself a *shāh*.—Proverb

**AJE ਅਜੇ** *ad.* Yet, hitherto;—*aje tik* or *tikar*, *ad.* To this day; as yet, till now, up to this time.

**AJEHĀ ਅਜੇਹਾ** *a.* Such;—*ad.* In such a manner, thus, &c:—*Fem.* *Ajehī*.

**AJGAIB ਅਜਗੈਬ** *ad.* Corrupted from the Persian words *Az gaib*. Hiddenly, mysteriously.

**AJGAR ਅਜਗਰ** *s. m. (H.)* *Aj* a goat gar eater, lit. a goat eater. Species of serpent, the boá-constrictor, a dragon.

**AJHAK ਅੜਕ** *s. f.* Hinderance, obstruction; *c. w.* *jānā*

**AJHAKNĀ ਅੜਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To be hindered, to be obstructed, to stand still through shame.

**AJIHĀ ਅਜਿਹਾ** *a.* Such;—*ad.* In such a manner, thus, so.

**AJIRAN ਅਜੀਰਨ** *s. f. (S.)* indigestion, flatulence;—*a.* Indigestible, unwholesome.

**AJIT ਅਜੀਤ** *s. f.* A not, *jī* conquer. Invincible, unsubdued, unconquered, unsurpassed.

**AJITAN ਅਜੀਟਨ** *s. m.* Corruption of the English word "adjutant"

**AJUKA ਅਜੀਉਕਾ** } *s. f. (H)* Sanskrit  
**AJUKĀ ਅਜੀਉਕਾ** } *Upajivikā*. Subsistence; livelihood; means of supporting life; victuals; food.

**AJTV ਅਜੀਵ** *a. (H.)* Sanskrit *Ajīv*. Lifeless, deprived of life, inanimate.

**AJJ ਅਜੋ** *ad.* To day:—*ajj pajj*, *ajj kall* or *bhakk*, *ad.* To day or to morrow, soon, in a few days:—*ajj tik* or *tikar* or *tak*, or *takk*, *ad.* Hitherto; to this day; as yet; till next; up to this time:—*ajj kall karnā* or *dasanā*. *v. n.* To put off (fulfilment of a promise) from day to day; to delay, to procrastinate.

**AJJAR ਅਜੌੜ** *s. m.* A flock of sheep or goats.

**AJJO ਅਜੋ** *ad.* This very day.

**AJJON ਅਜੋਂ** *ad.* From this day.

**AJMAUNĀ ਅਜਮਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To try, to prove, to test; to examine.

**AJOG ਅਜੋਗ** *a. (H.)* A not *jog* fit. Unsuitable, unfit, improper; inadequate.

**AJOR ਅਜੌੜ** *s. m. (H.)* lit. not joined. Disagreement, dissension, disunion;—*a.* Without an equal, not connected; unpaired, unsuitable.

**AJWAIN ਅਜਵਾਇਣ** *s. m. (H.)* Caraway, the seed of a plant of the dill kind, (*Ligusticum Ajowan*). A kind of aniseed.

**AKĀ DENĀ ਅਕਾ ਦੇਣਾ** *v. a.* To displease, to offend, vex.

**AKADSI ਅਕਾਦਸੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ekādsī*. The eleventh day of the lunar month, on which Hindus generally keep fast; *i. q.* *Akātī*.

**AKĀHAT ਅਕਾਹਟ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Ek khashṭi*. Sixty one.

**AKAHR ਅਕਹਰ** *s. f.* First ploughing.

**AKAHRĀ ਅਕਹਰਾ** } *a.* Single, of one  
**AKAHRĪ ਅਕਹਰੀ** } fold only;—*s. m.*  
or *f.* A single thing.

**AKĀJ ਅਕਾਜ** *a. (H.)* Useless, vain, good for nothing;—*ad.* Uselessly, worthlessly, in vain.

**AKĀL ਅਕਾਲ** *a. (S.)* A prio. *kāl* time; also death. Out of time, untimely, unseasonable, immortal, (a title of God):—*Akāl Buggā*, *s. m.* (lit, pavilion of immortality.) A place of the 6th Gurú of the Sikhs at Amritsar opposite to the entrance of the Golden Temple, where the *pauhal* the Sikh rite of baptism is administered to converts:—*akāl mauṭ* or *mirt*, *s. f.* An untimely death, unnatural

death; sudden death :—*akāl mirtī*, *s. m.* One who dies an untimely death :—*akāl mūrat* or *purkh*, *s. m.* The immortal one, (God.) :—*Akāl purkh ko chhād, ke bhaje dev ko aur ; junam junam bharmat phire lai nī sukh kī thaur.* One who worships another god save the immortal one, (i.e. God), falls into transmigration of souls and finds no place of rest.

**AKĀLAN** ਅਕਾਲਣ *s. f.* An immortal one; a female devotee of the *Ākālī* class.

**AKĀLI** ਅਕਾਲੀ } *s. m.* An immortal one; the name of a class of Sikh devotees, who wear blue dress and iron weapons over their persons; a male devotee of the *Ākālī* class.

**AKALL** ਅਕਲ } *a.* Corrupted from **AKALLĀ** ਅਕਲਾ } the Hindi word *Ākālī*.

Free from complexity, simple, single, sole, solitary, lonely :—*akallā, akullā, ad.* Alone, by one self, singly, apart :—*akallā dukallā*, *a.* lit. single or double; single, solitary, entirely alone :—*akall khurā, s. m.* One who eats alone.

**AKĀNWEN** ਅਕਾਨਵੇਂ *s. m.* Ninety one.

**ĀKAR** ਆਕੜ } *s. f.* Crookedness, affectation, strutting, moving with an air of consequence, vanity :—*ākar bāj, s. f.* An affected person; fop; swaggerer;—*a.* Vain, conceited, proud.

**ĀKAR** ਆਕਾਰ } *s. m.* (S.) Appearance, form, aspect, shape, statue, likeness, hint, sign, token.

**ĀKĀRĀ** ਅਕਾਰਾ *a.* Single, sole, lonely :—*ākārā dukārā, a.* Single or two.

**ĀKĀRĀ** ਆਕਾਰਾ *s. m.* Hard, stiff.

**AKĀRATH** ਅਕਾਰਥ *a.* (S.) Answering no purpose, fruitless, unprofitable, vain, useless;—*ad.* Without design, in vain :—*ākārath jānō, v. n.* To be wasted, to be turned to no account :—*kiss dā dhan oki khōe pāpī dā māl ākārath jāe.* One

uses the wealth of another but the sinner's (miser's) wealth is useless.

**AKARKARA** ਅਕਰਕਰਾ *s. m.* A kind of medicine. For English or Latin name see Powell's Panjab Products and Stewart's Panjab Plants.

**ĀKARNĀ** ਆਕੜਨਾ } *v. n.* To writhe to cramp, to be cramped, to become stiff or distorted, as once's limbs; to strut affectedly, to stretch one's self on awaking from sleep, to defy openly; wrangle, quarrel, fight.

**ĀKĀS** ਅਕਾਸ } *s. m.* (S.) The sky, the firmament, the

heavens; space; air; the fifth element of the Hindus more subtle than air; æther :—*Ākās bānī, s. f.* A revelation, a voice from heaven, oracle :—*akās bel, s. f.* A parasite vine or creeper that grows on trees, which has neither roots nor leaves :—*akās birt, s. f.* Precarious living, living on what Providence may send from day to day; depending for subsistence on Providence alone, without using means to procure food :—*akās birtī, s. f.* One whose subsistence is fortuitous :—*akās dīp* or *dīwō, s. m.* A lamp which the Hindus hang aloft on a bamboo, in the month *Kātak*, an elevated lantern, a beacon :—*akās māṇḍal, s. f.* The atmosphere; the celestial sphere; the heavens :—*akās paun, s. f.* A wind in the upper region; inhaling and holding the breath, (a practice of *Jogis*).

**ĀKĀSĪ** ਅਕਾਸੀ *s. f.* Hindi word *Ēkāsī*. Eighty one.

**ĀKĀTSI** ਅਕਾਤਸੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ēkāśī*. See *Ākāśī*.

**ĀKATTAR** ਅਕਤਰ *a.* Agreeing, conspiring; united, unanimous.

**AKATTH** ਅਕਥ *a.* (S.) Not to be spoken, unfit to be mentioned, inexpressible, unutterable, obscure.

**AKATTH** ਅਕਥ *s. m.* (H.) Gathering together, collection, union; gathering together of relatives and friends to a feast given in commemoration of one's near relative



one year after his death.

**AKATTHA ਅਕਠਾ** *a. (H.)* Assembled together; collected in one and the same place, united, not separate;—*ad.* All together; *c. w.* *honá* and *karná*.

**AKATTI ਅਕਤੀ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Iktá*. Thirty one.

**AKAUNA ਅਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To displease, to offend, to vex.

**AKBAL ਅਕਬਾਲ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ikbál*. Admission, confession, acknowledgment; acceptance (of a bond, bill, &c.,); acquiescence, assent (in law); prestige, prosperity, good fortune; *s. u.* *karná*.

**AKBALI ਅਕਬਾਲੀ** *s. m.* One who admits; accepts (a bond, bill, &c.)

**AKBAT ਅਕਬਤ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Aqbat*. The next world, the world to come; future state:—*akbat* *magrú* or *kharúb karná* or *kar laingá*, *v.* *a.* To risk heaven.

**AKD ਅਕਦ** Arabic word *Aqd*. A knot; the marriage knot, marriage; a-compact, agreement.

**AKE ਅਕੇ** *conj.* Or.

**AKERIN ਅਕੇਰੀ** *ad.* Once.

**AKHAI ਅਖੈ** *a.* Sanskrit *Akshay*. Everlasting, not liable to decay, imperishable, permanent, durable.

**AKHALAN ਅਖਾਲਣ** *v. a. (M.)* To clean out a watercourse.

**AKHAN ਅਖਣ** *s. m.* A word, a saying:—*(M.) v. a., n.* To say, to tell, to inform:—*waki ákhan de ná ákhan te ná ákhan de waki ákhan ákmal dá kam hai*. Not to speak when one should and to speak when one should not, is the act of a fool.—Proverb.

**AKHAN ਅਖਾਣ** *s. m.* A saying, an adage, a proverb, something made up.

**AKHAND ਅਖੰਡ** *a. (S.)* Unbroken, entire, whole, indivisible, indestructible;—*s. m.* The Deity, Supreme Being:—*akhand páth*, *s. m.* The reading of the whole Granth (Sikh Scripture) uninterruptedly, and unceasingly.

**AKHAR ਅਖਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Akhir*. The last, the end, the end of time;—*s. f.* The last day;—*ad.* At last, finally, at length:—*ákhār áungá* or *áuní*, *v. n.* To be the extreme degree of heat, cold, disorder, injustice, tyranny or cruelty:—*ákhār chukná* or *chukní*, *v. a., n.* To oppress, to be cruel:—*ákhār honá*, *v. n.* To be over; to come to an end; to expire; die out; to breath one's last.

**AKHARA ਅਖਾਰਾ** *s. m. (H.)* A place of wrestling or fencing, any place of assembling for sport or other purpose; also court circus; a court:—*Indar dá ákhárá*, *s. m. lit.* Indra's court; a place of gaiety:—*sádhán dá ákhárá*, *s. m.* A class of Hindú or Sikh *sádhús* who do not settle in one place; the head assembly of the order of Hindu and Sikh devotees that travel from one place to another; a house and place of Hindu or Sikh *sádhús* like an abbey:—*ákhárá jamáuná*, *v. a.* To collect a crowd; to form an assembly.

**AKHARHA ਅਖਾਰਾ** } *s. m. (M.) lit.*  
**KHARHA ਖਾਰਾ** } An arena, a

court. An indigo ground consisting of one or more sets of indigo-vats; the hole into which the water from the vats runs out, and the place where the indigo is dried. In Dera Ghází Khan and Muzaffargarh Districts *khárhá* is also used for a cattle-road; the arena where cattle jostle one another.

**AKHARI ਅਖਰੀ** } *a.* Corrupted from  
**AKHIRI ਅਖੀਰੀ** } the Arabic word

*Akhrí*. Last, late, or belonging to the end, final, ultimate:—*ákhari chár shanbhá*, *s. m.* The last Wednesday that falls annually in the month *safar*, which is observed as a festival by the Muhammadians with much solemnity and rejoicing, their prophet having found himself on that day well enough to walk abroad for the first time after a very severe illness.

**AKHAT** ਅਖਤੁ *s. f.* A word, a saying something spoken.

**AK-HATTAR** ਅਕਹਤਰ *s. f.* Corruption of the Hindi word *Ik, hattar*. Seventy one.

**AKHAUT** ਅਖਾਉਤੁ *s. f.* Hindi word *Kahavat*. A word, a saying, a report.

**AKHE** ਅਖੇ *conj.* Or.

**AKHI** ਅਖੀ *s. f.* } A saying, a  
**AKHYA** ਅਖਯਾ *s. m.* } word,

**AKHIR** ਅਖੀਰ *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Akhir*. See *Akhar*.

**AKHNA** ਅਖਣਾ *v. a, n.* To tell, to command, to say.

**AKHONA** ਅਖੋਨਾ *s. m. (Pot.)* The cavity of the eye.

**AKHRAT** ਅਖਰਤੁ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Akhirat*. The next world, the world to come; a future state—*akhrat sawarná, v. a.* To do good deeds that may procure salvation.

**AKHROT** ਅਖਰੋਟੁ *s. m.* A walnut.

**AKHSAR** ਅਖਸਰ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Aksar*. Many, much, most;—*ad.* Mostly, often, usually, generally; at length, finally, frequently:—*akhsar hoyá kardá hai*, This is frequently the case; it frequently occurs; it often happens; *i. g.* *Aksar*.

**AKHTA** ਅਖਤਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Akhtá*. A castrated animal (specially a horse); a gelding:—*akhtá honá, v. n.* To be castrated, gelded:—*akhtá karná, v. n.* To castrate, geld.

**AKHTYAR** ਅਖਤਯਾਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ikhtyár*. Ochoice, will, pleasure, discretion; disposal, management, control, power, authority; right; privilege; liberty; official position or power, jurisdiction:—*akhtyár honá, v. n.* To have or hold a right or title (to); to have the power; to be at liberty, to be

privileged, authorized, &c., to have it in (one's) power, to be able:—*akhtyár milná, v. n.* To be invested with power or authority:—*akhtyár vichh honá* or *rahná, v. n.* To be in (one's) power, to be subject to the authority (of), to be dependent (on.)

**AKHUT** ਅਖੁਟੁ *a.* A not, *khull* exhausted. Inexhaustible:—*akhull bhandár, a. m.* Inexhaustible storehouse.

**AKHWANNA** ਅਖਵਾਨੋ *s. m.* The cavity of the eye.

**AKI** ਅਕੀ *a. (A.)* Rebellious, self-willed, disobedient;—*s. m.* An insurgent;—*ákí honá, v. n.* To rebel:—*ákí tháná, s. m.* A station of rebels:—*ákí tháná páuná, v. a.* To appoint a station or place for rebels.

**AKIRT GHAN** ਅਕਿਰਤ ਘਣ *a.* Sanskrit *kritghan*. Ungrateful, wanting in gratitude, unable to appreciate favour.

**AKK** ਅਕੁ *s. m.* The name of a plant (containing an acrid milky juice), which grows abundantly in sandy jungles:—*akk tidá, s. m.* A kind of large green grass hopper:—*akk-jáná, v. n.* See *Akkná*.

**AKKA BAKKA** ਅਕਕੋ ਬਾਕਕੋ *s. m.* A play thing of clay made by children; (*met.*) an ugly person.

**AKKALKAN** ਅਕਲਕਾਨ *a.* Bewildered, confused, perplexed, confounded, astounded, distressed, non-plused:—*merá jī akkal-kán á giyá hai*. My mind is confounded.

**AKKE KAR** ਅਕੇ ਕਾਰ *ad.* Certainly; probably.

**AKKH** ਅਖੁ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Aksh*. Eye, organ of sight; sight; look, glance, regard, observation; judgment, sense:—*aksh áuní* or *ájúní* or *dukhní* or *dukhní áuní, v. n.* To have an inflammation of the eyes, to be bleary-eyed:—*akkh bachá ke, ad.* Secretly, stealthily:—*akkh bachá ke áuná, v. n.* To come in secretly or by stealth, slink or steal in:—*akkh bacháuná, v. n.* To avoid the eye (of), to

side the observation (of); to avoid seeing or noticing, to pretend not to know (one); to turn the eyes aside, to steal away secretly and hiddenly:—*akkh bachná*, *v. n.* To take off one's eyes; to have one's attention taken off:—*akkh badalná* or *badal láná*, *v. n.* To regard with altered looks; to view with variable regard, to be fickle or inconstant; to be changed, to withdraw one's favour or affection from anyone:—*akkh band honí*, *v. n. lit.* The eyes to be closed; to die; to be blind:—*akkh band kar lainí*, *v. n.* To shut the eyes, to close the eyes; fall asleep; die; to turn away, to take no notice, to turn from another, to treat one with neglect:—*akkh barab-bar karná* or *rakhná*, *v. n.* To preserve (one's) look or regard unaltered, to keep friendship or regard unaltered; to look in another's face steadfastly; not to be ashamed:—*akkh barab-bar ná kar* or *rakh sakná*, *v. n.* (Not to be able to look steadfastly in another's face), to be ashamed:—*akkh bhar ke vekhná*, *v. n.* To look (at) till (one's) curiosity is fully satisfied; to stare steadily on, long at; to bestow a full gaze (upon); to cast angry looks (at); to cast amorous glances (at):—*akkh bhar lainí*, *v. n.* To have eyes full of tears, to be ready to weep or cry:—*akkh charhouná*, *v. n.* To raise the eyes (in anger, &c.). to look angry; to be intoxicated:—*akkh charhná*, *v. n.* To have eyes heavy or drowsy (from intoxication or want of sleep or head-ache); to have eyes marked up by debauch; to have the eyes turned up (in death), to be dying:—*akkh choráná*, *v. n. lit.* To steal eyes; not to attend to, to avert eyes through shame or dislike, &c.; to avoid the sight of any one, to pretend not to know:—*akkh dabbná*, *v. n. lit.* To shut one's eyes; to forbid by signs:—*akkh dakhouná* or *vakhouná*, *v. n. lit.* To show one's eyes; to frighten, to menace, to look angry or threatening; to restrain, to brow beat:—*akkh dí kofhi*, *s. f.* The cavity of the eye, the socket of the eye ball:—*akkh dí lukri*, *s. f. (M.)* A play common among children being a kind of hide and seek:—*akkh ghurná*, *v. n.* To look at with anger:—*akkh jhamkná*, *v. n. lit.* To have the eye lids joined, to wink, to fear:—*akkh jorná*, *v. n.* To look steadfastly:—*akkh taqdhni*, *v. n.* See *akkh nakilni*:—*akkh kholná*, *v. n.* To open one's eyes; to wake from sleep; to be awake; to be aware; to be wise and

prudent, to discriminate, to discern, to be judicious; to revive, to recover new strength or life:—*akkh lagáni* or *lagouní*, *v. n.* To fix the eyes (on), to contract friendship or affection for anyone, to fall in love, to sleep:—*akkh lagní*, *v. n. lit.* The eyes to close; to fall sleep, to doze; to have the eyes fixed on another (as object of affection), to be enamoured (of); to sleep:—*akkh lál karní* or *kar lainí*, *v. n.* To turn red with rage; to be angry:—*akkh laráuná*, *v. n.* To look steadfastly (at), meet stare with stare; to wink as a hint; to interchange glances; to cast amorous glances; make love with the eyes; to communicate secret by signs:—*akkh larná* or *larní*, *v. n.* To encounter the eyes of another; to exchange love glances; to meet with one's lover unexpectedly:—*akkh lokáni* or *chhapáni*, *v. n. lit.* To hide one's eyes; to be ashamed of an improper act; to be proud, to ignore one's old acquaintance:—*akkh márná*, *v. n.* To wink; to stop any one by a sign, to make amorous signs with the eyes:—*akkh matakká*, *s. m.* Ogling, an amorous look or gesture:—*akkh miláni*, *v. n.* To look (one) in the face, gaze full in the face (of); to exchange looks or glances; to contract friendship:—*akkh milní*, *v. n.* To look steadfastly. See *akkh larní*:—*akkh míl* or *mích jáni*, or *lainí*, *v. n.* To close one's eyes; to die, to perish:—*akkh nakální* or *níli píli karná*, *v. n.* To change the colour of the eyes and the face from excess of anger, to turn red with rage; to look angry:—*akkh pharkná* or *phurkná*, *v. n.* To feel a pulsation in the eye, considered as an omen of some desirable event, as the meeting of friends and relatives; a pulsation in the right eye of a man or the left of a woman, is a favourable omen, the reverse disastrous:—*akkh pherná* or *pher lainí*, *v. n.* To turn the pupil of the eye in agony (as in death); to show aversion after friendship; to withdraw one's favour, affection, kindness; to turn away the eyes (as from grief or displeasure):—*akkh phutí*, *v. n.* To have one's eyes knocked out or put out; to lose an eye; lose one's sight:—*akkh sálmus karná*. See *akkh barabbar karná*:—*akkh uchchi ná kar sakná* or *karná*, *v. n.* To be unable to raise the eyes (through shame, &c.):—*akkh vichch rarakná*, *v. n.* To get a mote into the eye; to be seen with envy and dislike:—*akkh vichch tip*

**honá, v. n.** To have a speck on the eye-ball; to be seen with envy and dislike :—**akkhán agge saron phulní, v. n.** To see spectral illusions; to become suddenly blind, as by fainting, &c. :—**akkhán agge phirná, v. n.** To be always before (one's) eyes; to be ever in (one's) mind :—**akkhán vichch charbí áuní, v. n.** To have a film over the eyes; to be wilfully or intentionally blind; to pretend from pride not to know one's old acquaintance :—**akkhán vichch dore paine, v. n.** To have red lines in the eyes caused by drink or joy and considered as a feature of beauty; also caused by disease :—**akkhán vichch ghaññá ghatnái, v. n.** lit. To throw dust into the eyes; to pilfer or snatch away anything quickly and privately, to cheat, to deceive :—**akkhán pak-jáná, v. n.** To become dim (the eyes) from long expectation; to look out anxiously for anyone :—**akkhán vichch rarak painí, v. n.** To have a pain in the eyes :—**akkhán vichch rát kaññí, v. n.** To pass the night awake; not to sleep :—**akkhán te baithná, v. n.** lit. To sit on the eyes; to sit on a elevated place; to become dignified; to be treated with great consideration :—**akkhín sukh honá, v. n.** To have consolation by meeting friends, to be glad :—**akkin sukh kaleje thaná honá, v. n.** lit. To have consolation in the eyes and comfort in the heart; to console oneself.

**AKKHÁ अँखा s. m.** One end of a bag or sack thrown over a beast of burden :—**(M.) s. m.** One side of a pair of camel panniers (*kajáwá*).

**AKKHÁ आषी s. m.** A saying, a word, a riddle.

**AKKHAR अँखर s. m.** Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Akshar*. A letter of the Alphabet. See also *Ach, chhar*.

**AKKHAR KHAN अँखर खाँ a.** Very stupid; very impertinent; very conceited.

**AKKNÁ अँकड़ा v. n.** To be offended, to be displeased, to fret, to be vexed.

**AKL अकल s. f. (A.)** Wisdom, intelligence, sense, reason, intellect, understanding, mind, knowledge, opinion :—**akl chakkar kháná, v. n.** To be at one's wit's end; to be confused or distracted :—**akl dá annhá,**

**s. m. lit.** Blind to sense, a fool, block head :—**akl dá purá, s. m. (Ironie.)** A fool blockhead :—**akl de dambh lagáuná o ghore doráne, v. n.** To use one's sense; to form vain fancies or theories; to theorize :—**akl dená, v. n.** To give sense to, to instruct, counsel :—**akl de nauñh laháuná d lit.** To cut or pare the nails of under standing; to act carefully and judiciously to sharpen wits :—**akl doráuná or kharc karná, v. n.** To use one's sense; exercise one's powers, to act wisely; to consider think :—**akl máre jáná, v. n.** To lose sense or understanding; to be out of one's wits; to act carelessly :—**akl ban or akl mand or akl wand, a.** Wise, sensible, intelligent, having a good understanding :—**akl bandí or akl mandí or ak wandí, s. f.** Wisdom, sound sense, good understanding, sagacity, discretion ingenuity, cleverness.

**AKLAPÁ अकलापा a.** Being alone having no one to depend on, single; i. g. *Iklápá*.

**AKLIÁ अकलीआ } a. Wise, hav-**  
**AKLIYA अकलीया } ing a good**  
**sense.**

**AKOTARSAU अक़तरसौ a.** One hundred and one.

**AKRA आकर a.** Stiff, (usually applied to flour) :—**(M.) s. m.** A kind of disease which occurs in November and December. The front legs of animals get stiff and are moved with difficulty. It seems a sort of of rheumatism.

**AKRAIND अक़रैँद } s. f. Stiffness,**  
**AKRAINDH अक़रैँध } strut, &c.; i. g.**  
**AKRÁO अक़राउ } Akar.**

**AKRAUNA अक़राउना v. a.** To make stiff, to cramp, &c.

**AKSAR अक़सर a. (A.)** Most, many, much; a great many;—**ad.** Often, usually, for the most part, generally.

**AKTALI अक़तली s. f. Hindi word**  
**Iktálie.** Forty one.

**AKWAK ਅਕਵਾਕ** *s. m.* Union, concord;  
a confederacy.

**AKWANJJA ਅਕਵੰਜੀ** *s. m.* Corruption  
of the Sanskrit word *Āk-panchasaṭ*. Fifty  
one.

**AKWASSI ਅਕਵਾਸੀ** *s. f.* Bread baked  
on one side only.

**AL ਮਾਲਾ** *s. f.* The mane of a horse;  
progeny; descendant; the name of a tree  
from the root of which a red colouring  
matter is extracted for staining leather,  
the name of the colour itself;—*āl-ulād*,  
*s. f. lit.* *āl* signifies the issue born to the  
daughter, and *ulād*, the issue of a son.  
Offspring; children, progeny, descendants,  
family, dynasty.

**ALĀ ਮਾਲਾ** *s. f. (H.)* A small recess in  
a pillar or wall for holding a lamp, &c., a  
niche in a wall:—(*Pot.*) *s. f.* Calling,  
a call:—*ālā bhōlā*, *a.* Simple, artless, free  
from guile, open, sincere, stupid.

**ALĀ ਮਾਲਾ** *s. f. (M.)* A voice, a cry:—  
*mai kanyā alā nahin nakālī*. No sound or  
cry came from me. Story of the Three  
Fools.

**ALABBH ਮਲੱਭ** *a.* A not, *labh* obtain-  
able. Unobtainable.

**ALAGG ਮਲਗ** *a.* A not, *lag* to adhere.  
Unattached, unconnected, disconnected,  
separated, disjointed, dislocated; separate,  
distinct; lonely, solitary; excluded; liber-  
ated, disengaged; free, independent;  
placed apart or aside;—*ad.* Apart, aloof,  
asunder; alone; at a distance, at liberty:—  
*alagg alagg*, *a.* Holding aloof;—*ad.*  
Separately, individually; *a. v.* *honā*,  
*hojānā*, *denā*, *karnā* and *rakhnā*.

**ALĀHI ਮਲਾਹੀ** *ad.* Divine, Supreme;—  
*invoc.* O! God.

**ALĀHNI ਮਲਾਹਣੀ** } *s. f.* A dirge, a  
**ALĀHUN ਮਲਾਹੁਣ** } mournful song  
**ALĀHUNI ਮਲਾਹੁਣੀ** } which is sung  
by the woman, the wife of a barber or  
*mirās*, who leads a company of mourners;

*i. q.* *Alāwanf*.

**ALĀJ ਮਲਾਜ** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word, *Ilāj*. Healing, remedy,  
cure, medicine; medical treatment; pun-  
ishment:—*alāj karnā*, *v. n.* To heal, to  
cure; to remedy; to correct; to chastise.

**ALĀJJ ਮਲੱਜ** *a.* Free from shame.

**ALĀKA ਮਲਾਕਾ** *s. m. (A.)* Attachment,  
dependence, connection, relation, affinity;  
concern, interest; part, reference; inter-  
course; a province, division (of territory),  
district, parish; a tenure, an estate, a manor;  
business:—*alāke dār*, *s. m.* The person  
who becomes responsible for the payment  
of a village rate:—*alākā* or *alāke dār*, *s. f.*  
Responsibility for the payment of a village  
rate:—*alākā rakkhnā*, *v. n.* To be con-  
nected (with), to be dependent (on), to be  
related (to); to have to do (with), to have  
concern or interest (in).

**ALAKKH ਮਲੱਖ** *a.* Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Alakṣh*. Indefinite, invis-  
ible, imperceptible;—*s. m.* One of the titles  
of God; a form of salutation among a class  
of mendicants (*jogis*):—*alakkh jōge*. Lit.  
the invisible. May one watch over thee;  
or may God spring up in your hearts, (a  
cry uttered by *jogis* in begging:—*alakkh*  
*jagūnā*, *v. a. lit.* to invoke the invisible;  
to utter the cry (*alakkh jōge*); to ask alms  
in the name of God:—*alakkh dhārī* or  
*dhāran*, *s. f.* A person who acknowledges  
no deity but *Brahm*.

**ĀLAM ਮਲਾਮ** *a.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Ālim*. Learned, sage, intelli-  
gent;—*s. m.* A learned man; the world,  
the universe; the public; scene, time,  
period:—*ālam fājāl*, *s. m.* A man of  
learning.

**ALANG ਮਲੰਗ** *s. m. or f. (M.)* A heap,  
a wall, a rampart.

**ALANG ਮਲੰਗ** *s. f.* Sexual desire (of  
a mare).

**ALANGGNĀ ਮਲੰਗਣਾ** *v. n.* To lust  
(a mare).

**ALANKAR ਮਲੰਕਾਰ** *s. m. or f. (S.)*

lit. ornament, jewels. Rhetoric, ornate composition; figure of speech, sounding notes (in music):—*alangtār bharnī, v. n.* To sound.

ALANMBHĀ ਅਲੰਭਾ } *s. m.* Blaze,  
ALANBHĀ ਅਲਾਂਭਾ } light, flash:—

*kiyā jānān tūn haun koī haīn. ghar mere vichh āyā; jāne tūn man mere tān isē alāmbhā lāyā.* How do I know who you are who came into my house and kindled a blaze of love in my body and mind.

ALAP ਅਲਾਪ } *s. f. (S.)* Tuning the  
ĀLĀP ਆਲਾਪ } voice for singing, prelude  
to singing, taking the pitch, running over the different notes previous to singing; intercourse, conversation, association.

ALĀPNĀ ਅਲਾਪਣਾ } *v. a. (S.)* To  
ĀLĀPNĀ ਆਲਾਪਣਾ } take the pitch of  
a tune, to sing by note, to run over the different notes previous to singing; to sing, to tune.

ĀLAS ਅਲਸ *s. m. (H.)* A not, *las* to move, to labour. Inactivity, lack of energy, indolence, laziness, idleness, sloth, drowsiness, sluggishness; *i. q. Alkas.*

ĀLASAN ਅਲਸਣ } *a. (H.)* Inac-  
ĀLASĪ ਅਲਸੀ } tive, lazy, indolent, slothful; drowsy, weak:—*s. f. or m.*  
A lazy person, a sluggard; *i. q. Alkasi.*

ALĀS ਅਲਸ } *s. f.* Corrupted  
ALĀIS ਅਲਾਇਸ } from the Persian  
word *Alāish*. Filth, pollution, contamination.

ĀLAT ਅਲਤ *s. m. (A.)* A tool, implement, instrument; utensil, apparatus; *membrum virile; penis.*

ALĀWAN ਅਲਾਵਣ *v. n. (M.)* To speak; to make a noise, as an animal:—*chith khāwan te samajh alāwan siyānen ādmī dā kamm hai* To ruminate and to talk with discretion is the duty of a wise man. —Proverb.

ALĀWANĪ ਅਲਾਵਣੀ *s. f. (M.)* See *Alāhuni.*

ALBELĀ ਅਲਬੇਲਾ } *s. m.* A fop, a beau  
ALBELĪ ਅਲਬੇਲੀ } —*a.* Simple, innocent, artless:—*jinde nīn albelīe bichārīe pa haīn uwallāre rūh.* Oh artless, poor soul thou art going astray from the right path. *Bhājans of Lala Bihārī Lall.*

ĀLEDUĀLE ਅਲੇਦੁਆਲੇ *ad.* On all sides, round about.

ALEL ਅਲੇਲ *s. m.* A colt which has never been ridden;—*a.* Not broken to work (as a horse).

ALETĪ ਅਲੇਤੀ *s. f. (M.)* A low lying grass, it is very hardy, and useful in seasons of drought. It is dug up and given to cattle. Sheep and goats graze on it.

ĀLE TOLE ਅਲੇ ਟੋਲੇ *s. m.* A false promise, deception.

ALGAN ਅਲਗਣ } *s. f.* A line or pole  
ALGANĪ ਅਲਗਣੀ } to hang clothes on.

ALGARJ ਅਲਗਰਜ *a.* Careless, indifferent.

ĀLHNĀ ਅਲਹਣਾ *s. m. (M.)* A bird's nest—*ushnāk chirī te dhuānk vich ālhnā.* A clever sparrow; why, it built its nest in the *dhuānk*, (that part of a chimneyless native house in which the smoke collects and soot forms).

ĀLHŪWĀLĪਆ ਅਲਹੁਵਾਲੀਆ *s. m.* A particular tribe of Sikhs. See *Āhlūwā-kiyā.*

ĀLĪ ਅਲੀ *s. f.* A small niche in a wall:—*ālī bholī, a.* Simple, artless, free from guile, open, sincere, stupid.

ĀLĪ ਅਲੀ *s. f. (A.)* The name of Muhammad's son-in-law, (he was, accord-

to the *Sunnis*, the fourth *khalifā* or successor of Muhammad, but *Shias* make him the direct successor, not acknowledging the other three *khalifas*.)

**ALIS अलीस** *s. f.* The name of a tree; called also *Anubaltās*, (*Cassia fistula*):—*alīs phālī*, *s. f.* The fruit of the *alīs*.

**ALJANJAL आलजीजल** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Aljinzūl*. Care and trouble.

**ALJHANĀ अलझना** *v. n.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Uljhanā*. To be entangled, to be involved in a quarrel or difficulties; to quarrel, to debate.

**ALJHAU अलझाउ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Uljhāu*. Entanglement, perplexity.

**ALJHĀUNĀ अलझाउना** *v. n.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Uljhāunā*. To entangle, to ravel or entwine (as thread), to involve, to embroil, to cause a quarrel.

**ALKE अलक** *s. m.* A young bullock not broken to yoke.

**ALKAS अलकस** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Alkas*. Laziness, sloth, idleness, idleness. See *Alas*.

**ALKASAN अलकसन** } Corruption  
**ALKAST अलकसी** } of the Hindi  
**ALKASIA अलकसीआ** } word *Alkasi*.

A lazy, slothful, drowsy, idle person. See also *Alasi*.

**ALL अल** *s. f.* A name of a vegetable, a kind of squash, (i. q. *baḍā*), a kind of *phālī*; a surname, a title (either honourable or dishonourable):—*all-pall*, *s. m.* Knick-knack.

**ALLI अल्ल** *a.* Unripe (fruit), half parched (grain), imperfectly healed (a wound).

**ALLAH अल्लाह** *s. m. (A.)* God; the Supreme Being:—*Allāh! allāh! intj.* An exclamation of surprise and approbation:

—*Allāh ho akbar*. God is great; recited when standing, sitting and kneeling at prayer, and also when slaughtering an animal; an exclamation of surprise and resignation, &c.:—*Allāh belī, allāh wālī*; *lit.* God the preserver. Farewell; adieu! God speed! good bye!

**ALLAM GALLAM अल्लम गल्लम** *s. m.* Vain talk or business, trifling, toying, vanity; idle excuse;—*allam gallam bakkenā*, *v. n.* To talk absurdly, foolishly, to talk nonsense.

**ALLAN अल्लन** *s. m.* A name given to pulse or meal of Indian corn cooked with greens.

**ALLAR PALLAR अल्लर पल्लर** *s. m.* Knick-knack.

**ALLHAR अल्लहर** *a. (H.)* Young, uninitiated, uninstructed or untaught in business, not broken to work (as an animal), unskilful:—*allhar hasāb, ad.* Arabic word *al-al-hisāb*. Suspense account:—*allhar hasāb denā, v. a.* To make advances to be adjusted afterwards; to make payments on account.

**ALLON अल्लो** *s. f.* An uneasy sensation in any part of the body; irritation.

**ALL WALALLĀ अल्ल वल्लल्ला** *a.* Simple minded.

**ALMAL अलमल** *s. f.* Dirt.

**ALMARI अलमारी** *s. f.* A chest of drawers, a book case.

**ALOP अलोप** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lūp*. Invisible, unseen, concealed, defaced, retired, run out, destroyed; latent:—*alop honā* or *hojānā, v. n.* To be concealed, become invisible; to vanish, disappear, to be out of sight; to cease to be, to be extinct.

**ALP अलप** *a. (S.)* Little, small, of little value, insignificant, few, short, feeble:—*alp-bal* or *sakti a.* Of little strength, weak:—*alp-buddhi s. f., a.* Weak-minded, unwise, ignorant, silly:—*alp hār, s. m.* Moderation in eating, abstinence:—*alp-hārī,*

a. Taking little food, moderate in eating, abstemious, abstinent;—s. m. Moderate eater.

**ALPAGG अलपग** a. Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Alpaghya*. Knowing little, ignorant;—s. m. A person of defective, meagre, limited knowledge.

**ALPATA अलपता** s. f. (S.) Smallness, insignificance.

**ĀLSAN आलस** s. f. See *Ālasan*.

**ALSĀNĀ अलसाना** a. Sleepy; (used chiefly with *nain*, as *alsāne nain*, sleepy eyes), sleepy headed, drowsy:—*alsānā*, v. n. To be drowsy, to slacken.

**ALSET अलसेट** s. f. (H.) Sham, humbug; deception, fraud, double dealing, duplicity; unlawful attachment; difference, discrepancy (in accounts); a confused and unsettled state (of accounts).

**ALSETAN अलसेटन** s. f. } (H.) De-  
**ALSETI अलसेटी** s. m. } ceptive,  
artful, crafty person.

**ALSETIYA अलसेटीया** s. m. A person who leaves his accounts in an unsettled and confused state and is slow in paying his debts.

**ALSI अलसी** s. f. Flax, linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*).

**ALSI आलसी** s. m. See *Ālasī*.

**ALTĀ अलता** s. m. A farinaceous powder dyed red and yellow, which the Hindus throw on each other's clothes during the *Holi* festival.

**ALU आलू** s. m. (H.) An esculent root, a potato, (*Solanum tuberosum*):—*ālū būthārā*, s. m. (P.) Dried plum, prune (*Prunus Bokhariensis*).

**ALUCHĀ अलुचा** s. m. Corrupted from the Persian word *Ālūchā*. A kind of

small plum (*Prunus onalifolia*).

**ALUNA अलुना** a. A not, without, salt. Without salt, deficient in saltiness, tasteless, insipid.

**AM आम** a. (A.) Common, public, general, ordinary, plebeian;—s. m. The common people, the vulgar:—*ām khāsh* or *khaśm*, s. m. The nobles and the plebeians, high and low, peculiar and popular.

**AMALAN अमलन** s. f. } A person who  
**AMALI अमली** s. m. } uses intoxicating drinks and drugs, especially opium and poppy heads.

**AMALLAK अमलक** } ad. Slow  
**AMALLKE अमलके** } without  
**AMALLKARE अमलकरे** } making a noise, or perceptible motion.

**AMĀM अमाम** s. m. Corruption of the Arabic word *Imām*. A priest, a leader of religious matters among the Muhammadans, one who leads in prayer (*imām*), patriarch, prelate, chief; a large bead, the head of a rosary (which remains fixed in the hand, is not turned over in counting):—*amām bārī* or *bārī*, s. m. or f. A kind of temple in which the festival of the *Moharum* is celebrated, and service held in commemoration of *Alī* and his son *Hasan & Husain*, and where offerings are made to the dead; it is generally a square building with a cupola on the top:—*amājādā*, s. m. Descendant of an *amām*, commonly used in reference to *Hasan & Husain*.

**AMĀMĀ अमामा** s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Imāmāh*. A sheet wrapped round the head as a turban; turban.

**AMĀN अमान** s. f. (A.) Safety, security, protection, deposit, charge, anything given in trust;—s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Imān*. Faith, religion:—*amān-dār*, a. conscientious, faithful, honest, true, upright, just; trustworthy:—s. m. A trustee or depository:—*amān-dārī*, s. f. Faithfulness, truth, honesty.



trust, charge :—*amán gudaná*, v. n. lit. To lose one's conscience. To break one's word, faith; to forfeit one's integrity, to prove faithless or dishonest, play false :—*amán láná*, v. n. To believe, to have put faith in, to be converted to a faith :—*amán vakkhá*, v. n. To consign or deposit.

AMAN **ਅਮਣ** s. m. (A.) Security, safety :—*aman amán* or *aman chain*, s. m. Peace, tranquillity; c. w. *aman vich rakhá* or *rakkhá*.

AMANNA **ਅਮਨਾ** s. m. Belief, trust.

AMAR **ਅਮਰ** a. (S.) Undying, immortal, long-lived, perennial, everlasting; an epithet of the Deity; a title given to gods :—*amar lál*, s. m. Eternal, undying, applied only to the unceasing flow of large rivers :—*amar lok*, s. m. Heaven; the region of immortals or gods; paradise :—*amar honá* or *hojáná*, v. n. To become immortal; to live for ever; to enjoy everlasting life.

AMARAT **ਅਮਾਰਤ** s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Imárat*. A public edifice, a building; a habitation; fortification :—*amráli gaj*, s. m. A mason's yard or rule; i. q. *Ambárat*.

AMARI **ਅਮਾਰੀ** s. f. (A.) The litter in which people sit on an elephant; when it has no canopy it is called a *kaudá*; an arched canopy, a dome; i. q. *ambári* or *ambári*.

AMASSIA **ਅਮੱਸਿਆ** } s. f. Corrup-  
AMIAUS **ਅਮਾਉਸ** } tion of the

Sanskrit word *Amávas*. The day when the sun and moon are in conjunction; the 15th day of the last half of the moon; the day of new moon.

AMB **ਅੰਬ** s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Am*. A mango; the mango tree, (*Mangifera Indica*) :—*amb-chúr*, s. m. Prings of mangoes dried in the sun :—*ambas*, s. m. Juice of the mango; mango syrup :—*pail dá amb*, s. m. A mango

ripened in straw :—*tapke dá amb*, s. m. A ripe mango dropped from the tree; i. q. *Amb*.

AMBÁH **ਅੰਬਾਹ** s. m. (Pot.) The breaking of a fastening (as of a well), See *Apbáh* or *Kar*.

AMBÁKHRI **ਅੰਬਾਖਰੀ** s. f. Mangoes cut and dried in a green state.

AMBLI **ਅੰਬਲੀ** s. f. Corrupted from the Hindí word *Imblí*. The tamarind tree; also its fruit; i. q. *Ambli* or *Imblí* or *Imlí*.

AMBALTAS **ਅੰਬਲਤਾਸ** s. f. Corrupted from the Hindí word *Amaltás*. The name of a tree, (*Cathartocarpus fistula*), the seed of which is much used in medicine, as a cathartic; also the fruit of the tree; (called *alís* or *alíh*); i. q. *Ammaltás*.

AMBAR **ਅੰਬਰ** s. m. (H.) The sky; the heavens; the atmosphere :—*ambar vall* or *vel*, s. f. A vine or creeper (*Ouscuta reflexa*) that grows on trees, having no roots or leaves.

AMBÁRAT **ਅੰਬਾਰਤ** s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Imárat*. See *Amárat*.

AMBARI **ਅੰਬਰੀ** a. Corruption of the Hindí word *ambar*. Pertaining to the sky, depending on rainfall (the condition of certain lands which cannot be artificially watered; also of the people owning those lands.)

AMBRI **ਅੰਬਰੀ** s. f. Mother, (used as an exclamation of distress or in the language of affection, as *hái ní meri ambarí*! alas, my poor mother! :—*áu ní meri ambarí*! Come my dear mother); i. q. *Amrí*.

AMBÁRI **ਅੰਬਾਰੀ** s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Amári*. See *Amári*.

AMBÁT **ਅੰਬਾਟ** } s. m. Chafing, in-  
AMBAU **ਅੰਬਾਉ** } flammation caused

by rubbing.

AMBAUNA ਅੰਬਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To chafe,  
to inflame by rubbing.

AMBI ਅੰਬੀ *s. f.* A green mango half  
grown.

AMBIA-HALDI ਅੰਬੀਆਹਲਦੀ *s. f.* A  
kind of turmeric.

AMBIR ਅੰਬੀਰ *s. m.* Corruption of  
the Arabic word *Amir*. See *Amir*.

AMBIRI ਅੰਬੀਰੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Amiri*. See *Amiri*.

AMBJANA ਅੰਬਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.* To be  
AMBNA ਅੰਬਣਾ } chafed, to  
become inflamed by rubbing; *i. q.* *Asb*  
*jána* and *Aabná*.

AMBOH ਅੰਬੋਹ *s. m.* } (*P.*) A crowd,  
AMBOHI ਅੰਬੋਹੀ *s. f.* } multitude,  
mob.

AMBRAT ਅੰਬਰਤ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
AMBRIT ਅੰਬਰਿਤ } from the Hindi  
word *Amrat*. See *Amrat*.

AMBRATI ਅੰਬਰਤੀ } *s. f.* Corrupt-  
AMBRITI ਅੰਬਰਿਤੀ } ed from the  
Hindi word *Amirati*. See *Amirati*.

AMBUA ਅੰਬੂਆ *s. m.* A mango  
tree;—*a.* Of the colour of tender mango  
leaves, green with a tinge of yellow.

AMET ਅਮੇਟ *a.* Which cannot be oblit-  
erated.

AMHNA SAMHNA ਅਮਣਾ ਸਮਣਾ }  
AMHAN SAMHNA ਅਮਣ ਸਮਣਾ }

*a.* Opposite each other, mutually oppo-  
site.

AMHNION SAMHNION ਅਮਣਿਓਂ )  
ਸਮਣਿਓਂ )

*ad.* From opposite sides.

AMHO SAMHNA ਅਮੋਸਾਮਣਾ *a.*  
Opposite each other, mutually opposite.

AMH SAMH ਅਮੁ ਸਾਮੁ *s. f.* Protection.

AMIAN ਅਮੀਆਂ *s. f. pl.* Unripe  
wheat or barley roasted in the ear.

AMIN ਅਮੀਂ *intj. (A.)* Amen, so be it.

AMIN JAMIN ਅਮੀਂ ਜਮੀਂ *ad.* Safely,  
safe and sound.

AMIR ਅਮੀਰ *s. m. (A.)* A grandee,  
ruler, lord, prince, noble, chief; a person  
of rank or distinction; liberal, open-hand-  
ed or large-hearted person; a gentleman.

AMIRI ਅਮੀਰੀ *s. f. (A.)* A principality,  
the rank or dignity of an *amir*, nobility,  
rule.

AMIT ਅਮਿਟ *a. (H.)* Indelible, undy-  
ing, indestructible, imperishable, un-  
changeable, undefaced.

AMKA ਅਮਕਾ *a. (H.)* Such a one or  
thing:—*amká dhamká, s. m.* Trifle, tri-  
fling, a person of little estimation.

AMLA ਅਮਲਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Amlah*. Establishment, office,  
clerk, official.

AMLA ਅਮਲਾ *s. m.* The name of a  
medicinal plant (*Phyllanthus emblica*).

AMMA ਅੱਮਾ } *s. f.* Mother;—*intj.*

AMMAN ਅੱਮਾਂ } Oh! mother:—*ammá-*

*mahīlār, s. m.* An orphan, motherless:  
—*ghar nahīn dāne ammān pihān chālī!*  
No grain in the house and mother going  
to grind:—Proverb used of a person who  
pretends to do what is beyond his power  
or position.

AMMALTAS ਅੱਮਲਤਾਸ *s. m.* See  
*Amballās*.

**AMNA ਅਮਨਾ** *s. f.* Service, order, (used only with *manṇā*):—*amṇā manṇā*, *c. m.* To be subject, to be compelled, to serve, to obey, to wait upon, to treat with consideration or attention.

**AMOL ਅਮੋਲ** } *a. (H.)* Corrupted  
**AMOLAK ਅਮੋਲਕ** } from the Sanskrit  
word *Amulya*. Priceless, of great value, precious, inestimable, invaluable.

**AMRAT ਅਮਰਤ** } *s. m. (S.)* The food  
**AMRIT ਅਮਰਿਤ** } of the gods, the water  
of life, nectar, anything sweet; ambrosia, antidote, water; wine, (title given to wine by drunkards); immortality:—*amrat bānī*, *s. f.* Sweet and holy language:—*amrat phal*, *s. m.* Sweet and pleasant fruit:—*amrat ras*, *s. m.* Sweet juice or syrup; *i. q.* *Amrat*.

**AMBI ਅਮਤੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A mother, affectionate, diminutive, from *ammān*, a mother:—*māsi mām jihān bhal hām nā amṛi jihān*. An aunt is like a mother, but her heart is not like a mother's heart.—Proverb; *i. q.* *Ambri*.

**AMRITI ਅਮਰਿਤੀ** *s. f.* A kind of sweetmeat.

**AMŪHR ਅਮੂਹੜ** } *a.* Ignorant, stu-  
**AMŪHUR ਅਮੂਹੜ** } pid, heedless, reck-  
less:—*amūhrpunā*, *a.* Ignorance, stupidity, recklessness; *i. q.* *Mūhar*.

**AMUKK ਅਮੁੱਕ** *a.* Inexhaustible, unending.

**AMUL ਅਮੂਲ** *a. (S.)* Destitute of root or origin, without capital.

**AMULL ਅਮੁੱਲ** *a.* Priceless, inestimable.

**AMURADI ਅਮੁਰਾਦੀ** *ad. (M.)* Unnecessarily, uselessly.

**AN ਅਨ** *s. f.* Shame, modesty; affection;—*an adā*, *s. f.* A nod, a sign, a mysterious allusion, affectation; manner,

modesty:—*an kām*, *s. f.* Shame.

**ANADAR ਅਨਾਦਰ** *s. m. (H.)* Disrespect, disregard, irreverence, indignity, affront, slight; *c. w.* *karnā*.

**ANAI ਅਨਾਈ** *s. f. (M.)* Failure of rain or of the rising of a river or canal; drought.

**ANAJ ਅਨਾਜ** *s. m.* Corn, grain, food, (incorrectly pronounced *nāj*):—*anāj dā kīrā*, *s. m.* Grain-worm, one who subsists on corn, (a man).

**ANAN ਅਨਾਂ** *(M.)* An egg; the eyeball:—*sukkā dhingar anen lahāwe*. What—can a dry thornbush bear eggs?—Proverb. “Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?”—*change kārān gichchī ghutē di aggon potēndi anen*. It is for your good you are throttled, yet you protrude your eyeballs.—Proverb.

**ANAND ਅਨੰਦ** } *s. m. (S.)* Joy,  
**ANAND ਅਨੰਦ** } happiness, pleasure,

delight; ease, tranquillity; content:—*anand* or *anandit*, *a.* Happy, glad; delighted, overjoyed:—*anand ho*. Are you happy? Are you well? How do you do?—*anand honā*, *s. m.* To be happy, to be delighted (with), to derive pleasure (from):—*anand karnā*, *v. a.* To rejoice (at or in consequence of); to enjoy:—*anand mangāl*, *s. m.* Mirth, revelry, comfort:—*s. m.* An epithet of the Deity:—*anand mai*, *a.* Blessful, blessed:—*anand sarūp*, *a.* God, Supreme Spirit.

**ANANDI ਅਨੰਦੀ** } *a. (S.)* Overjoyed,  
**ANANDI ਅਨੰਦੀ** } delighted, happy,

cheerful:—*anandi mahān mātī*, *s. f.* A name of the great Hindu Goddess.

**ANANDTAI ਅਨੰਦਤਾਈ** *s. f.* Joy, happiness.

**ANANIT ਅਨਾਨੀਤ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Anānīyat*. Egotism, boasting, arrogance, self-conceit.

ANANT ਅਨੰਤ } a. (S. & M.) Bound-  
ANANATR ਅਨੰਤਰ } less, endless, eter-

nal, infinite; (an epithet of God); —s. m. A cord with fourteen knots or a bracelet of silver or gold, which the Hindus tie on their right arm on the fourteenth lunar day (of full-moon) of *Bhādon*, which is sacred to Vishnū and called *Anant chaudas* or *Anant chauden*.

ANAP SANAP ਅਨਾਪ ਸਨਾਪ s. m. (H.)

Something unsuitable and injurious; every sort of thing, bad as well as good; an accumulation of calamities; pain and shame.

ANAR ਅਨਾਰ s. m. (P.) A pomegranate (*Punica granatum*); a kind of firework: —  
*anār dānā*, s. m. Pomegranate seeds.

ANARAN ਅਨਾਰਨ s. m. A silly, unskilful, inexpert, clumsy woman.

ANARBIDDYA ਅਨਾਰਬਿਦਯਾ } s. f.  
ANARVIDDYA ਅਨਾਰਵਿਦਯਾ } Unskil-  
fulness, clumsiness, silliness, ignorance, stupidity.

ANARI ਅਨਾਰੀ s. m. An unskilful, inexpert, clumsy person; an illiterate, ignorant person; blockhead, fool, idiot; a novice, a bungler.

ANARPUNĀ ਅਨਾਰਪੁਨਾ s. m. See *Anārbiddya*.

ANARTH ਅਨਰਥ a. (S.) Meaningless, nonsensical, absurd, fruitless, improper; vain; —s. m. Absurdity, disadvantage; an unmeaning act, a strange event, a calamity, misfortune, wrong, injustice, oppression, offence, guilt, sin; s. w. *karmā*.

ANARTHAN ਅਨਰਥਨ s. f. } One  
ANARTHI ਅਨਰਥੀ s. m. } who

performs a strange act, one who brings a calamity on another, or inflicts evil without sufficient reason; a mischief-maker, sinner, transgressor.

ANATH ਅਨਾਥ a. (S.) A not, *nāth*

master. Without husband or master, without a protector, without a chief or sovereign; helpless, an orphan, humble, weak.

ANAUNA ਅਨਾਉਣਾ v. a. To call for, to procure.

ANB ਅੰਬ s. m. A mango.

ANBAH ਅੰਬਾਹ s. m. (Pot.) The breaking of a fastening, (as of a well); i. g. *Ambāh* or *Kar*.

ANBAN ਅਣਬਣ } s. f. Disagree-  
ANBANT ਅਣਬਣਤ } ment, difference,  
misunderstanding, disunion.

ANBHAI ਅਣਭੈ } a. Fearless, daunt-  
ANBHAI ਅਣਭੈ } less.

ANBHOL ਅਣਭੋਲ a. Unerring, without mistake.

ANBLAHA ਅਣਬਿਆਹ } a. Un-  
ANBLAHIA ਅਣਬਿਆਹਿਆ } married.

ANBIDDH ਅਣਬਿਧ a. Imperforate, unpierced.

ANBOH ਅੰਬੋਹ s. m. (P.) See *Ambah*.

ANBOL ਅਣਬੋਲ a. Speechless.

ANOH ਅੰਚ s. f. (H.) Flame, glare, blaze, flash; heat, warmth, fire; maternal affection, passion, lust; difficulty, trial: —*sānch nūn koī ānch nahīn*. Fire toucheth not (has no effect upon) truth, truth has nothing to fear.

ANCHALĀ ਅੰਚਲਾ s. m. (H.) The end or border of a cloth, veil, sheet, &c.; a sheet used by *Jogīs*.

ANCHHUH ਅਣਛੂਹ a. (H.) The untouched, not defilable by touch.

ANCHINT ਅਣਚਿੰਤ a. (H.) Thoughtless, unreflecting, inconsiderate, unconcerned, unsolicitous, regardless.

**ANCHINTA ਅਣਚਿੰਤਾ** *s. f.* Thoughtlessness, inattention, indifference. (Rarely used.)

**ANCHODYA ਅਣਚੋਦਯਾ** *a.* A bastard, a wicked person :—*anchodya tabbar, s. m.* A wicked family.

**AND ਅੰਡ** *s. m.* or *f.* Testicle; the eggs of ants :—*and phuffni, v. a.* To have a large progeny of ants.

**AND ਅੰਦ** *s. f.* See *Andri*.

**ANDAJA ਅੰਦਾਜਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Andazá*. A rough approximation, estimation or valuation; a guess at weight or measurement; time in music; mode, manner, style :—*andaje má, ad.* In due measure or proportion; approximately or by guess :—*andaje karná, v. a.* To judge of; to estimate the value of; to estimate roughly; to guess or conjecture.

**ANDAR ਅਣਡਾਰ** *s. f.* (Pot.) The desire of a female buffalo for the male.

**ANDAR ਅੰਦਰ** *s. f.* The intestines, entrails;—(M.) *met.* a child :—*andran bhuk-khiyán té muchh te chaul.* An empty stomach but grains of rice on his moustache.—Prov. used of a person who being in want swaggers to keep up appearances :—*andran dá dp richh dí larná, v. n.* To be hungry :—*andran dá vihar, s. m.* A child.

**ANDAR ਅੰਡਰ** *a.* Uncastrated, entire.

**ANDAR ਅੰਦਰ** *s. m.* (P.) The inside;—*prep.* Within, in.

**ANDARDION ਅੰਦਰਦਿਓਂ** } *prep.* From  
**ANDARDON ਅੰਦਰਦੋਂ** } the inner side.

**ANDARON ਅੰਦਰੋਂ** *prep.* From within, out of.

**ANDARWADHAI ਅੰਦਰਵਧਾਈ** *s. f.* (M.) Hiccough.

**ANDDA ਅੰਡਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *And*. An egg :—*andde dená, v. a.* To lay eggs;—(M.) The load on one side of a camel :—*orlá anddú, s. m.* The near load—*parlá anddú, s. m.* The off load.

**ANDEKHYA ਅਣਦੇਖਿਆ** *a.* Unseen, invisible, undiscovered.

**ANDESA ਅੰਦੇਸਾ** *s. m.* (P.) Corrupted from the Persian word *Andeshá*. Thought, apprehension, suspicion, care, concern, anxiety, dread, fear, danger; *c. w. karná*.

**ANDH ਅੰਧ** *a.* Blind, dark;—*s. m.* Darkness, blindness :—*andh ghor, s. m.* Deep darkness :—*andh gubár, s. m.* Deep darkness or mistiness; darkness owing to clouds of dust :—*andh nagri beddú rájá.* An unjust king, and darkness (tyranny) prevails in the city :—*andhkár, s. m.* Darkness, a furious storm of dust and wind; tyranny, misrule :—*andh-kúp, s. m.* A well whose mouth is closed, or a well filled up with rubbish, hence a hell.

**ANDHA ਅੰਧਾ** *a.* Blind, dark, obscure, dim :—*andhá dhund, a.* Blinding, blind, indiscriminate, excessive, violent, outrageous, rash, wild :—*s. f.* Blindness, rashness, wildness, violence, excess, outrage, disturbance; misgovernment, anarchy;—*ad.* Blindly, indiscriminately, wildly, rashly, violently, outrageously :—*andhá dhund lufáná, v. a.* To squander outrageously, spend most extravagantly.

**ANDHA ਅੰਧਾ** *s. m.* A measure, trial, examination, test :—*andhá sándhá, s. m.* Connection, relationship, partnership, agreement.

**ANDHAR ਅੰਧਾਰ** *s. m.* (M.) Darkness, hence tyranny, misrule :—*andhár piyá sarkár nún jo chor badhe kutwál nún.* Blindness has fallen on the Sarkár when it is the thief that arrests the Kotwál.—Prov. used to signify a gross perversion of justice; *i. q. Andhkár.*

**ANDHARA ਅੰਧਾਰਾ** *a.* (M.) Dark :—*Díve dí chutt tale andhára.* It is dark

under the lamp. Prov. (*Anglice*. The cobbler's wife is worst shod.)

ANDHARI ਅੰਧਾਰੀ *s. f. (M.)* A dust storm; tyranny, misrule.

ANDH GUANDH ਅੰਧ ਗੁਆਂਢ *s. m.*  
Neighbourhood, vicinity.

ANDHLA ਅੰਧਲਾ *a. (H.)* See *Apdhā*.

ANDHOTTA ਅਣਧੋਤਾ } *a.* Unwashed.  
ANDHOYA ਅਣਧੋਯਾ } *ed.* unclean :  
—*andhotti* or *andhot dāl*, *s. m.* Unhusked pulse.

ANDITTH ਅਣਡਿੱਠ *a.* Unseen, invisible.

ANDRAS ਅੰਦਰਸ *s. m.* Lining, a kind of thin cotton cloth.

ANDRI ਅੰਦਰੀ *s. f.* The guts, the entrails.

ANDU ਅੰਡੂ *a.* Uncastrated, entire; *n. q.*  
*Andar*.

ANEK ਅਨੇਕ *a. (S.)* More than one, many, several:—*anek akār*, *a.* Multiform :—*anek kāl*, *ad.* A long time:—*anek rūp*, *a.* Multiform, of various kinds, of variable mind, fickle:—*anek vidh* or *bīdh*, *a.* Of different ways.

ANG ਅੰਗ *s. m.* Body, limb, member, part; friendship:—*ang bhang honā*, *v. n.* To be mutilated, to be cut off (a limb):—*ang bhang karnā*, *v. a.* To cut off (a limb), to mutilate:—*ang hīn*, *a.* Maimed, having lost a limb; having an engagement partially fulfilled:—*ang karnā* or *pūrnā*, *v. n.* To accompany, to defend:—*ang lagnā*, *v. n.* To be brought in contact with the body, to be embraced:—*ang lainā*, *v. n.* To take shares or fees (spoken by barbers, Brahmans and *mirdās* at weddings); to number; to point out:—*ang lagāund*, *v. a.* To embrace, clasp; to put on, to wear (clothes); to unite or join, (as in marriage):—*ang angg*, *s. m.* Relationship, kin;—*prep.* In company with, along with, always accompanying.

ANGANT ਅੰਗਣੀ *s. f. (M.)* The grains that remain on the threshing-floor after the heaps of corn have been removed. Generally the *Angant* is the perquisite of the *mochi* (leather worker or shoemaker.) In some parts it goes to the tenant, in others the landlord takes a small quantity of grain from the tenant's share of the crop in return for leaving him the *Angant*. When the *Angant* has been removed, the grains embedded in the dust of the threshing-floor still remain. These are called the *bedhi*, which is generally the perquisite of the *mochi*.

ANGAR ਅੰਗਰ *s. f. (Pot.)* A cut or rent, a scratch or tear by anything sharp, as a thorn, &c.

ANGAR ਅੰਗਾਰ *s. m. (Pot.)* A coal of fire.

ANGASI ਅੰਗਾਸੀ *s. m. (M.)* That arrangement of the gear of a Persian wheel by which water is raised to a considerable height above the mouth of the well. It is effected by lengthening that part of the *Bhurjal* or axle of the horizontal lantern-wheel, which is below the large wheel, to the desired height; the *Lakh* with the perpendicular wheel at one end, and the *Bar* and *Mālā* at the other, being raised on to a scaffolding. The gear worked at railway stations to raise water into the tanks is an *Angāsī*. An *Angāsī* is used when the masonry cylinder has been built so high that the ordinary gear cannot work at the mouth of the well.

ANGAT ਅਣਗਤ *a.* In a bad state or condition, in a state of perdition.

ANGGA ਅੰਗਾ *s. n. (H.)* A coat reaching down to the knees, an upper garment, a long tunic worn alike by the Hindus and Muhammadans of the N. W. P.; the former tie it on the right, and the latter on the left side of the breast.

ANGGAK ਅੰਗਕ *s. m.* An examiner.

ANGGAS ਅੰਗਸ *s. m.* Corrupted from

the Sanskrit word *Ankas*. An iron instrument used by elephant drivers, having two sharp points:—*anggas mdrnd*, v. n. To bring to obedience, to reduce to submission.

ANGGAT PAINX ਅੰਗਤ ਪੈਣਾ v. n. To be approved, to be accepted.

ANGGY ਅੰਗੀ s. f. A small garment for covering the breasts, used by women; —a. n. or f. A relation; kinsman or kinswoman; a partner in trade:—*anggt kár*, s. m. or f. A companion, a co-partner, agreement, acquiescence, assent, consent, acceptance, submission, acknowledgment, confession, choice; c. w. *karná*:—*anggt kári*, s. f. Companionship, co-partnership, relationship.

ANGGITHA ਅੰਗੀਠਾ s. m. A large fire-place, receptacle for fire, a fire-stand.

ANGGITHI ਅੰਗੀਠੀ s. f. (dim. of *anggt*) A small fire-place, a vessel for holding fire, a brazier, grate, hearth, smoking-dish, a chimney.

ANGGOCHHA ਅੰਗੋਛਾ s. m. A cloth which Hindus fasten round the waist when bathing and afterwards use to wipe themselves with, a towel, a handkerchief; inhibited pulse.

ANGGULI ਅੰਗੁਲੀ s. f. Corrupted from the Hindi word *Ungli*. A finger:—*anggt dharnd* or *karná*, v. n. lit. to put one's finger on; to find fault with, criticize; pick holes; overcome, harass:—*anggt pharnd*, v. n. To catch hold of the finger in learning to walk; to grab a footing; obtain a foothold:—*anggt te achand*, v. n. (lit. to make one dance on one's finger), to make fun of; to ridicule; to make little of:—*anggt uphdnd*, v. a. To point one's finger at one; s. q. *Ungli*.

ANGGUR ਅੰਗੂਰ s. m. (P.) A grape; granulations in a healing sore:—*anggur upá*, v. n. To become sound and healthy (a wound.)

ANGGURI ਅੰਗੂਰੀ s. f. The first tender blade of corn or grass just sprouting from the ground, a bud:—a. Of or belonging to the grape:—*anggtúri bág*, s. m. Vineyard, a grape garden:—*anggtúri sirhá*, s. f. Grape vinegar:—*anggtúri sardb*, s. f. Grape wine.

ANGGUS ਅੰਗੁਸ s. m. See *Anggas*.

ANGGUTH ਅੰਗੂਠ s. m. A thumb, ANGGUTHA ਅੰਗੂਠਾ a big toe:—

*anggtúthá chumnd*, v. a. (lit. to kiss the thumb). To flatter, play the sycophant:—*anggtúthá dakháund* or *vakháund*, v. a. To show the thumb (to one) in defiance or derision, or to signify a desire for sexual intercourse, (an attitude used by women in blandishment, also an obscene gesture made in abuse by men); to turn off with a joke; to withhold, refuse.

ANGGUTHI ਅੰਗੂਠੀ s. f. A finger ring, a toe ring.

ANGGUTHRA ਅੰਗੂਠੜਾ s. m. A ring worn on the thumb or big toe.

ANGGYAR ਅੰਗਯਾਰ } s. m. Corrupt-  
ANGGYARA ਅੰਗਯਾਰ } ed from the  
Hindi word *Angdrá*. A coal of fire, a live coal:—*anggyár varhdá*, v. n. (lit.) To rain fire; to be very hot.

ANGGYARI ਅੰਗਯਾਰੀ s. f. A small coal of fire:—*anggyári vargd*, ask. Red as fire.

ANGHAR ਅਣਘੜ } a. Un-  
ANGHART ਅਣਘੜਤ } wrought,  
ANGHARYA ਅਣਘੜਯਾ } unshaped,  
not right, imperfect; untaught.

ANGINT ਅਣਗਿਣਤ } a. Innumer-  
ANGINTY ਅਣਗਿਣਤੀ } able, uncount-  
ed, beyond calculation, numberless.

ANGNA ਅੰਗਣਾ v. a. To examine, to

prove, to try, to ascertain, to judge. to guess, to think.

**ANGRAKKHA ਅੰਗਰੱਖਾ** *s. m.* A coat reaching down to the knees. See *Anggá*.

**ANGYARI ਅੰਗਯਾਰੀ** *s. f.* See *Anggyári*.

**ANHAR ਅੰਹਰ** *s. m. (M.)* A groom's man, the best man. The two nights before a marriage among Muhammadans are called *jággá* and *mel*. On the day after the *mel* the bridegroom's party start for the bride's house, where the wedding takes place. The *áphar* remains in attendance on the bridegroom from the *jággá* till the bridegroom returns home after the wedding. The *áphar*, while on duty carries some weapon of iron. Before the people were disarmed it used to be a sword; now it is only a knife. His presence is supposed to be efficacious in keeping off *jins*, to whose attacks bridegrooms are especially exposed:—*tedí áphar dí kerhí nírvan níshánín*; *gúrhíyán akkhín khair howí furúá tor nímdánín*. What are the signs and marks of your best man? amorous eyes, bless you! and he moves with a humble gait; an entire (uncastrated) animal, opposed to *khassí*.

**ANHER ਅਨੇਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Andher*. Darkness; injustice, oppression; violence, wrong; misrule, misgovernment; calamity:—*anher dúnd*, *v. n.* To be impertinent, to be overcome by passion; to be imprudent:—*anher ghupp gher*, *a.* Very dark, dark as pitch:—*anher karná* or *macháund*, *v. a.* To tyrannize, oppress; to be or become indifferent to, to make a disturbance, to riot:—*anher kháttá*, *s. m. (lit. dark pit.)* Misrule, tyranny; unfairness in accounts or dealings.

**ANHERA ਅਨੇਰਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Andherá*. Darkness, obscurity;—*a.* Dark, obscure, dim; *múnh anhere*, *ad.* (*lit.* when the face is indistinguishable owing to darkness; when there is not sufficient light to see clearly.) At the first dawn of day, very early in the morning; *c. w. karná*.

**ANHERI ਅਨੇਰੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of

the Hindi word *Andherí*. A storm; darkness:—*a.* Dark:—*anherí kofhrí*, *s. f.* Dark chamber; obscure black hole; (*met.*) stomach; tomb.

**ANHOND ਅਣਹੋਂਦ** *s. m.* Destitution, want, necessity.

**ANHONI ਅਣਹੋਈ** *s. m.* What never can happen, an impossibility:—*a.* Impossible, unusual, extraordinary.

**ANIL ਅਨੀਲ** *a.* Spotless.

**ANTIN BAHANTIN ਅਨੀਂ ਬਹਾਨੀਂ** *ad.* In pretence.

**ANITT ਅਨਿਤੱ** *a. (H.)* Transitory, perishable, inconstant:—*eh padáráth anitt hai*. This thing or substance is transitory or perishable.

**ANJ ਅੰਜ** *a. (M.)* Separate, distinct:—*anjó anj thía tá galyá hik thía tá bachyá*. United you stand, divided you fall.—Proverb:—*chandré rann de panj, sabho anjó anj*. The ill-starred woman had five sons; all remained separate from one another—Proverb.

**ANJAN ਅੰਜਣ** *s. m.* Corruption of engine. Steam engine:—*s. f.* The name of a collyrium used chiefly to blacken the eyelids and beautify the eyes.

**ANJAN ਅਣਜਾਨ** *a.* Ignorant, stupid, foolish; unaware, undesigning, unwitting, unknowing;—*s. m.* A strange or ignorant person:—*anján banná*, *v. n.* To play the stranger, to pretend ignorance of a person or thing.

**ANJH ਅੰਝ** *ad.* Thus, so.

**ANJHAL ਅੰਝਲ** *s. f.* The shade of a demon, the demoniacal influence; sickness.

**ANJHU ਅੰਝੂ** *s. m.* Corrupted from **ANJHU ਅੰਝੂ** the Hindi word *Andh*.



Tear, tears :—*ánjhú kerná, v. a.* To shed (tears), or to pretend to weep :—*ánjhú kárná, v. n.* To flow (tears), to shed or drop tears ; to weep :—*ánjhú pánjháuná, v. a.* To cause one's tears to be wiped away ; to console, to comfort :—*ánjhú pánjndá, v. n.* (*lit.* to wipe away one's tears.) To be solaced, comforted.

**ANJIL ਅੰਜੀਲ** *s. f. (Gr.)* The New Testament, the Gospel.

**ANJIR ਅੰਜੀਰ** *s. m. (H.)* A fig (*Ficus carica*.)

**ANJLI ਅੰਜਲੀ** *s. f.* Joining the palms of the hands and lifting them up to the forehead in token of reverential salutation ; or joining the palms of the hands and hollowing them so as to hold or support anything.

**ANJOR ਅਣਜੋਰ** *s. f.* Difference, disagreement, disunion ; misunderstanding.

**ANK ਅਣਕ** *a.* See *Anek*.

**ANKAS ਅੰਕਸ** *s. m.* See *Anggas*.

**ANKATTIYA ਅਣਕਟਿਯਾ** *a.* Uncut, unreaped, unharvested.

**ANKH ਅਣਖ** *s. f.* Pride, a high sense of honour, high-mindedness.

**ANKHI ਅਣਖੀ** *a.* High-minded, proud, squeamish, jealous of one's honour.

**ANMAN ਅਣਮਣ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Anumān*. Inference, supposition, hypothesis, conjecture ; analogy, (in logic) conclusion ; respect, consideration :—*anmán nāl. ad.* Inferentially ; at a guess ; *c. w. kárná*.

**ANMANA ਅਣਮਣਾ** *a. (H.)* Dull, heavy, languid, thoughtful, agitated, regretting, sad, troubled in mind, sickly, dissatisfied.

**ANMANANA ਅਣਮਣਾਣਾ** *v. n. (H.)*

To be perplexed, dejected, agitated, troubled in mind.

**ANMANAUNA ਅਣਮਣਾਉਣਾ** *v. a. (H.)*

To perplex, agitate.

**ANMULL ਅਣਮੁਲ** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Anmol*. Precious, invaluable, beyond all price :—*anmullá, ad.* Without payment.

**ANN ਅਨ** *s. m. (H.)* Grain, any edibles

made of grain ; food, nourishment :—*ann dá kirdá, s. m.* Grain-worm ; man :—*ann dátdá, s. m.* Food giver, provider, supporter, benefactor, patron, master, lord :—*ann jal* or *ann páná, s. m.* or *f.* Meat and drink ; provisions :—*ann jal kárná* or *pán kárná, v. a.* To eat, take food or dine, make a meal :—*ann kúf, s. m.* A festival celebrated by Hindus on the day following the *Dewáli* by offering a large quantity of victuals to the Brahmins and *Sádhús* in a temple dedicated to *Vishnú* :—*ann nún waddhiyá ruh ná kárná, v. n.* To derive no pleasure from food ; to be indifferent, or averse to food :—*ann páná, s. f.* Satiety ; name of a goddess, the Ceres of Hindu mythology :—*ann ras, s. m.* Chyle.

**ANNA ਅਨਾ** *s. m.* An anna, the 16th part of a rupee ; the eyeball :—*anná baháná, s. m.* Excuse, pretext, pretence :—*anná bacchá, s. m.* Pice, cash.

**ANNAN ANNAN KARNA ਅਨਾਂ ਅਨਾਂ ਕਰਨਾ**

*v. n.* To go about begging, to be in great want.

**ANNHA ਅਨਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Andhá*. A blind man :—*annhá wande shirni mur ghir ápnéan nún de.* A blind man distributes sweetmeats and gives over and over again to his own relatives and acquaintances.—Prov. used of a man who shows partiality :—*a.* Blind :—*annhá bandúná* or *kárná, v. a.* To put one's eyes out ; throw dust in one's eyes ; befool, deceive :—*annhá honá, or hojándá, v. n.* To be or become blind ; to lose one's sight ; not to see ; to close or shut one's eyes ; to look another way, to pretend not to see.

**ANNHI ਅਨੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the

Hindī word *Andhī*. A blind woman ;—  
a. Blind.

ANNIA ਅਨਿਆ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
ANNIAU ਅਨਿਆਉ } from the Sanskrit  
word *Anyāo*. Wrong, injustice, outrage,  
oppression, tyranny.

ANNIAI ਅਨਿਆਈ } *a.* Corrupted  
ANNIAIN ਅਨਿਆਇਣ } from the San-  
skrit word *Anyāi*. Unjust, unequitable,  
lawless, oppressive ;—*s. m.* or *f.* An un-  
just or lawless person.

ANOKH ਅਨੋਖ *s. m.* Something uncom-  
mon or wonderful ; a rarity.

ANOKKHA ਅਨੋਖਾ *a. (H.)* Uncommon,  
rare, wonderful ; extraordinary ; singu-  
lar, peculiar, novel, new, strange ; low,  
base, mean.

ANPARH ਅਣਪੜ } *a. (H.)*  
ANPARHYA ਅਣਪੜਿਆ } Un-  
educated, unlearned, unlettered, illiterate,  
uninformed.

ANRAKKH ਅਣਰੱਖ } *a. (H.)* Not  
ANRAKKHA ਅਣਰੱਖਾ } abstemious,  
intemperate ; neglected, unprotected, un-  
guarded.

ANRAS ਅਣਰਸ *a. (H.)* Without juice,  
tasteless, disagreeable ;—*s. m.* or *f.* In-  
sipidity, want of flavour or enjoyment,  
disgust, nauseousness ; coolness, distaste ;  
disagreement, misunderstanding between  
friends.

ANRIT ਅਣਰੀਤ *a. (H.)* Contrary to  
custom, rule, usage, or practice, unusual ;  
—*s. f.* Irregularity ; unceremoniousness.

ANRUCH ਅਣਰੁਚ *a.* Disagreeable, not  
relishable, not relished ; not containable ;  
undigested.

ANRUCHDA ਅਣਰੁਚਦਾ *a.* Without

relish, unpleasant.

ANS ਅਣਸ } *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
ANS ਅੰਸ } Sanskrit word *Anśh*. A  
part, division, portion, right, essence ; a  
fraction ; a degree of a circle ; offspring,  
descendant.

ANSAR ਅਨਸਾਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Anusār*. Conformity to  
usage :—*past p.* According (to), agree-  
ably (to), answering (to), in pursuance  
(of), in conformity (with), following,  
like, as in, after.

ANSI ਅਨਸੀ *s. f. (Pot.)* A kind of figure  
drawn on the ground in the form of the  
head of a rake, by which a superstitious  
ceremony is performed to prognosticate  
the visits of friends, and so forth.

ANSIKKH ਅਣਸਿੱਖ } *a.* Corrupt-  
ANSIKKHA ਅਣਸਿੱਖਆ } ed from the  
Hindī word *Ansih* or *Ansihā*. Un-  
learned, uninstructed, untaught.

ANSUNI ਅਣਸੁਨੀ *a. (H.)* Unheard,  
disregarded.

ANSUNYAN ਅਣਸੁਨਯਾਂ *s. m. pl.* Those  
persons that might not have heard of a  
thing before :—*Ansunyān nūn kion sunāondā*  
*phirdā hai*. Why do you go hither and  
thither telling the thing to those persons  
who might not have heard it before.

ANT ਅੰਤ } *s. m. (S.)* End, comple-  
ANT ਅਨਤ } tion, the utmost extent,

farthest degree ; limit, boundary ; period ;  
result, fruit, consequence ; the close of  
life, death ; knowledge, secret, mystery,  
riddle :—*kar bhalā ho bhalā ant bhale dā*  
*bhalā*. Do good, reap good, the fruit of  
good is good ;—*a.* Final, ultimate, last :  
—*ant kāl* or *samen* or *welē*, *s. m.* The last  
time, the end of time, the time of death,  
dying moments ;—*ad.* After all, at last :  
—*ant nūn* or *vichch*, *ad.* In the end,  
at last, finally, ultimately :—*ant nūn lān*  
*marṇān hai*. In the end we must die :—  
*ant shumār*, *s. m.* Calculation, limit.

ANṬ      ਅੰਟ      } *s. f. (H.) A*  
 ANṬ SANT   ਅੰਟਸਾਂਟ } *knot, connec-*

*tion, relationship, partnership, intimacy, intrigue, assignation:—āṇṭ lagnī, v. n. To suffer loss, to get into a knot, to be connected:—āṇṭ lāunī, v. n. To tie a knot, to bring about a connection; to injure in trade.*

ANṬ ਅੰਤ *s. f. See Anṭrī.*

ANTAH KARAN      ਅਨਤਹਕਰਨ }  
 ANTASH KARAN   ਅਨਤਸ਼ਕਰਨ }

*s. m. (S.) Understanding, mind, soul, conscience, heart; that which is in the mind, thought, will, intention, motive.*

ANTAR ਅੰਤ *s. m. (S.) Interior, inside;*

*soul, mind, heart, supreme spirit; mystery, secret; difference, contrast; hole, opening; internal;—a. Interior, internal; near:—ad. On one side, out of the way, apart, separate, without;—prep. Within, between, amongst:—antar bhāo, s. m. Internal or inherent nature or disposition:—antar bodh, s. m. Consciousness:—antar dhayān, s. m. Profound meditation:—antar jāmi, a. Pervading the inward parts, knowing the secrets of the heart, (an attribute of God.)*

ANTARĀ ਅੰਤਰਾ *s. m. (H.) A verse, any*

*verse of a song, excepting the first; consequence, distinction, difference.*

ANTH ਅੰਠ      } *s. m. or f. Used with*  
 ANTHNI ਅੰਠਨੀ } *āṇṭh or āṇṭhni as āṇṭh*

*āṇṭh or āṇṭhni āṇṭhni. Camels and such like beasts of burden.*

ANTHAKK ਅਣਥਕ *a. Unwearied, untired.*

ANṬRĪ ਅੰਤਰੀ *s. f. Corrupted from the Hindi word Anṭrī. A gut, or entrail.*

ANU ਅਣੂ *s. m. (S.) A small particle of matter, an atom;—a. Atomic, minute:*

*—anū pān, s. m. A vehicle (in medicine), anything in which medicine is mixed, to facilitate the taking of it, or which is swallowed after the medicine.*

ANUGRAH ਅਨੁਗਰਹੁ *s. f. (S.) Favour, kindness, indulgence.*

ANUL ਅੰਉਲ *s. f. See Aul.*

ANULĀ ਅੰਉਲਾ *s. m. See Auld.*

ANUN ਅੰਓ *s. f. (H.) Mucous or mucopus, such as is voided in tenesmus.*

ANUP ਅਨੁਪ *a. (H.) Beautiful, incomparable, best, rare.*

ANUTPANN ਅਣਉਤਪਨੱ } *a. Un-*  
 ANUTPATT ਅਣਉਤਪਤੱ } *created,*  
*unproduced.*

ANWAHNDĀ ਅਣਵਹਿੰਦਾ *s. m. (M.)*

*(lit. without working), from “an” negative particle, and wahnādā present participle of wahn, to move, to work. Hence (1) an extra share of the produce, or extra rent, taken by a landlord when he has cleared the jungle and brought the land under cultivation himself, before letting it to a tenant. Here the share is called Anwahnādā because the tenant did not work at the clearing of the jungle; (2) a share of the crops taken by one who contributes nothing to the labour or working expense: e. g., A lends B money, and instead of getting his interest in cash receives a share in the produce of the land. That share is called Anwahnādā because A gets it without working the land. Again, B mortgages his land to A for a sum of money, but continues to cultivate the land, paying A a share of the crop in lieu of interest, A contributing nothing to the working. The share paid to A is called Anwahnādā.*

ANWAT ਅਣਵਟ *s. m. } (H.) A silver*

ANWATṬ ਅਣਵਟੀ *s. f. } ornament for*  
*the big toe, worn by women. On the*

upper part is fastened a shield of silver or enamel.

ANWATT ਅਣਵੱਟ *a.* Untwisted, at par (money.)

ANWALA ਅੰਵਲਾ *s. m. (H.)* The name of a sub-acid fruit (*Phyllanthus emblica*) which is used for medicinal and dyeing purposes and for making pickles; the name of the tree on which it grows:—*āṇwālāsār, s. f.* Sulphur, brimstone; *i. q. Aulā.*

AP ਅਪ *pron. (H.)* Self, one's self, itself; he, himself; you, yourself; they, themselves:—*āp bhalā jagg bhalā.* Good yourself, the world is good;—*āp mare jagg parlo.* When I am dead the world to me is dead;—*s. m.* Selfishness, egotism:—*āp bitī, s. f.* That which has befallen oneself, the story of one's own sufferings:—*āp suārthī, s. m.* Pursuing one's own object, selfish, self-seeking:—*āp vichch dī, ad.* Among themselves, mutually;—*āp vichch dī larnā, v. n.* To fight with each other or one another.

APACHCHHARA ਅਪੱਛਰਾ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apsarā*. A female dancer in the court of Indra; a beautiful woman.

APADDAR ਅਪਦਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Upadrav*. Violence, injury, oppression, injustice, tyranny, insult, calamity, excess; disturbance, rebellion, tumult.

APADDHAN ਅਪਦਨ *s. f.* } Corrupt-  
APADDARI ਅਪਦਰੀ *s. m.* } ed from  
the Sanskrit word *Upaduri*. An oppressor, a tyrant; turbulent, violent; a person of skill, one who possesses great inventive genius; *i. q. Upaddaran* or *upaddari*.

APADH ਅਪਾਧ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Upādh*. Violence, injury, injustice, tyranny; trouble, annoyance, mischief, disturbance.

APADHI ਅਪਾਧੀ *a.* Corrupted from the

Hindi word *Upādhī*. Violent, unjust;—*s. m.* Oppressor, tyrant.

APAN ਅਪਾਨ *s. m. or f. (pl. of āp)* We. (Used in the *Mālwā* districts.)

APAO ਅਪਾਉ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Upāy*. Scheme, plan, expedient; contrivance, stratagem, way, course, means; remedy, resource, preparation:—*kuchh apāo muht dā, karre jagg rahinā nahīn.* Make some plan to get salvation, you will not always live in this world; *c. w. karnā.*

APAR ਅਪਾਰ *a. (S.)* Boundless, interminable, infinite, excessive, impassable, unsurpassed, unrivalled.

APARADH ਅਪਰਾਧ *s. m. (S.)* Fault, guilt, crime, transgression; *c. w. karnā.*

APARÁDHAN ਅਪਰਾਧਣ } *a.; s. m., f.*  
APARADHI ਅਪਰਾਧੀ } *(H.)* Guilty,  
an offender, sinner, a transgressor, criminal; *i. q. Apráadhan, Aprádhī.*

APARAMPAR ਅਪਰਮਪਾਰ } *a. (H.)*  
APARAPAR ਅਪਰਾਪਾਰ } Bound-

less, infinite, (a title of God):—*terī mah-mān aparampār* or *aparā pār hai.* Oh God! thy grandeur or glory is infinite.

APARAN ਅਪਰਨ *v. a. (M.)* To seize; to catch;—*uḍḍe tittar aparde.* He can catch flying partridges.—Prov. used ironically of persons who consider themselves very sharp.

APAS ਅਪਸ *pron. (H.)* Each other, one another:—*āpas vich dī, ad.* Among themselves, mutually:—*āpas vich larnā, v. n.* To fight or quarrel with each other or one another:—*āpas vich rahinā, v. n.* To live together, to live together as man and wife.

APATTH ਅਪੱਥ *a.* Unsuitable; incompatible, (in medicine) contra-indicated; unfit as food or drink in particular complaints; unwholesome.

**APAVITTAR ਅਪਵਿਤ੍ਰ** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apavitrā*. Unholy, impure, profane, unclean, defiled.

**APAVITTARTAI ਅਪਵਿਤ੍ਰਤਾਈ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apavitrataḥ*. Impurity, uncleanness, unholi-ness, filth.

**APDHARAP ਅਪਧਰਾਪ** *ad.* Spontane-ously.

**APE ਅਪੇ** *pron.* One's self :—*āpe āp*, *ad.* One's self.

**APHARA ਅਫਾਰਾ** *s. m.* A swelling of the belly, &c. *c. w.* *charknā* or *painā*.

**APHARNA ਅਫਾਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To cause to swell by over-feeding, &c.; to give one money to the extent of his utmost desires; causal of *apharnā*.

**APHARNA ਅਫਾਰਨਾ** *v. n.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Apharnā*. To swell out (belly); to be satiated, gorged, overloaded (stomach); to exceed bounds, to be puffed up with pride; to be unduly elated with success; to boast, swagger; to be or become very rich.

**APHRAY ਅਫਰਾਈ** *s. f. (H.)* A swelling of the belly (from over-feeding); a surfeit, gorging; superfluity.

**APHRAUNA ਅਫਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To feed one till his stomach swells; to cram; to satiate; to give one money, &c. to his heart's desire.

**APHROI ਅਫਰੋਈ** *s. f.* Income obtained by any means besides one's salary, perquisites.

**APHUR ਅਫੁਰ** *a.* Being free from de-sires.

**APHURAN ਅਫੁਰਣ** } *s. m.* Absence  
**APHURNA ਅਫੁਰਣਾ** } of desires.

**APJAS ਅਪਜਸ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apayashs*. Dishonour, disgrace, infamy, ignominy.

**APKARM ਅਪਕਰਮ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apakarm*. A mean or unworthy action; wickedness.

**APKARMAN ਅਪਕਰਮਣ** *s. f.* } An  
**APKARMI ਅਪਕਰਮੀ** *s. m.* } evil-doer.

**APMAN ਅਪਮਾਣ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apamān*. Disrespect, disgrace; contempt; an affront; *c. w.* *karnā*.

**APNA ਅਪਣਾ** *a.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Apnā* and *gen.* of *āp*. Of or belonging to self, own; personal, private, individual, peculiar;—*s. m.* One's own kindred, relatives, friends:—*āpnā āpnā*, *a.* Each his own; respective; particular, special; individual:—*āpnā begānnā* or *parāyā*, *s. m.* Relations and strangers; friends and foes;—*āpnā honā*, *v. n.* To become one's own; to become attached to one; to become one's creature; to behave like a relation, act as one's own kindred:—*āpnā kar lainā* or *banā lainā*, *v. a.* To make (a person or a thing) one's own; to appropriate to one's use, possess one's self of, help one's self to; to own; to usurp; to gain an ascendancy over (a person), to win (a person) over to one's side, to attach (a person) to one's self, make (another) one's creature:—*āpnā kītā pāunā* or *āpnī karnī bharnī*, *v. n.* To reap the fruit of one's own misdeeds, to reap what one has sown:—*āpnā rāg gāunā* or *āpnī māre jānā*, *v. n.* To sing one's own praises, blow one's own trumpet, to boast; to be full of one's own grievances or affairs:—*āpne agge kande bījā*, *v. n.* To sow thorns in one's own way; to injure one's self:—*āpne āp vich mast honā*, *v. n.* To glory or revel in one's own means, to rejoice in one's independence; to be indifferent to fortune; to be independent:—*āpne karke*, *ad.* As carefully as

if it were one's own :—*āpne pairīā kuhārī mārī or kahī mārī*, v. n. To chop off one's own feet, to be one's own destroyer or enemy :—*āpnī wallon*, ad. On one's own part or side :—*āpne wallon sabh kujh karnā or wāh lāunā*, v. n. To do all in one's power :—*āpnī āpnī jagah or thān*. Each in its proper place; respective or assigned places :—*āpnī āpnī painī*, v. n. To be keen, each after his own interest or affairs :—*āpnī dhāī pā khichrī alagg pakā-ujī*, v. n. lit. to cook one's own *khichrī* (rice boiled with split pulse and spices) all for one's self. To have one's own way :—*āpnī nīnd saunā*, v. n. To sleep as or when one pleases; to be one's own master; to be free from all care or anxiety :—*āpnī nīnd saunā ate āpnī nīnd uṭṭhān*. To sleep at pleasure, and to wake at pleasure.

APNĀIT ਅਪਣਾਇਤ *s. f.* Family relations, kindredship; intimacy, friendship.

ĀPO ĀPNĀ ਆਪੋ ਆਪਣਾ *pron.* One's own, several, respective.

ĀPODHĀĪ ਆਪੋਧਾਈ } *s. f.* Spontaneity;—*a.*  
 ĀPODHĀP ਆਪੋਧਾਪ }  
 ĀPODHĀPĪ ਆਪੋਧਾਪੀ } Spontaneous;—*ad.* Spontaneously.

ĀPON ਆਪੋ *ad.* Of himself, of itself; of his own accord; spontaneously; intentionally.

APOTARĀNĀ ਅਪੋਤਰਾਨਾ *a.* Barefooted.

APPAR ਅਪੱਲ *a.* Uncultivated or untilled (land.)

APPARNĀ ਅਪੱਰਨਾ *v. n.* To arrive, to come to hand.

APPHAL ਅਫਲ *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Aphal*. Fruitless, barren, vain, unproductive, unprofitable, ineffectual, useless.

APPHARNĀ ਅਫਰਨਾ *v. n.* See *Apharnā*.

APRĀDH ਅਪਰਾਧ *s. m.* See *Aparādh*.

APRAMPĀR ਅਪਰਮਪਾਰ } *a.* See  
 APRĀPĀR ਅਪਰਾਪਾਰ } *Aparampār*.

APSAGAN ਅਪਸਗਣ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apasakun*. Ill-omen.

APTĀ ਅਪਤਾ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apdā*. Calamity, misfortune, disaster, evil, danger, trouble, adversity.

APÚT ਅਪੂਤ } *a. (S.)* Childless.  
 APUTT ਅਪੁਤ }

APUTTHĀ ਅਪੁਠਾ *a.* Inverted, reversed, turned back.

AR ਅਰ *Conj.* And.

AR ਅੜ *s. f.* Stoppage, obstruction, balking, standing fast, contrariety, obstinacy; *c. w.* *hojānī, baīh jānī* and *arphas*.

ĀR ਆਰ *s. f. (H.)* A shoe-maker's awl; the point of a goad; shame.

ĀRĀ ਆਰਾ *s. m.* A large saw.

ĀRĀ ਆੜਾ *s. m. (M.)* A sand-hill.

ARĀDHNĀ ਅਰਾਧਣਾ *s. f. (S.)* Worship, adoration, religious service; devotion, propitiation; supplication, accomplishment;—*v. a.* To worship, to adore, to serve; to propitiate, to supplicate.

ĀRAF ਆਰਫ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Arif*. Wise, sagacious, ingenious; skilled in divine matters, possessing knowledge of God and his kingdom, and of the way of walking well with Him; pious, devout;—*s. m.* A holy man, a saint.

**ARÁHÁ ਅਰਾਹਾ** *s. m.* A grass preserve, a place where grass is cultivated for the use of Government, and others are prohibited from cutting it.

**ARÁÍN ਅਰਾਈਂ** *s. m.* A caste among Muhammadans employed in gardening and in cultivating lands for the production of vegetables, &c.; *i. q.* *Ráís*.

**ARAIL ਅਰੈਲ** *a.* Obstructive, obstinate, perverse; *i. q.* *Aryal*.

**ARAK ਅਰਕ** *s. f. or m.* The elbow;—  
(A.) Essence, spirit, sap; sweat.

**ARÁM ਅਰਾਮ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Arám*. Rest, repose, quiet, ease, relief, comfort, convenience; well-being, health; easy condition or circumstances, competency:—*arám oháhuá*, *v. a.* To desire repose, need rest:—*arám deá*, *v. a.* To afford relief; to ease, appease, relieve; to comfort, soothe; to restore to health, cure, heal:—*arám hóá* or *hojánuá*, *v. n.* To derive ease, comfort, convenience, &c., to become well; to become better; to recover:—*arám karná* or *kardenuá*, *v. a.* To restore to health, cure, to heal:—*arám karná* or *lainá*, *v. n.* To take rest; to recover from fatigue, &c; to rest, repose, lie down, sleep; to loll; to be idle; to live at ease, enjoyment:—*arám nál*, *ad.* With ease, easily; at one's ease, at leisure, comfortably, conveniently, without pain or anxiety:—*arám pánuá*, *v. n.* To obtain ease, relief, comfort, &c., to find rest, repose, and become quiet, to recover, get well.

**ARANB ਅਰੰਬ** *s. m.* A heap, a pile.

**ARANBH ਅਰੰਭ** } *s. m. (S.)* Beginning,  
**ÁRANBH ਅਰੰਭ** } commencement, undertaking; effort, exertion; *c. w.* *karná*.

**ÁRANBHNA ਅਰੰਭਣਾ** } *a. (S.)* To  
**ARANBHNA ਅਰੰਭਣਾ** } begin.

**ARAN ਅਰਨ** *v. n. (M.)* To be stopped,

to be arrested:—*mangyá tá fangyá*, *parnyá tá galyá*; take wé lagge te jowán wí aryá. Betrothed, a man is hung up (is done for); married, he is ruined; money is spent and a young man is caught.—Proverb.

**ARARÁT ਅਰਰਾਟ** *s. m.* Roaring, making a great noise, rumbling, crying aloud.

**ARARÁUNÁ ਅਰਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To roar, to make a great noise, to rumble, to cry aloud.

**ARARPOPO ਅਰਰਪੋਪੋ** *s. m.* A fortune-teller.

**ARÁU ਅਰਾਉ** *s. m.* Stoppage, balking.

**ARÁUNÁ ਅਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To stop, to cause to stand fast, to shut, to put in; to meddle; to make a great noise.

**ARÁWAN ਅਰਾਵਣ** *v. a. (M.)* To stop, to arrest, to entangle:—*garīb de bál nús aráwan lage haís*. They began to entangle the poor man's son.

**ARB ਅਰਬ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Arbbud*. One hundred millions;—(A.) Arabia.

**ARB ਅਰਬ** *a.* Crooked, perverse; stupid;—*s. m.* A foolish talker, an ignorant, unpolished person.

**ÁRBAND ਅਰਬੰਦ** *s. m. (H.)* A strip of cloth worn by Hindu *Sádhus*, passing from the waist between the thighs and fastened behind.

**ARBANGÁ ਅਰਬੰਗਾ** } *a. (H.)* Crooked,  
**ARBINGÁ ਅਰਬੰਗਾ** } uneven; one who walks obliquely; unprincipled.

**ARBELÍ ਅਰਬੇਲੀ** } *s. f.* Corrupt-  
**ARBELARÍ ਅਰਬੇਲਰੀ** } ed from the

Hindi word *Albeli*. Artless, simple, innocent; i. q. *Albeli*.

**ARBH ਅਰਭ** *a. See Arb.*

**ARBI ਅਰਬੀ** *s. f.* The name of an excellent root; the corruption of the Arabic word *Arabi*, the Arabic language:—*arbi ghora*, *s. m.* The Arab horse.

**ARCHA ਅਰਚਾ** *s. f. (S.)* Devotion, adoration, worship; an image.

**ARDAL ਅਰਦਲ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the English word "order." Duty of a servant or a peon; attendance on a chief.

**ARDALI ਅਰਦਲੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the English word "orderly." An orderly; a peon in regular attendance on an official, or a chief, for conveying messages, or carrying letters and orders, or watching the entry of a palace, &c. An attendant who runs before his master's conveyance.

**ARDAS ਅਰਦਾਸ** *s. f. (H.)* Petition; a letter, representation, request, entreaty, supplication, an offering (to a Deity), used mostly by the Sikhs; *c. w. Karná*.

**ARDASÍYÁ ਅਰਦਾਸੀਯਾ** *s. f.* Petitioner, supplicator, one who offers (to a Deity); a Sikh priest who offers prayers (to the Deity.)

**ARD BAJÁR ਅਰਦ ਬਜਾਰ** *s. m.* The common market, the open street.

**ARDHÁWÁ ਅਰਧਾਵਾ** *s. m.* Coarsely ground meal, food for horses.

**AREL ਅਰੇਲ** *s. f.* The name of a tool used by gold-beaters; an instrument through which wire is drawn.

**ARENGARÍ ਅਰੇਂਗਰੀ** *s. f.* A mode of wrestling with the legs;—*aringari paríngari*, *s. f.* Complicated matters.

**ARERE ਅਰੇਰੇ** *ad.* Nearer, very near; i. q. *Urere*.

**ARES ਅਰੇਸ** *s. f.* Convulsion, complication; difficulty.

**ARERÍ ਅਰੇਰੀ** *s. f.*  
**ARERÍ (PLÍÁN) ਅਰੇਰੀਪਲੀਆਂ** *s. f.* The

small piece of wood fixed like the rungs of a ladder between the two ropes of a Persian wheel, and to which the pots are tied:—*málh areran* or *arera*, *v. n.* To fix the rungs in a *málh*.

**ARGAJÁ ਅਰਗਜਾ** *s. m. (H.)* The name of a perfume of a yellow colour, and compounded of scented ingredients.

**ARGAL ਅਰਗਲ** *s. m.* One or two legs of a horse different in colour to the rest of the body. If all four are of the same colour, it is considered a good point; four white stockings are also good, two bad, and one very bad.

**ARGARÁ ਅਰਗੜਾ** *s. m.* Riding school.

**ARGHÁ ਅਰਘਾ** *s. m.* A copper vessel shaped like a boat, used by Hindus in pouring out their libations.

**ARGH DENÁ ਅਰਘ ਦੇਣਾ** *v. n.* To pour libations to the sun, &c., to make an offering to a god.

**ÁRHAT ਆਰਹਤ** *s. f. See Ahrat.*

**ÁRHÍ ਆਰਹੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A mirror; a woman's thumb ring, with a small mirror fixed in it. *See Arsi*.

**ARHIUN ਅਰਹਿਓਂ** *s. f. (M.)* Mustard (*Brassica juncea*.) To be distinguished from *Ussun* (*Brassica eruca*.)

**ÁRHTÍÁ ਆਰਹਤੀਆ** *s. m. See Ahratíá.*

**ARÍ ਅਰੀ** *s. f. (H.)* Perversity, naughtiness:—*Arí már*, *s. m.* A dissolute fellow, an astute fellow, knave, rogue, rascal; a lascivious, lewd fellow; *c. w. Márd*.



**ARÍ ਆਰੀ** *s. f.* A small or hand saw ;  
a kind of large cucumber ;—*a.* Helpless,  
in need ;—*áris hongá, v. n.* To be helpless,  
to be dependent, to be under obligation :  
—*áris karná, v. a.* To bring into a state  
of dependence, to bring under obligation.

**ARÍ ਆਰੀ** *s. m.* A friend, a companion ;  
a sand-hill.

**ARÍ ਆਰੀਆ** *s. m.* A kind of large  
cucumber.

**ARÍ ਅਰੀਆ** } *intf.* Oh ! Ho ! Halloo !  
**ARÍ ਅਰੀਏ** } Friend ! (addressed to a  
man or woman by females generally.)

**ARIKKA ਅਰਿਕਾ** *s. m.* Obstructing,  
tripping, an obstacle, check, obstruction,  
opposition, resistance :—*arikká dháuná* or  
*páuná, v. n.* To obstruct, to make difficul-  
ties.

**ARIND ਅਰਿੰਡ** *s. f.* The castor-oil tree,  
(*Ricinus communis*) :—*arind dá tel, s. m.*  
Castor-oil, used medicinally and for burn-  
ing ; *i. q.* *Harind.*

**ARIO ਆਰੀਓ** *s. m.* (*Pot.*) A word used  
to call buffaloes.

**ARINGARI ਅਰੀਂਗਰੀ** *s. f.* See *Arengarí.*

**ARINGGA ਅਰਿੰਗਾ** *s. m.* A mode of  
wrestling ; tripping, an obstacle :—*aringgá*  
*baringgá, s. f.* Something crooked ; the  
name of a play :—*aringgá marná, v. a.* To  
thwart, obstruct.

**ARJ ਅਰਜ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Arz.* A petition, request ;  
breadth, width (of a piece of cloth) :—  
*arj marúj, s. f.* Request, petition ; *c. w.*  
*karná.*

**ARJA ਆਰਜਾ** *s. f.* Age, lifetime.

**ARJAN ਅਰਜਨ** *s. m.* Sanskrit *Arjun.*  
The fifth Guru of the Sikhs.

**ARJI ਅਰਜੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Arz.* A written petition,  
memorial, request, representation, letter  
(from an inferior) :—*arj névis, s. m.*  
One who writes petitions for suitors, a  
scrivener, a notary ; *c. w.* *deyá* or *laingá.*

**ARJO ਅਰਜੋ** } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
**ARJU ਆਰਜੁ** } the Persian word *Arzú.*  
Hope, desire, wish ; want, supplication,  
entreaty.

**ARK MARK ਅਰਕ ਮਰਕ** *s. f.* Blandish-  
ment, coquetry ; *i. q.* *Afak mafak.*

**ARKNA ਅਰਕਣਾ** *v. n.* Corrupted from  
the Hindi word, *Aṭkná.* To be stopped,  
to be prevented, to adhere, to stick, to  
stop ; to stay, to delay ; to spell one's  
words ; to be unable to read fluently.

**ARL ਅਰਲ** *s. f.* The bolt of a door, made  
of wood, and attached to the frame.

**ARLI ਅਰਲੀ** *s. f.* The bolt of a door,  
made of wood, and attached to the frame ;  
a small bolt or latch, the pin in a bul-  
lock's yoke.

**ARMAN ਅਰਮਾਣ** *s. m.* (*P.*) Desire, rest,  
wish, inclination, longing ; hope, eager-  
ness ; sorrow, regret, remorse, repent-  
ance :—*armán níkálná,* or *nikál laíná,*  
*v. a.* To satisfy one's longing, gratify  
one's wishes :—*armán níkálná, v. n.* To  
be satisfied or gratified :—*armán rah*  
*jápná, v. n.* To be disappointed of one's  
wishes or hopes, to have one's hopes or de-  
sires ungratified. Also used vulgarly for  
*Arám.*

**ARNA ਅਰਣਾ** *v. n.* To stop, to stick  
fast, to baulk.

**ARNA ਅਰਨਾ** *s. m.* } (*H.*) A wild buf-  
**ARNI ਅਰਨੀ** *s. f.* } falo.

**AROG ਅਰੋਗ** *a. (S.)* Free from disease, sound, healthy, well;—*s. m.* A healthy person.

**AROGAN ਅਰੋਗਣ** *s. f.* } (*S.*) One free  
**AROGY ਅਰੋਗੀ** *s. m.* } from sickness; a person in perfect health.

**AROK ਅਰੋਕ** *a.* Unhindered, free from impediment.

**AROS-PAROS ਅਰੋਸ ਪਰੋਸ** *s. m. (H.)* Vicinity, neighbourhood.

**AROSI-PAROSI ਅਰੋਸੀ ਪਰੋਸੀ** *s. m.* A neighbour.

**ARPAN ਅਰਪਣ** *s. m. (S.)* Offering, gift, sacrifice; a sum set apart for religious or charitable purposes; *c. w. karnā.*

**ĀRPARWAR ਅਰਪਰਵਾਰ** *s. m.* Family, dependents, attendants, descendants.

**ARPNA ਅਰਪਣਾ** *v. a. (H.)* To present an offering, to surrender.

**ARS ਅਰਸ** } *s. m. (A.)* A roof; a  
**ARSH ਅਰਸ਼** } throne; the ninth heaven, where the throne of God is supposed to be (the term used by Muhammadans):—*arsh kursh, s. m.* The throne and seat of the Almighty; the highest dignity.

**ARTĀ ਅਰਤਾ** *s. m.* A ceremony performed by the Sikhs in adoration of the Supreme Being by waving burning lamps before their holy book the *Granth Sahib*; the hymns in praise of God sung on the occasion of performing the ceremony; a platter containing a burning lamp with several wicks.

**ARTALĀ ਅਰਤਲਾ** *s. m. (H.)* Defence, protection, shelter, a screen.

**ARTH ਅਰਥ** *s. m. (S.)* Interpretation, definition, meaning, signification, sense,

intention, design; request, begging; cause, accounts, sake; benefit.

**ARTHAT ਅਰਥਾਤ** *ad. (H.)* That is to say, namely; to wit; for example, for instance.

**ARTHI ਅਰਥੀ** } *a. (S.)* Needy,  
**ARTHIA ਅਰਥੀਆ** } supplicating,

desirous, having an object to accomplish, self-interested, designing;—*s. m.* A petitioner, supplicant, beggar.

**ARTI ਅਰਤੀ** *s. f. (S.)* A ceremony performed in adoration of the gods by waving burning lamps round the head of the image, or before it, accompanied with boisterous music and ringing of bells; hymns sung in praise of the gods worshipped on the occasion of performing the ceremony; a platter containing a burning lamp with several wicks.

**ARU ਆਰੂ** *s. m.* A peach (*Prunus domestica.*)

**ARUCH ਅਰੁਚ** *a.* Unpalatable, nauseous, disagreeable.

**ARUCHNĀ ਅਰੁਚਨਾ** *v. n.* To be unpalatable, to be disagreeable.

**ARUJ ਅਰੂਜ** *s. m. (A.)* Ascent, rising, increasing in dignity; dignity, honor.

**ARUNGGĀ ਅਰੁੰਗਾ** *s. m.* Hindi *Arangghā.* The bar of a door; an obstacle.

**ARUNGNĀ ਅਰੁੰਗਨਾ** *v. n.* To fasten, (a skirt of a cloth, &c.)

**ARUP ਅਰੂਪ** *a. (S.)* Shapeless, deformed, ugly.

**ARURI ਅਰੂਰੀ** *s. f.* Manure, a dung-hill.

**ARYAL ਅਰਯਲ** *a.* Stopping, refusing to go (a horse), obstinate, perverse.

AS **आस** } *s. f.* Hope, dependence,  
 ĀSA **आसा** } confidence, trust, reli-  
 ĀSHĀ **आशा** } ance, protection; ex-  
 pectation of issue or offspring:—*ās pūrī*  
*honā, v. n.* To be gratified in one's de-  
 sires; to have one's hopes or expecta-  
 tions fulfilled:—*ās pūrī kar denā, v. a.*  
 To gratify (one's) desire, to fulfil the  
 wishes (of); answer the prayer (of):—  
*ās rakṣhā* or *honā, v. a.* To entertain or  
 cherish a hope; to desire, to look (to),  
 to expect (from), to repose trust in,  
 to have confidence in;—*ās vānt, or vāntī,*  
*s. m., f.* One who is hopeful, an expectant.

ASĀḌA **आसाड़ा** }  
 ASĀḌARĀ **आसाड़ा** } *pron.* Our.

ASADH **आसाध** *a. (S.)* Unholy, evil-  
 minded, thievish, unsettled, unaccom-  
 plished; impracticable, impossible; in-  
 credible; dangerously ill, incurable.

ASAGAN **आसगत** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Ashkun*. A bad omen.

ASAHAN **आसाह** *pron.* See *Asān*.

ASAK **आसक** *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Arabic word *Ashiq*. Lover.

ASĀK **आसाक** *s. m. or f.* One who is not  
 a relation; non-relationship.

ASAKAT **आसकत** *s. f.* Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Ashakti*. Weakness,  
 inability, incapacity;—*a.* Fond, attached.

ASAKH **आसाख** *a. (H.)* Not trust-  
 worthy, without credit or reputation, of  
 bad faith;—*s. f.* Bad faith.

ASAKI **आसकी** *s. f.* Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Ashaki*. Love, being in  
 love, love-making, amorousness; *i. q.*  
*Ashaki*.

ASAKTAN *s. f.* **आसकत** } Hindi  
 ASAKTI *s. m.* **आसकती** } *Askati*.

A lazy, sluggish, indolent person; a slug-  
 gard;—*a.* Weak, powerless, impotent.

ASAMAJH **आसमझ** *a.* Without un-  
 derstanding, foolish.

ASAMARTH **आसमरथ** } *a. (S.)*

ASAMARTHA **आसमरथी** } Weak,  
 powerless, unfit, incompetent;—*s. f.*  
 Weakness, impotence.

ASAMARTHAN *s. f.* **आसमरथन** } *(S.)*

ASAMARTHI *s. m.* **आसमरथी** }  
 Impotent, incompetent, a weak or power-  
 less person.

ASAMBHAV **आसमभव** *a. (S.)* Uncom-  
 mon, absurd, inconsistent, incompatible,  
 unlikely, unreasonable, impossible.

ASAMY **आसामी** *s. f., m.* Post, employment;  
 a tenant, one who cultivates another's  
 land on an agreement to give part of the  
 produce; a debtor; culprit, defendant.

ASAN **आसान** *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Arabic word *Ihsān*. Beneficence, favour,  
 kindness, obligation; *c. w. karnā, rakṣhā*.

ASĀN **आसा** *a.* Corruption of the Per-  
 sian word *Āsān*. Easy, commodious, con-  
 venient; *c. w. honā, karnā*. Also written  
*Āsān*.

ASĀN **आसा** *pron.* We.

ASAN **आस** *s. m. (S.)* A stool, seat,  
 a woollen rug on which Hindus sit to  
 perform their devotions, or to take their  
 food; posture, attitude, sitting, particu-  
 larly the attitudes used by *jogis* in  
 their devotional exercises, of which they  
 enumerate eighty four; modes of sexual  
 intercourse (36 in number); sitting with  
 crossed legs:—*āsā jamdūnā, v. n.* To have  
 a good grip with the thighs (in riding),  
 to sit firmly, stick (on):—*āsā lagdūnā,*  
*v. n.* To sit down, settle, take up one's  
 abode.

ASĀṆḌA **आसांडा** *pron.* See *Asāṇḍ*.

ASANG ਅਸੰਗ *a.* Shameless; undoubted;—*s. m.* Bad society.

ASANGAT ਅਸੰਗਤ *s. f.* Bad company.

ASANI ਅਸਾਨੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Asāni*. Facility, easiness.

ASANKH ਅਸੰਖ *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Asankhyā*. Countless, innumerable.

ASANSA ਅਸੰਸਾ } *a.* Corrupted from  
ASANSA ਅਸਾਂਸਾ } the Sanskrit word  
*Asaṁshaya*. Without anxiety, free from solicitude, undoubted.

ASANTOKH ਅਸੰਤੋਖ *s. m. (S.)* Discontent, dissatisfaction, displeasure.

ASANTOKHAN ਅਸੰਤੋਖਣ *s. f.* } A dis-  
ASANTOKHI ਅਸੰਤੋਖੀ *s. m.* } contented, dissatisfied person.

ASANUN ਅਸਾਨੂੰ *pron.* To us.

ASAR ਅਸਰ *s. m. (A.)* Impression, influence, effect, result, consequence, fruit, *c. w. honā, karnā* :—(*H.*) Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Asur*. A wretch, a demon, evil spirit (the *Asurs* are said to inhabit the South Pole, and are considered to be demons of the first order, and at constant enmity with the gods):—*asar pasar, a.* Useless, trifling, worthless.

ASAR ਅਸਾਰ *s. m.* Mark, sign; width of a wall;—*a.* According to, in agreement with; sapless, unsubstantial, unprofitable, vain.

ASARN ਅਸਰਣ *a.* Unprotected, exposed.

ASATT ਅਸਤੱ *a. (S.)* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word, *Asattiya*. False, wrong, untrue, unrighteous;—*s. m.* Untruth, unrighteousness; *c. w. karnā*.

ASAURI ਅਸਾਉਰੀ } *s. f. (H.)*  
ASAURI ਅਸਾਉਰੀ } The names  
ASAWARI ਅਸਾਵਰੀ } of certain  
kinds of songs and music (*rāgī*).

ASBAB ਅਸਬਾਬ *s. m. (A.)* Apparatus, materials; goods, property; furniture, articles, things; commodities; stores, provisions; baggage, luggage.

ASE-LAGGNĀ ਅਸੇਲਗੋਣਾ *v. n.* To become pregnant (spoken of cattle.)

ASGĀH ਅਸਗਾਹ *a.* Unfordable, unfathomable.

ASGANDH ਅਸਗੰਧ } *s. f.* The name  
ĀSGANDH ਅਸਗੰਧ } of a medicinal  
plant (*Physalis ferox*).

ĀSHAK ਅਸ਼ਕ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ashiq*. Lover, paramour; a careless fellow.

ĀSHAKI ਅਸ਼ਕੀ *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Ashiq*. Love, courtship; *c. w. karnā*.

ASHĀRAH ਅਸ਼ਾਰਹ *s. m.* Sign, signal, love glances, ogling; *c. w. karnā*.

ASHK ਅਸ਼ਕ Corruption of the Arabic word *Ishq*. Love, passion:—*ashk-pechā*, *s. m.* The American Jasmine (*Quamoclit vulgaris*.) Also written *Ishq-pechā*.

ASHKE ਅਸ਼ਕੇ *intj.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ishke*. Bravo!

ASHKEL ਅਸ਼ਕੇਲ *s. m. (M.)* Plot, treachery, a false suit:—*ashken dā lālā he*;

*ashkel kithāon sikhān vanjan is.* He is the father of plotters; where need he go to learn treachery?—*kachery* compliments.

**ASHRÁF** ਅਸ਼ਰਾਫ *s. m. (A.) pl. of Sharif.*

Nobles, grandees, gentlemen, men of high extraction;—*a.* Well-born, of good family, noble, gentle, meek, mild; honourable, respectable, refined, courteous, urbane.

**ASHRÁFAT** ਅਸ਼ਰਾਫਤ *s. f. (A.) Gen-*

tleness, affability; amiability; civility, urbanity, honour, respectability, courtesy; politeness, good breeding, good manners.

**ASHT** ਅਸ਼ਟ *s. m.* Eight:—*ashṭ bhujī,*

*a.* Possessed of eight arms:—*ashṭ padī, s. f.* Containing eight verses:—*ashṭ siddhis, s. f.* Semi-divine beings of great purity and holiness, specially characterised by the eight supernatural faculties, of which *animán* is the first; a personification of the powers and laws of nature when they are subjected to the human will by holiness and austerities.

**ASHTMI** ਅਸ਼ਟਮੀ *s. f. (S.)* The eighth

day of the moon, when the Hindus worship *Durgá*:—*janam ashmi, s. f.* The eighth day of *Bhadra Krishná paksh*, the birthday of *Krishná*.

**ASIDDH** ਅਸਿਧ *a. (S.)* Imperfect, not effected, not ready, unproven, invalid, false, making false pretensions to supernatural powers. (Rarely used.)

**ASIL** ਅਸੀਲ *a.* Well-born, noble,

genuine, of a good disposition, gentle, mild, high-spirited; free from vice (animals):—*asil ghorá.* A quiet horse.

**ASIN** ਅਸੀਂ *pron. (pl. of main.)* We.

**ASIN-PÁ SIN** ਅਸੀਂ ਪਾਸੀਂ *prep.* On the sides, roundabout.

**ASÍRBÁD** ਅਸੀਰਬਾਦ } *s. m. or f.*  
**ASÍRWÁD** ਅਸੀਰਵਾਦ } Corrupted  
**ÁSÍRBÁD** ਅਸੀਰਬਾਦ } from the  
**ASÍRWÁD** ਅਸੀਰਵਾਦ } Sanskrit

word *Ashirbád.* Blessing, benediction, salutation; *c. u. deydá* or *karná.*

**ASIS** ਅਸੀਸ } *s. f. (H.)* Prayer,  
**ASISRI** ਅਸੀਸਰੀ } blessing, benedic-  
tion; return of compliments from a superior (Hindu.)

**ASK** ਅਸਕ *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Ishk.* See *Ashk.* (Seldom used.)

**ASKAR** ਅਸਕਰ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Akṣar.* Most, many, much;—*ad.* Often, usually, for the most part, generally.

**ASKAT** ਅਸਕਤ *s. f.* See *Asakt.*

**ASKATAN** ਅਸਕਤਣ *s. f.* } See *Asa-*  
**ASKTÍ** ਅਸਕਤੀ *s. m.* } *katan.*

**ASL** ਅਸਲ *s. m.* Root, origin, capital, principal sum, stock in trade; truth, reality;—*a.* True, excellent, real.

**ÁSLÁ PÁSLÁ** ਅਸਲਾ ਪਾਸਲਾ *a.* Be-  
longing to the vicinity, roundabout.

**ASLÍ** ਅਸਲੀ *a. (A.)* Original, radical, essential, genuine, true.

**ASMÁN** ਅਸਮਾਨ *s. m.* Corrupted from the

Arabic word *Ásmán.* Heaven, sky, firmament:—*asmán de táre torá, v. n. lit.* To pull down stars from the sky; to be very skilful or expert in business or trade:—*asmán nál gallán karná, v. n.* To reach to the sky; to vie with the sky (in height); to be very high; to exceed in might or appearance:—*asmán then diggná, v. n.* To drop from the sky, to fall from the clouds; to be undervalued; to be regarded as worthless.

**ASMÁNÍ** ਅਸਮਾਣੀ *a.* Heavenly, celestial, divine; sky-coloured:—*asmáni gold,*

*s. m.* A calamity from heaven, divine visitation.

**ASMEDH ਅਸਮੇਧ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit words *Ashav medh*. The Horse sacrifice. One of the greatest of the sacrifices performed by kings, with intricate details, and an elaborate ritual, on assumption of universal domain.

**ASNĀ ਅਸਨਾ** *s. m. or f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Ashnā*. An acquaintance, a friend, intimate friend, a lover; sweetheart; paramour, mistress, concubine;—*a.* Acquainted, knowing.

**ASNĀÍ ਅਸਨਾਈ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Ashnāí*. Acquaintance, friendship, intimacy, familiarity; connection, relationship; carnal intercourse:—*súrat ashnāí, s. f.* Knowledge by sight only, a formal acquaintance.

**ASNĀN ਅਸਨਾਣ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ashnān*. Bathing, ablution, purification:—*Gangā ashnān, s. m.* Bathing in the Ganges.

**ASNĀNAN ਅਸਨਾਨਣ** *s. f.* } One who  
**ASNĀNÍ ਅਸਨਾਨੀ** *s. m.* } bathes  
habitually with the view of washing away sin, or of acquiring merit.

**ASOBHĀ ਅਸੋਭਾ** *s. f. (H.)* A bad reputation, a bad name, or a bad appearance.

**ASOCH ਅਸੋਚ** *a. (H.)* Inconceivable, not to be effected by reflection or study; uncared for.

**ASOCHÍ ਅਸੋਚੀ** *a. (H.)* Careless, indifferent, unconcerned.

**ASOG ਅਸੋਗ** *s. f. (H.)* Ease, tranquillity, comfort, cheerfulness.

**ASOGÍ ਅਸੋਗੀ** *a. (H.)* At ease, unmolested, cheerful.

**ĀS-PĀS ਅਸ ਪਾਸ** *s. m.* Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood; neighbours;—*ad., prep.* Around, on all sides, roundabout, close to, on every side; hereabouts; right and left:—*a.* Neighbouring, adjacent; adjoining, all about, all round.

**ĀSPĀSLĀ ਅਸਪਾਸਲਾ** *a.* Pertaining to the vicinity, being immediately roundabout.

**ĀSPÁT ਅਸਪਾਤ** *s. f.* Steel.

**ĀSRĀ ਅਸਰਾ** *s. f.* Trust, reliance; dependence, assurance; confidence; hope, expectation; protection, security; help; means of subsistence, livelihood.

**ĀSRĀL ਅਸਰਾਲ** *s. m.* A kind of large serpent; an alligator.

**ĀSRAM ਅਸਰਮ** *s. m. (H.)* Abode, residence (of a religious man); hermitage, college, school; a class or religious order (of which four are specified in the ancient books, referable to the different periods of a Brahman's life, viz. (1) During youth the *Brahmachári* who devotes his life to study religious exercises, austerity, and celibacy; (2) During manhood the *Garhastí* who lives in the world and rears a family. (3) During advancing age the *Vānaprastha* who retires from the world with his family and passes his life in devotion in the forest. (4) During old age the *Sanyási*, who, dead to the world, subsists on alms.

**ĀSRĀM ਅਸਰਾਮ** *s. m.* Rest. See *Arām*.

**ĀSRIT ਅਸਰਿਤ** *s. m. (H.)* A dependant, one that trusts or depends on another.

**ĀSSĀ ਅਸਸਾ** *s. m., f.* A rod, a sceptre; desire; hope; a musical mode, the name of a son:—*ássá pássá, ad.* On all sides; roundabout.

**ASSAR ਅਸਰ** *s. m. or f.* A youth.

**ĀSSE-LAGGNĀ ਅਸੇ ਲਗੋਣਾ** *v. n.* To become pregnant (spoken of cattle).

ASSÍ ਅੱਸੀ *s. f.* The sharp margin of anything, as of a board ;—*a.* Eighty.

ASSÍK ਅੱਸੀਆ } *s. m.* The eightieth  
ASSÍHÁ ਅੱਸੀਹਾ } year.

ASSÚ ਅਸੂ *s. m.* The name of the 6th month of the Hindu year (from middle of September to middle of October).

AST ਅਸਤ *s. m. (H.)* Setting of the sun, sunset, evening, twilight ; the west ; the ashes of the dead, the bones and other parts which remain unconsumed after cremation :—*ast ast karná, v. n.* To welcome, to receive in a familiar manner, to take pains, to make one welcome :—*ast be-ast baknád, v. n.* To talk nonsense.

ASTÁ ਅਸਟਾ *a.* See *Asaṭṭhā*.

ASTÁ JĀNÁ ਅਸਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ *v. n.* To stop, to pause, to stand still, to rest ; *i. q.* *Astáunád*.

ASTAK ਅਸਤਕ *s. f.* A song in honour of a tutelary saint or deity.

ASTAM-PASTAM ਅਸਟਮ ਪਸਟਮ *s. m.* Little things, odds and ends, trifles, knick-knacks.

ASTAR ਅਸਤੁ *s. m. (P.)* The lining of a garment :—*astar bastar, s. m.* Clothes of every description, dry goods of various kinds :—*astar kārī, s. f.* Plastering, the work done in plaster ; *c. w. karnád*.

ASTAR ਅਸਤੁ *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Asthir*. Restless, unsteady, unstable, uncertain ; Satan ; wicked.

ASTÁUNÁ ਅਸਤਾਉਣ *v. n.* See *Astá jānád*.

ASTÁWÁ ਅਸਤਾਵਾ } *s. m.* A  
ASTÁWARÁ ਅਸਤਾਵਰਾ } drinking vessel with a spout like that of a teapot.

ASTE ਅਸਤੇ *ad.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Ahistah*. Slowly, gently ; gradually ; at one's convenience.

ASTHÁN ਅਸਥਾਣ *s. m. (H.)* Place, locality, spot ; post, seat, station ; abode, residence ; temple, shrine.

ASTHÁPAN ਅਸਥਾਪਣ *s. m. (H.)* Establishment, the act of establishing, appointment :—*asthápān karnád, v. n.* To establish, to dedicate, fix, set.

ASTHAR ਅਸਥਰ } *a.* Corrupt-  
ASTHÁWAR ਅਸਥਾਵਰ } ed from the Sanskrit word *Sathar*. Firm, steady, stable, stagnant, immovable.

ASTHÚL ਅਸਥੂਲ *a. (S.)* Large, not subtle.

ASTÍ ਅਸਤੀ *s. f.* The ashes of the dead ; the bones and any other parts which remain unconsumed after cremation.

ASTÍN ਅਸਤੀਨ *s. f.* Persian word *Astín*. The sleeve of a garment.

ASTÍSAN ਅਸਟੀਸਣ *s. m.* Corrupted from the English word "Station," Railway station.

ASTMÍ ਅਸਟਮੀ *s. f.* See *Astṁí*

ASTNÁ ਅਸਤਨਾ *v. n.* To set, (the sun).

ÁSU ਅਸੂ *s. m.* Tears ; *i. q.* *Ansú*.

ASUÁR ਅਸੁਆਰ *s. m.* See *Aswár*.

ASUÁRÍ ਅਸੁਆਰੀ *s. f.* See *Aswárí*.

ASUBH ਅਸੁਭ *a.* Bad, unfortunate, unfavourable, inauspicious, unlucky, ominous.

ASUDDH ਅਸੁਧ *a.* Sanskrit word *Asuddh*. Impure, incorrect, inaccurate ; mistaken.

ASUJH ਅਸੂਝ *a.* Invisible, blind, ignorant.

ASWÁR ਅਸਵਾਰ *a. (P.)* Mounted, riding (on anything) ;—*s. m.* A rider a horseman, a mounted soldier.

ASWÁRÍ ਅਸਵਾਰੀ *s. f. (P.)* Conveyance, (as a horse, elephant, camel, carriage, &c.); the name of a musical mode.

AT ਅਟ *s. f. (M.)* Alluvial deposit.

ATÁR *s. m. ਅਤਾਰੀ* (H.) One who

ATÁIN *s. f. ਅਤਾਇਣ* has taken up a business different from that of his forefathers; unskilful (applied especially to musicians.)

ATÁINK ਅਟੈਂਕ *a. Separate, alone.*

ATAK ਅਟਕ *s. f. Prevention, check; stoppage, interruption; hindrance, obstruction; the river Indus, the name of a town near Peshawar, on the banks of the Indus river:—atah, mafah, s. f. Blandishment, coquetry.*

ATAKNÁ ਅਟਕਨਾ *v. n. To be stopped, to be prevented, to adhere, to stick in the throat; to be unable to read fluently; unrealized, (money); to draw one's attention.*

ATÁLÁ ਅਤਾਲਾ *s. m. A heap, a pile of baggage, a platform (of earth or masonry work) to sit on, such for example, as is often made round the trunk of a tree.*

AFALL ਅਟਲ *a. (H.) Immovable, fixed, stationary, unchangeable, immutable; permanent, lasting, final, eternal.*

ATAN ਅਤਨ *s. m. (M.) A party of women collected to spin thread together; a Spinning Bee:—atan di khi bhaj gai. The spinning party broke up:—atan di rann ná ká ná kamm. A woman at a spinning-party is not of the slightest use. (Proverb, on the way women waste their time at spinning parties):—atan rich sahellyán nit khedín te hasen; mainkún bájh taun dost de vátin dikhán nahín chain. In spinning*

parties the girls are always playing and laughing; without you, friend, I have no rest by night or day.

ATANK ਅਟੰਕ *a. See Ataink.*

ATAR ਅਤ *s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word Itar. Perfume, fragrance, essence:—atarádn, s. m. A perfume box; an ornament worn by women on the neck.*

ÁTAR ਅਤਰ *a. Vexed, troubled, distressed; needy.*

ATÁR ਅਤਾਰ *s. m. (A.) A maker or seller of perfumes and essences. A druggist; an apothecary.*

ATÁRI ਅਤਾਰੀ *s. f. (A.) The business of a druggist.*

ATÁRI ਅਟਾਰੀ *s. f. (H.) A small room built on the roof of a house; balcony.*

ATARÁUNÁ ਅਤਰਾਉਣਾ *v. n. To behave impudently; to give one's self airs.*

ATÁSATÁ ਅਟਾਸਟਾ } *s. m. Giving*  
ATÁ SATHÁ ਅਟਾਸਠਾ } *or taking a quantity by guess, a random estimate; i. q. Atsath.*

ATÁU ਅਟਾਉ *s. m. The fact of being contained (in anything.)*

ATBÁR ਅਤਬਾਰ *s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word Etebar. Belief, faith; confidence, trust, reliance; authority; respect, regard, esteem; veneration:—atbár khoná, v. n. To lose one's credit; o. w. karná, rakkhá.*

ATE ਅਤੇ *conj. And; i. q. Te.*

ATEK ਅਟੇਕ *a. (H.) Unsupported, un-*



stable, restless; petrified with astonishment.

ATERAN ਅਟੇਰਣ *s. m.* A reel.

ATERNÁ ਅਟੇਰਣਾ *v. a.* To reel, to make up thread into skeins.

ÁTHÁ ਆਠਾ *s. m.* The name of the figure 8; the sum of 8.

ATHÁH ਅਥਾਹ *a. (S.)* Deep, unfathomable, unfathomable, bottomless.

ATHÁHAT ਅਠਾਹਟ *a.* Sixty-eight.

ATHÁHRÁ ਅਠਾਹਰਾ *a.* The 18th year; a shoe equal in length to 18 fingers' breadth.

ATHÁHRVÁN ਅਠਾਹਰਵਾਂ *a.* The eighteenth.

ÁTHÁI ਅਠਾਈ *a.* Twenty-eight.

ATHAKK ਅਥਕਕ *a.* Unwearied, untiring, indefatigable.

ÁTHAMNÁ ਅਥਮਣਾ *v. n.* To stop; to be supported; to set, (the sun).

ÁTHAN ਅਥਣ *s. m.* West; the side where the sun sets.

ATHÁNGÁ ਅਠਾਂਗਾ *s. m.* See *Afhog*.

ATHANNÁ ਅਥਨਣਾ *v. n.* To set, (the sun.)

ATHÁNH ਅਠਾਂਹ *ad.* Below, down, under, beneath.

ÁTHANNÍ ਆਠਾਂਨੀ } *s. f. (H.)* An eight-  
ATHANNÍ ਅਠਾਂਨੀ } anna piece.

ATHÁNWEN ਅਠਾਨਵੇਂ *Ninety-eight.*

ÁTHAR ਅਥਰ *s. m. (M.)* A donkey's saddle:—*ubhe di gadinh ná ániye jo áthar vi ghin vaist.* Do not bring a she-ass from the north, for she will take away even your saddle.—Proverb applied to men who marry wives from the north; Multanis considering themselves the salt of the earth.

ATHÁRÁN ਅਠਾਰਾਂ *a.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Atharah.* Eighteen.

ÁTHARÍ ਅਥਰੀ *s. m.* A permanent servant, (not a day labourer.)

ÁTHARNÁ ਅਠਾਰਨਾ *v. n.* To become partially dry.

ATHARWAN ਅਥਰਵਣ *s. m. (S.)* The name of the fourth Veda:—*atharwan ved* or *bed bakad,* *v. n.* To speak ungrammatically or absurdly.

ATHÁSI ਅਠਾਸੀ *a.* Eighty-eight.

ATHATTAR ਅਠਤੌਂ *a.* Seventy-eight.

ATHATTÍ ਅਠਤੀ } *a.* Thirty-eight.  
ATHATTARÍ ਅਠਤੀ } .....

ATHÁUNÁ ਅਠਾਉਣਾ *a.* Eightfold.

ÁTHIÁ ਆਠੀਆ *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ahdah.* A plot or strip of land with known boundaries. A part of land attached to a well which is set apart from the rest for some definite purpose, e. g., to be left fallow, or to be cultivated. An *Athiá* is always a plot of arable land.

ATHIÁNÍ ਅਠਿਆਨੀ *s. f.* An eight-anna piece.

ÁTHNÁ ਆਥਣਾ *v. n.* To set, (the sun).

ATHOG ਅਠੋਗ *s. m. (M.)* An eighth share, especially of land.

ÁTHOK ਆਥੋਕ *s. m. (M.)* Is a portion of grain of which the tenant gets one-eighth out of the proprietor's half-share on some well or of his part of land; in other cases instead of *Athok* a *kanál* of the standing crop is allowed.

ÁTHON ਆਥੋਂ *s. m.* The evening, the time of sunset. (Used in *Malwa* districts.)

ÁTHRÍ ਆਥਰੀ *s. f.* A deep earthen dish in which tobacco is prepared.

ATHTÁLÍ ਅਠਤਾਲੀ *a.* Forty-eight.

ATHÚÁN ਅਠੂਆਂ } *s. m.* A scorpion;  
ATHÚHÁN ਅਠੂਹਾਂ } *i. q.* *Thúhán*.

ATHUÁRÁ ਅਠੂਆਰਾ *s. m.* See *Athwárá*.

ÁTHUN ਆਥਣ *s. m.* See *Athan*.

ÁTHUNNÁ ਆਥਣਾ *v. n.* See *Athaná*.

ATHWÁ ਅਥਵਾ *Conj. Or.*

ATHWANJJÁ ਅਠਵੰਜਾ *a.* Fifty-eight.

ATHWÁRÁ ਅਠਵਾਰਾ *s. m.* The eighth day, eight days, a week.

ATIÁLÁ ਅਤਿਆਲਾ *s. m.* See *Atálá*.

ATÍSÁR ਅਤੀਸਾਰ *s. m.* Diarrhoea, dysentery, violent purging.

ATÍT ਅਤੀਤ *s. m.* } (*S.*) A class of  
ATÍTŨÍ ਅਤੀਤਈ *s. f.* } wandering

Hindu *faqirs*, an ascetic, a devotee, a mendicant.

ATITH ਅਤਿਥ } *s. m. (S.)* A guest, a  
ATITHÍ ਅਤਿਥੀ } stranger, a poor person,

a person entitled to hospitality:—*atíthí sevá*, *s. m.* Attentions paid to a guest, hospitality.

ATKÁ ਅਟਕਾ } *s. m.* Hindrance,  
ATKÁU ਅਟਕਾਉ } stoppage.

ATKAL ਅਟਕਲ *s. f. (H.)* Guess, conjecture; supposition; rough computation or estimate; judgment, opinion:—*aṭkal nál*, *ad.* By guess, approximately, at random:—*aṭkal pachchú*, *a. or s. m.* At random, uncertain; random guess, mere conjecture;—*ad.* By guess, at random.

ATKÁÚ ਅਟਕਾਉ *a.* That which stops or tarries, capable of stopping.

ATKÁUNÁ ਅਟਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To hinder, obstruct, stop; confine, restrain; attach, join together; suspend, postpone, put off.

ÁTMÁ ਆਤਮਾ *s. m. (S.)* Soul, spirit; the reasoning faculties, the mind, the understanding:—*átmá 'parmátmá*, *s. m.* The Supreme Spirit.

ATOL ਅਤੋਲ *a. (H.)* Unweighable, unweighed.

ATREUN ਅਤਰੇਓਂ *ad. (Pot.)* The day before yesterday, the day after to-morrow.

ATSATÁ ਅਟਸਟਾ } *s. m.* See *Atá*—  
ATSATHÁ ਅਟਸਠਾ } *satá*.

ATT ਅਤੱ *ad.* Very, extremely

ATTÁ ਅਟੱ s. m. A hank or bundle of thread wound regularly round a reel.

ATTÁ ਅਟੱ s. m. (H.) Flour, meal, any ground grain;—a. Worn-out, decayed:—*áffe richch lún* (lit. salt in flour) Not much, very little, a small fraction (*Anglice*, a needle in a hay stack); c. w. *honá*;—*áttá ghátá* s. m. (M.) (lit. flour and sheep.) A vow commonly made. A person vows that if his wish is granted he will give a feast of *chapátis* and a sheep at some chosen shrine. When the sheep is killed, its head and shoulders become the perquisite of the incumbent of the shrine:—*Pír Jiháníán sáiyán, maikún dārhi dīvā main fedá áttá ghátá desán.* O holy master *Jiháníán*! grant me a beard and I will give you an *áttá ghátá*. (*Jiháníán* is a shrine in Muzaffargarh.)

ATTTH ਅੱਠ a. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Aṣṭ*. Eight;—*aṭṭh guṇá*, a. Eightfold;—*aṭṭh pahar*, s. m. The eight watches of the day and night; a day and a night;—*aṭṭh pahri roṭi*. One who takes food once in twenty-four hours;—*aṭṭh saṭṭh*, s. m. Sixty-eight.

ATTTHMÍ ਅੱਠਮੀ } s. f. Corrupted  
ATTTHEN ਅੱਠੇ } from the Sanskrit  
ATTTHON ਅੱਠੇ } word *Aṣṭmī*. See  
*Aṣṭmī*.

ATTTH ਅਟੱ s. f. A hank of thread, or skein so wound that the threads cross each other at each turn.

ATTNÁ ਅਟੱਣ r. n. To be contained, (in a thing), to be filled up.

ATUTT ਅਟੁੱ a. Inexhaustible.

AAU ਆਉ inter. (lit. come.) Used in calling poultry and other animals.

ÁUBHAGAT ਆਉਭਗਤ } s. m. Sans-  
ÁUBHÁGAT ਆਉਭਾਗਤ } krit *Áubhakti*.

A kind reception or salutation, a courteous welcome.

AUCHAT-JANÁ ਔਚਟਜਾਣਾ } r. n. To  
AUCHATNÁ ਔਚਟਣਾ } separate,  
to be separated.

AUDÁ ਔਡਾ pron. As large or as small as he, she, or it; as much as.

AUDH ਔਧ s. m. or f. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Avadhī*. Time, limit, boundary; promise, agreement.

AUDHÁ ਔਢਾ s. m. A strip of leather (especially a piece connected with the stirrup of a mounted soldier in which his spear rests), a stirrup, strap, a part of the girth.

AUGAN ਔਗਣ s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Auṅga*. Defect, blemish, fault; demerit, worthlessness, sin, evil, vice; harm; mischief, contempt:—*auṅghár, auṅghári, auṅghwapt, auṅghwapti*, s. m. or f. One that has defects.

AUGÁN ਔਗਾਣ s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Afghán*. The name of a race of people who inhabit the country to the N. W. of the Panjab; i. q. *Pāghán*.

AUGÁNÍ ਔਗਾਣੀ s. f. Corruption of the Arabic word *Afghání*. Of, or relating to, the *Afgháns*, the *Afghání* language, Pushto.

AUGÁNAN ਔਗਾਨਣ s. f. An *Afghán* woman.

AUGAT ਔਗਤ s. f. A miserable state, perdition; i. q. *Aukat*.

AUGHAR ਔਘੜ s. m. A class of *faqírs* among the Hindus, whose habits are very filthy, and who wear brass rings in their ears; a headstrong person:—a ill-formed, awkward, uncouth.

**AUGHÍ** ਔਘੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Aúgí*. The fringe at the end of a piece of cloth; a long whip used in training horses; a pit in which elephants are entrapped.

**AUGUN** ਔਗੁਣ *s. m.* See *Augan*.

**AUJÁR** ਔਜਾਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Auzár*. Implement, weapon, tool, apparatus.

**AUJHAR** ਔੜੜ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Ujhar*. A wrong way, a devious way:—*aujhar chalná* or *jānā*, *v. n.* To go where there is no way.

**AUKAR** ਔਕੜ *s. m.* Difficulty, distress.

**AUKAT** ਔਕਤ *s. f.* See *Augat*.

**AUKÁT** ਔਕਾਤ *s. f.* State, circumstances; means, resources; ways and means.

**AUKH** ਔਖ *s. m.* Difficulty; distress.

**AUKHÁ** ਔਖਾ *a.* Difficult, distressed.

**AUKHAD** ਔਖਦ } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**AUKHADÍ** ਔਖਦੀ } from the Sanskrit  
**AUKHAT** ਔਖਤ } word *Aushad*.  
 Medicine, remedy.

**AUKHÍ** ਔਖੀ *s. f.* Distress, distressed condition;—*a.* Difficult, distressed.

**AUL** ਔਲ *s. m.* The umbilical cord, navel string; *i. q.* *Apul*.

**ÁULÁ** ਆਉਲਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Amlak*. The name of a medicinal plant and its fruit. The fruit is used when green for pickles, (*Phyllanthus emblica*):—*áulesár* or *aulásár*, *s. f.* Purified sulphur.

**AULÁ MAULÁ** ਔਲਾ ਮੋਲਾ *a.* Content with the lot allotted by Providence, simple in manners.

**AULÁNGH** ਔਲਾਂਘ *s. m.* A long step, a pace.

**AULÍ** ਔਲੀ *s. f.* A small kind of *Aulá*.

**AULÍYÁ** ਔਲੀਯਾ *s. m.* (*A.*) *pl.* of *Walí*. Friends of God, the prophets, the apostles, saints, pious or holy men:—*auliyá Allah*, *s. m.* Friends of God.

**AULON** ਔਲੋਂ *s. f.* An imaginary sensation of something in the flesh, a sense of itching, impulse, to tease; *c. w.* *lagni*.

**ÁUN** ਆਉਣ *s. m.* Coming, arrival.

**AUN** ਔਂ *ad.* This or that side.

**ÁUNÁ** ਆਉਣਾ *v. n.* To come, to approach; to arrive, reach to, attain to to be acquired; to know how.

**AUN SAR** ਔਸਰ *s. f. or m.* See *Ausar*.

**AUNSI** ਔਸੀ *s. f.* See *Ansi*.

**AUNT** ਔਂਤ *s. m.* } A childless  
**AUNTARÁ** ਔਂਤਾ *s. m.* } person, one  
**AUNTARÍ** ਔਂਤੀ *s. f.* } without  
 issue. Also *Auntará nakhtará*, *Auntarí nakhutrí*.

**AUR** ਔੜ *s. f.* A dry season, want of rain, drought, scarcity; famine; *c. w.* *lagni*.

**AURNÁ** ਔੜਣਾ *v. n.* To come to mind, to be remembered; to occur, to take place, to be procured, to be possible.

**AUS** ਔਸ *pron.* (obl. cases of *uh*). That, him, her, it.

**AUSÁN ਔਸਾਣ** *s. m.* Sense, courage, presence of mind; *i. q.* *Husán*.

**AUSAR ਔਸਰ** *s. m. or f.* A beat in music; time, opportunity; season, chance, occasion; difficulty, hardship, distress: —*ausar chukkná, v. n.* To lose a beat (in music), to lose an opportunity.

**AUSTANÁ ਔਸਟਣਾ** *v. n.* To be separated (as plaster from a wall, or as the heart from an object); *i. q.* *Auchustná*.

**AUSTÁUNÁ ਔਸਟਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be separated.

**AUT ਔਤ**  
**AUTARÁ ਔਤਰਾ**  
**AUTRÍ ਔਤਰੀ** } *a.* See *Aut*.

**AUTALJÁNÁ ਔਟਲਜਾਣਾ** } *v. n.* To  
**AUTALNÁ ਔਟਲਣਾ** } be mis-  
placed, to be mislaid, to be missing.

**AUTÁR ਔਤਾਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Avatár*. An incarnation of the Deity. The Hindus reckon ten incarnations of the god Vishnu:—1st, *Machh*, the fish; 2nd, *Kachh*, the tortoise; 3rd, *Baráh*, the boar; 4th, *Narsingh*, the man-lion; 5th, *Bávan*, the dwarf; 6th, *Parshám*; 7th, *Ram*; 8th, *Krishná*; 9th, *Buddha*; 10th, *Kalyá* or *Niskalanak*, which is yet to appear on the culmination of the *Kaljug*. (the iron age, the age of sin); a pious or distinguished person in the language of flattery or respect is also called an *autár*; a bad, wicked, quarrelsome person (ironically).

**AUTARAK ਔਤਰਕ** *s. m.* } (*M.*) A  
**AUTÁRÍ ਔਤਾਰੀ** *s. f.* } childless

person:—*khá autarak dá mál, jo agle kún vi gál*. Take the property of a childless man and you will lose all that you already possess.—Proverb: alluding to the bad luck supposed to attend one who plunders a childless man.

**AUTÁRÍ ਔਤਾਰੀ** } *s. m. or f.* An  
**AUTÁRÍJÍ ਔਤਾਰੀਜੀ** } incarnation;  
(*met.*) spoken of one who is very devout.

**AUTÁUNÁ ਔਟਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To boil; to turn upside down.

**AUTNÁ ਔਟਣਾ** *v. n.* To be boiled; to be turned upside down.

**ÁVÁ ਆਵਾ** *s. m.* See *Áwá*.

**AVAGAT ਅਵਗਤ** *s. f. (S.)* That attribute of God by which He is free from the ordinary conditions of human nature; *a.* Omnipresent, free from the ordinary conditions of human life.

**AVAIRÁ ਅਵੈਰਾ** *a.* Ill-tempered, perverse, cross.

**AVASS ਅਵਸੱ** *ad.* Certainly.

**AVER ਅਵੇਰ** *s. f.* } (*H.*) Delay,  
**AVERÁ ਅਵੇਰਾ** *s. m.* } lateness.

**AVERE ਅਵੇਰੇ** *ad. (H.)* Late, out of season.

**AVICHÁR ਅਵਿਚਾਰ** *s. f.* Want of consideration and judgment.

**AVICHÁRAN ਅਵਿਚਾਰਣ** *s. f.* }  
**AVICHÁRÍ ਅਵਿਚਾਰੀ** *s. m.* }  
A thoughtless, inconsiderate person.

**AVIDDIYÁ ਅਵਿਦਿਯਾ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Avidyá*. Ignorance, (especially in matters connected with religion), stupidity; want of knowledge.

**AVINÁS ਅਵਿਨਾਸ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Abinás*. Exemption from loss or injury; safety.

**AVINÁŚÍ ਅਵਿਨਾਸੀ** *a.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Abināśī*. Indestructible, imperishable, everlasting, eternal, immortal.

**AVIETHÁ ਅਵਿਰਥਾ** *ad.* In vain.

**AVIRODH ਅਵਿਰੋਧ** *s. m.* Freedom from animosity.

**AVIRODHAN ਅਵਿਰੋਧਣ** *s. f.* } One  
**AVIRODHÍ ਅਵਿਰੋਧੀ** *s. m.* } who  
has no animosity.

**AVTÁR ਅਵਤਾਰ** *s. m.* See *Autár*.

**ÁWÁ ਆਵਾ** *s. m.* A potter's kiln, a brick-kiln:—*ává út jágá*, *v. n.* To become known as an immoral and idle family; *i. q.* *Avá*.

**AWADH ਅਵਧ** } *s. m. f. (S.)* Pro-  
**AWADHÍ ਅਵਧੀ** } mise, agreement;  
limit, boundary; excess. See *Audh*.

**AWADHUT ਅਵਧੁਤ** *s. m.* A class of ascetics who go about naked and smeared with ashes; *i. q.* *Abdhút*.

**ÁWÁGAMAN ਆਵਾਗਮਣ** } *s. m. (H.)*  
**ÁWÁGAUN ਆਵਾਗੌਣ** } Coming  
**ÁWÁGAWAN ਆਵਾਗਵਣ** } and go-  
ing; transmigration of souls;—*a.* Groundless, improper; useless; lost, ruined.

**AWAGGIYÁ ਅਵਗਿਯਾ** *s. f.* From the Sanskrit word *Avagyá*. Contempt, despite; disregard; fault, sin.

**AWÁÍ ਅਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Rumour, report hearsay; news of one's arrival.

**AWÁJ ਅਵਾਜ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Awáz*. Sound, voice, report; fame; echo; a whisper, sentence:—*bhárá awáj*, *s. f.* A hoarse or deep voice:—*awáj áuná*, *v. n.* To become audible, to be heard:—*awáj baishyá*, *v. n.* To become hoarse from cold or singing; to lose the voice:—*awáj degá*, *v. a.* To call out (to), shout (to), hail;—*v. n.* To produce a sound; to answer a call:—*awáj lagáuná*, *v. n.* To call or cry out (one's wares); to sing; to raise the voice (in singing):—*awáj laingá*, *v. n.* To read one or more verses from the Sikh Scripture for the first time at the time of opening, or before the commencement of any religious ceremony;—*awáj kadhá*, *v. n.* To give out a sound; to bring forth or produce a sound; to speak:—*awáj láungá*, *v. a.* To raise the voice in singing:—*kann vich awáj painí*, *v. n.* To happen to hear, to overhear; to catch any sound; to speak in the ear.

**AWALLÁ ਅਵਲਾ** } *a.* Outrageous,  
**AWALRÁ ਅਵਲਰਾ** } crazy.

**AWÁN ਅਵਾਨ** } *s. m.* The name of a  
**ÁWAN ਆਵਨ** } Muhammadan sect; a  
*Jat* tribe.

**AWÁNDHÁ ਅਵਾਂਧਾ** *s. m. (M.)* The head of a watercourse; the opening from a watercourse into a field:—*awándhá badhán*, *v. a.* To close the mouth of a watercourse or the opening into a field:—*awándhá láwan*, *v. a. lit.* to apply; to open:—*awándhá ralemlá*, *v. n.* An expression used of a great bribe-taker.

**AWÁRÁ ਅਵਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Awará*. Vagabond; destitute of name or character; *c. w.* *phirná*.

**AWÁRÍ ਅਵਾੜੀ** *s. m.* Blaze of fire.

**AWASTHÁ ਅਵਸਥਾ** *s. f.* State, con-

dition ; situation (frequently used in an unfavourable sense) ; any particular state varying with the progress of time, as youth, old age, &c.

AWATÁR ਅਵਤਾਰ *s. m.* An incarnation. See *Autár*.

AWATTÁ ਅਵਤੱ *s. m.* } Contradictory or contrary-minded persons; those who continually thwart the wishes of others.  
AWATTÍ ਅਵਤੱੀ *s. f.* }

AWESLÁ ਅਵੇਸਲਾ *a.* Careless, indifferent, negligent, without concern; *i. q.* *Beslá*.

AWGÁHNÁ ਅਵਗਾਹਣਾ *v. n.* To enter, to immerse.

ÁWÍ ਆਵੀ *s. f.* A potter's small kiln, a small brick-kiln :—*áwí láungí, v. n.* To fill the kiln.

AWIGUN ਅਵਿਗੁਣ *s. m.* See *Augan*.

AYÁL ਅਯਾਲ *s. m. f.* The name of a horse; a flock of sheep or goats.

AYÁLÍ ਅਯਾਲੀ *s. m.* A shepherd.

AYÁNÁ ਅਯਾਣਾ *a.* Ignorant, artless; of immature age.

ÁYARÁ ਅਯਾਰਾ *s. m.* The name of the letter *Á*; *i. q.* *Airá*.

ÁYATWÁR ਅਯਤਵਾਰ *s. m.* Sunday.

AYOJ ਅਯੋਗ *a.* Unsuitable, unfit, unworthy.

AYYAR ਅਯੱੜ *s. m.* A flock of goats or sheep; *i. q.* *Ijjar*.

## B—(ਬ)

BÁB ਬਾਬ *s. m. (A.)* Affair, mode, manner, state, condition;—*prep.* Respect, about.

BÁBAL ਬਾਬਲ *s. m. (H.)* Father, (a term used by daughters, and especially in the songs which are sung at weddings.)

BABÁN ਬਬਾਣ *s. m.* A bier for an aged person (prepared by Hindus at great expense, as a mark of respect); the charioteer of Gods.

BÁBARING ਬਾਬਰਿੰਗ *s. f.* Sanskrit *Vayú Vidāṅga*. A medicinal seed (*Embelia robes*) employed to remove flatulence or rheumatism; *i. q.* *Vavaring*.

BÁBAT ਬਾਬਤ *s. m. or f. (A.)* Affair, matter;—*prep.* With respect to, concerning, on account of, about, with regard to, in the matter of; in behalf of.

BABB ਬਬੱ *s. m.* Father; (used generally in Kangra and other hill districts in the Punjab).

BABBÁ ਬਬੱ *s. m.* The name of the letter ਬ (*b*) in the *Gurmukhí* character.

BÁBBÁ ਬਾਬੱ *s. m.* Father, grandfather, old man; the head of the order of monks; a term of respect, sir, sire; a form of address used by beggars towards the master of a house and other persons. (It is from the Turkish word *Bábá*).

BABBAR ਬਬੱਰ *s. m.* The fore-part and sides of the body, extending from the lower extremity of the ribs up to the neck; the lower part of an earthen vessel, the top of which has been broken off.

BABBÍ ਬਬੱੀ *s. f.* A kiss.

**BABBRU ਬਬਰੂ** *s. m.* A kind of round, thick bread; prepared and eaten generally by people in hill districts.

**BABRÁ ਬਬੀਆ** *s. m. (Pot.)* The name of a small bird; Peena.

**BABOHÁ ਬਬੋਹਾ** *s. m. (Pot.)* A spider.

**BABRÁNÁ ਬਬਰਾਨਾ** } *s. f.* The long  
**BÁBRÍYÁN ਬਾਬਰੀਆਂ** } loose dishevelled hair of a *faqir*; *i. q.* *Bāwariyān*.

**BÁBU ਬਾਬੂ** *s. m.* A title of respect; Sir, Esquire, Master; a man of family or of distinction; a clerk or writer in an office.

**BABUL ਬਬੂਲ** *s. f. (H.)* A kind of tree (*Acacia Arabica*) the wood of which is much used in making cart wheels and agricultural implements, and the bark is used in tanning leather and in distilling spirits.

**BÁCH ਬਾਚ** } *s. f. (H.)* An exaction of  
**BÁCHH ਬਾਛ** } labour and produce made by Government in addition to the regular taxes, an assessment, an impost;—*bách bigár*, *s. f.* Compulsory collection of revenue; exaction of labour without compensation; *i. q.* *Vách, váchh*.

**BACHÁ ਬਚਾ** *s. m.* See *Bacháo*.

**BÁCHAK ਬਾਚਕ** *s. m.* A reader; *i. q.* *Váchak*.

**BACHAK ਬਚਕ** *s. m.* A mincing, smacking sound in eating; *i. q.* *Machak*.

**BACHAN ਬਚਨ** *s. m.* A word, discourse, speech; agreement, promise; giving the hand in confirmation of one's word:—*bachan dená* or *márná*, *v. n.* To promise, to make an agreement:—*bachan laíná*, *v. n.* To obtain a promise:—*bachan pálná*, *v. n.* To stand to one's bargain,

to abide by a promise, to be true to one's word, to keep faith.

**BACHÁO ਬਚਾਉ** *s. m. (H.)* Defence, protection, preservation, deliverance, escape; remainder; salvation.

**BACHÁU ਬਚਾਊ** *s. m.* One who saves or preserves;—*a.* Worthy to be preserved or saved.

**BACHÁUNÁ ਬਚਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To save, protect, defend, preserve, keep; to maintain, support, sustain; to screen, conceal, defraud, steal; to assist, help; to set free, liberate, to lay by, save up; to clear the way, get out of the way.

**BACHÁWÁ ਬਚਾਵਾ** *s. m.* One who saves or preserves; saviour; deliverer.

**BACHCH ਬਚੱ** *s. m.* The eggs of fish, reptiles or insects; the young of fish, reptiles, locusts, &c., newly hatched; the offspring of the same in a more extended sense; the young of animals; children, offspring:—*bachch kuchch*, *s. m.* Little children, little eggs.

**BACHCHÁ ਬਚੱਆ** *s. m. or f. (H.)* Young of any animal; a child, son, youth, boy, lad; a thoughtless or inexperienced person;—*a.* Childlike, innocent; simple; inexperienced, thoughtless.

**BACHCHAL ਬਚੱਲ** *a.* Stupid, ignorant.

**BACHCHARWÁL ਬਚੱੜਵਾਲ** *s. m., f.* One who has children.

**BACHCHAT ਬਚੱਤ** *s. f.* Balance, balance of an account; savings, remainder, surplus; gain, profit, interest.

**BACHCHHÁ ਬਛੱਆ** } *s. m. or f.* A calf.  
**BACHCHHÍ ਬਛੱਠੀ** }



**BACHCHÍ** बच्ची *s. f.* The female young of any animal; a female child, a little girl, daughter; wood or other material used in repairing anything:—*bachchí lānā, v. n.* To splice, to repair, to fill in, to wedge, to support. Also a term used in the play *Gullī dandā* (tipcat.)

**BÁCHCHÍ** बार्ची *s. f.* One side of the under jaw; (for both sides the plural is used):—*báchchīyān khul jāniyān, v. n.* The watering of the mouth.

**BACHCHPUṆ** बचपुण *s. m.*  
**BACHCHPUṆÁ** बचपुणा *s. m.*  
**BACHCHWÁIN** बचवाँई *s. f.* }  
 Childhood.

**BACHCHRÍ** बचच्ची *s. f.* } An infant,  
**BACHCHU** बचू *s. f.* } a child (a term of endearment); a young son, a son;  
 —*Voc.* O son! also *Bachchrie*.

**BÁCHHÁN** बाह्ण *s. f. pl. (Pot.)* The corner of the mouth; an earthen pot with a wide mouth.

**BÁCHHAR** बाह्र *s. f.* Rain driving against a building; rain falling aslant, wind and rain; (*met.*) the rushing together of men from every direction; *i. q.* *Váchhar*.

**BACHHERÁ** बहेरा *s. m.* A colt;—  
*nakand bachherá, s. m. lit.* An unriden colt; (*met.*) an inexperienced or thoughtless person; *i. q.* *Vachherá*.

**BACHHERÍ** बहेरी *s. f.* A foal; *i. q.* *Vachherí*.

**BACHHERTÁ** बहेरटा *s. m.*  
**BACHHERTÍ** बहेरटी *s. f.*  
**BACHHERTÚ** बहेरटु *s. m.* }  
 A very young

colt; *i. q.* *Vachherá, Vachherí, Vachherú*.

**BACHHÍK** बहीक *s. f.* A herd of calves.

**BACHHÍKÍYÁ** बहीकीया *s. m.* A neat-herd.

**BACHHRÁ** बह्र *s. m.*  
**BACHHRÍ** बह्री *s. f.*  
**BACHHRÚ** बह्रु *s. m.* } A calf.

**BACHHUNNÁ** बहूनटा *v. n.* To be separated, to be in want of anything, to be at a loss for want of something.

**BACH-JÁNÁ** बचजाटा *v. n.* See *Dachrahá*.

**BACHKÁNÁ** बचकाना *s. m.* A child's shoe; *i. q.* *Bichhkáná, bichhkání*.

**BACHNÁ** बचना *v. n.* To be saved, to save oneself, escape, effect one's escape; to be spared, set aside, laid by; to remain over, to be left; to be spared, recover, survive, live; to turn away (from), shrink (from); to avoid, fly (from).

**BÁCHNÁ** बारटा *v. a.* To read; to collect (taxes); *i. q.* *Váchnád*.

**BACHOLÁ** बचोला *s. m.*  
**BACHOLÍ** बचोली *s. f.* } One who mediates between

two parties, whether for making peace or for negotiating any other business, a mediator; a go-between; *i. q.* *Vacholá* or *Vucholí*.

**BACHRÁ** बरहा *s. m.*  
**BACHRÍ** बरही *s. f.*  
**BACHRÚ** बरहु *s. m.* } An infant, a child; a term of endearment.

**BACH-RAHNA** बचरगहा *v. n.* To be over, or to remain over.

**BACHUNGRA** बचुंगरा *s. m.* } A very  
**BACHUNGRI** बचुंगरी *s. f.* } small  
 child; (spoken by way of ridicule.)

**BAD** बट *a. (P.)* Bad, evil, wicked, naughty, mischievous; a hog, swine (used by Muhammadans, and in abuse):—*bad-bú*, *s. f.* A bad or offensive smell, stink, stench:—*bad-bilá*, *s. f.* Rubbish, unhealthy food:—*bad-duá*, *s. f.* Curse, imprecation, malediction:—*bad-feli*, *s. f.* Evil deeds, misdeeds; adultery, illicit intercourse:—*bad-goá*, *s. f.* Speaking ill of one, slander, detraction:—*bad-ját*, *a.* Low-born, low, mean, base; vicious, corrupt; unprincipled:—*bad-kár*, *a.* Dissolute, licentious, profligate, adulterous:—*bad-kári*, *s. f.* Profligacy, licentiousness, adultery, prostitution, unlawful sexual intercourse, unnatural offence:—*bad-majá*, *a.* Having a bad taste, unsavoury, ill-flavoured, insipid, tasteless:—*bad-más*, *s. m.* A person of irregular life, a notorious character, immoral; a vagabond, vagrant, rogue, rascal, scoundrel, knave:—*bad-mási*, *s. f.* Vagrancy, loose conduct, villainy:—*bad-nám*, *a.* Of bad repute, disreputable, notorious:—*bad-nám honá*, *v. n.* To get a bad name, to become infamous:—*bad-nám karná*, *v. n.* To destroy one's good name, injure one's reputation, defame:—*bad-námi*, *s. f.* Ill-report, defamation, disrepute, dishonour:—*bad-nasíb*, *a.* Ill-starred, unlucky, unfortunate, wretched, miserable:—*bad-nayat* or *bad-nitá*, *a.* Ill-disposed, of bad intentions, malevolent; covetous, avaricious:—*bad-parheji*, *s. f.* Intemperance, excess; dissipation, debauch:—*bad-rang*, *a.* Discoloured, faded (colour); of different colours (a card):—*bad-ráhi*, *s. f.* Deviousness from the right path, enticement:—*bad-shagan*, *s. m.* A bad omen:—*bad-shakal* or *sirat*, *a.* Ill-looking, ill-shaped, ugly, not handsome, not beautiful.

**BÁD** बाद *s. m.* *Lues venerea*; Syphilis;—(H.) Debate, discussion, dispute;

alloy, mixture of a baser with a superior metal;—*prep.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Bál*. After, afterwards;—*a.* Unacceptable, not admitted, inadmissible, rejected; unmeaning, not right, useless, worthless.

**BADÁ** बडा *a.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Burá*. Large, big, great, great in age (comparatively); *i. q.* *Vaddá*.

**BADÁBADÍ** बटाबटी *ad.* With emulation, contentiously, in spite of opposition; by force or violence; *i. q.* *Budobadí*.

**BADAL** बटल *s. m.* Change, alteration, exchange, substitution, return:—*badul dená*, *v. a.* To change;—*badul jáná*, *v. n.* See *Badalná*:—*badal lwiná*, *v. a.* To take in exchange, to exchange.

**BADALNÁ** बटलना *v. n.* To be changed or altered; to change, alter; to assume another form; to shift, turn round, to be removed, to be transferred; to lose colour, fade;—*v. a.* To change, alter; to exchange, barter; to substitute one thing for another, to disguise; to misrepresent, pervert; to transfer, remove; to transform, transmute; to shift (one's ground.)

**BADALWÁUNÁ** बटलवाउना *v. a.* Causative of *Badalná*. To cause to be exchanged, to have, or get, changed or altered. See *Badalná*.

**BADÁM** बटाम *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bádám*. An almond (*Amygdala dulcis*); an Indian fruit resembling the almond. (*Terminalia catappa*.)

**BADÁMÍ** बटामी *a., s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Bádámí*. Almond-coloured, almond-shaped.

**BADAN** बटन *s. m. (A.)* Body; privities (whether of male or female):—*badan*

*phalṇā*, v. n. To be covered with an eruption, pustules, boils, itch:—*badan torṇā*, v. n. To train the body by gymnastic or athletic exercises:—*badan fūṇā*, v. n. To feel pain in the body, or in the bones; to have the body stretched or bent; to have the body trained by gymnastic exercises.

**BADĀN वटा** *s. m.* A carpenter's or blacksmith's sledge; *i. q.* *Vaḍāṇ*.

**BADĀNAK बडाक** *s. f.* A kind of large-grained wheat; *i. q.* *Vaḍānak*.

**BADĀNNĀ बढाँ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Bedāṇā*. The fruit of the mulberry tree; the name of a sweetmeat resembling the mulberry, made of ground gram, *ghī*, and sugar:—*andār bulāṇā* or *bulāṇā andār*.—*s. m.* A pomegranate of extra quality grown in Afghanistan, said to be seedless.

**BADĀR बडार** *s. m.* One that removes or casts out evil spirits.

**BADĀRNĀ बडारना** *v. a.* To remove, to cast out.

**BADĀRU बडारु** *s. m.* An ancestor; a great man.

**BADĀUL बडैल** *a.* Misshapen, ill-constructed, crooked, ugly.

**BADḐOL बडबोल** *s. f.* } A person  
**BADḐOLĀ बडबोला** *s. m.* } of lofty  
**BADḐOLĪ बडबोली** *s. f.* } speech, a  
proud and disdainful talker, a talkative person, a chatterbox; *i. q.* *Baḍbol*.

**BADD बड** *s. f.* The name of a vegetable, a sort of pumpkin; *i. q.* *Ghiyā*.

**BADDAL बटल** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Bārid*. A cloud:—

*badlal chāl*, *s. f.* The flying of clouds:—*badlal gajṇā*, *garṇā*, *gurhkanā*, *v. n.* To thunder:—*badlal phuṇā*, *v. n.* Dispersion of clouds: to become clear:—*bolā badlal*, *a.* Deaf; careless.

**BADDALĪ बटली** *s. f.* A small cloud.

**BADDALWĀĪ बटलवायी** *s. f.* Cloudiness:—*badlalwāī dī dī*, *s. m.* A cloudy day.

**BĀDDAR बाटार** *s. m.* Peennary means, ability; something extraordinary and excellent.

**BADḐH बड** *s. m.* The stubble of wheat, maize or other crops still standing in the field; a chip; the cutting of timber; a cut in a piece of wood:—*badḍh denā*, *v. a.* To cut:—*badḍh khāṇā*, *v. a.* To bite; *i. q.* *Vaḍḍh*.

**BADDH बड** *s. f.* A bubo;—(S.) Slaughter, killing, murder, destruction:—*go-baddh*, *s. f.* Slaughter of cows;—*a.* More, excessive; *i. q.* *Vaḍḍh*.

**BADḐHĀ बडहा** *s. m.* A cut, a mark left by a sharp instrument, a crease in the skin; a callosity produced by friction; *i. q.* *Vaḍḍhā*.

**BADDHĀ बड्या** *a.* Fastened, tied; imprisoned.

**BĀDDHĀ बाया** *s. m.* Increase, augmentation, advance, progress; premium; *i. q.* *Vāddhā*.

**BADDHAK बडक** *s. m.* (H.) A bird-catcher, a fowler; a butcher.

**BADDHARĪ बडरी** *s. f.* A dog's collar; the strap of a sandal drawn over the foot to fasten it; *i. q.* *Vuddharī*.

**BĀDDHE** बाँधे *a.* Increase; three, (the term used instead of three in weighing anything); *i. q.* *Vāddhe*.

**BĀDDHĪ** बाँधी *s. m.* A carpenter.

**BĀDDHĪNĀ** बाँधीना *v. a.* To cut; to kill; to bite (as a dog); to earn, gain, make money; *i. q.* *Vāddhānā*.

**BĀDDHŪ** बाँधू *a.* More than enough, superfluous; *i. q.* *Vāddhū*.

**BĀDDĪ** बाँदी *s. f.* Flatulence; rheumatism; a term applied to a variety of diseases supposed to be produced by the influence of the air;—*a.* Rheumatic.

**BADDŌ** बाँडे } *s. m.* An Arab tribe;  
**BADDON** बाँडे } *i. q.* *Baddū*.  
**BADDŪ** बाँडू }

**BADDŪ** बाँडू *a.* Notorious, infamous; *c. w.* *honā, karnā*.

**BADDŪRĀN** बाँडूरान *s. m.* (*Pot.*) A man who wastes his time among women, and does not attend to his business.

**BADECHHĀ** बदेछा *s. m.* A tribe of *Juts*.

**BADĒRĀ** बडेरा *s. m.* An ancestor; *i. q.* *Vaderā*.

**BĀDFARANG** बादफरींग *s. m.* The venereal disease, syphilis. (*Lit.* The European disease.)

**BĀDH** बाध *s. f.* The edge of a cutting instrument; cutting; excess in eating; *i. q.* *Vādh*.

**BADHĀĪ** बाधाई *s. f.* Reaping, harvest-

ing; wages for reaping; *i. q.* *Vādhāī*.

**BADHĀĪ** बाधाई *s. f.* Congratulations on the occasion of births and marriages; benedictions; congratulatory gifts; presents to servants at births and marriages; *c. w.* *denā*; *i. q.* *Vādhāī*.

**BADHAINT** बाधैन्त } *s. m.* An in-  
**BADHANT** बाधन्त } crease, (in the virulence of a disease, &c.)

**BADHAL** बाधल *s. m.* The Jack tree and its fruit; *i. q.* *Kaṭṭhal badhal*.

**BADHAN** बाधन *v. n.* (*M.*) To tie, to fasten, to imprison, to stop, to finish off:—*jaṭṭ te phāṭṭ baddhe chunje*. It is well to bind the wound and entangle the *jāṭ*.—Prov. current among money-lenders and landlords on the necessity of keeping the agriculturist in debt.

**BADHĀN** बाधान *s. m.* (*Pot.*) A stipulated sum given to certain functionaries and *faqirs* at weddings; *i. q.* *Vādhān*.

**BADHĀNGGĀ** बाधांगा *s. m.* Slaughter, killing; cutting; *c. w.* *honā, karnā*.

**BADHANŚ** बाधान्स *s. m.* The name of a song; one of the *rāgs*.

**BADHĀU** बाधाउ *s. m.* Increase, augmentation, advancement; *c. w.* *honā, karnā*.

**BADHĀŪ** बाधाऊ *a.* Susceptible of increase.

**BADHĀUNĀ** बाधाऊना *v. a.* To increase, to cause to advance; to lengthen; *i. q.* *Vādhāunā*.

**BADHÁUNÁ ਬਢਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* Causative of *Badhná*. To cause to be cut, harvested, or slain; *i. q.* *Vadháuná*.

**BADHÁWÁ ਬਧਾਵਾ** *s. m.* A gold or silver ring put on the neck of a child in connection with a vow; *i. q.* *Vadháwá*.

**BADHEJ ਬਧੇਜ** *s. m.* See *Bandhej*.

**BADHEJÍ ਬਧੇਜੀ** *a.* See *Bandhejí*.

**BADHELÚ ਬਧੇਲੂ** *a. (M.)* Tied up. When used of cattle it means stall-fed; *i. e.*, cattle that do not go out to graze.

**BADHERÁ ਬਧੇਰਾ** *a.* Much, many; *i. q.* *Vadherá*.

**BÁDHÍ ਬਾਢੀ** *s. f.* Reaping, harvesting; *i. q.* *Vádhi*.

**BADHÍK ਬਧੀਕ** *a.* More, excessive; *i. q.* *Vadhík*.

**BADHÍKÍ ਬਧੀਕੀ** *s. f.* Increase; force, oppression.

**ADHNÁ ਬਧਨਾ** *s. f.* An earthen water vessel with a spout like a teapot.

**ADHOTAR ਬਧੋਤਰ** } *s. f.* Remainder, excess, (applied

to the small portion of grain which remains after dividing the heap between the landlord and the tenant, measures going to the latter and one to the former alternately.)

**ਬਾਢੂ** *s. m.* A cutter; one that uses aged tools of any kind; *i. q.* *Vádhu*.

**BADHWÁÍ ਬਧਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Wages for increasing or enlarging anything; *i. q.* *Vadhwái*.

**BADHWÁUNÁ ਬਧਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be increased or advanced; *i. q.* *Vadhwáuná*.

**BADHYÁ ਬਧਯਾ** *a.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Barhiyá*. Of good quality, superior, fine, first-rate, superfine, tip-top; costly, dear, high-priced; *i. q.* *Vadhyá*.

**BADÍ ਬਦੀ** *s. f. (P.)* Badness, wickedness, evil, ill, mischief;—(*M.*) Theft, stolen property;—*chor badí náí, yár jangh náí*. The thief with the stolen property, and the lover with the woman (are the best evidence.)

**BÁDÍ ਬਾਦੀ** *s. f.* See *Báddí*.

**BADÍÁÍ ਬਡਿਆਈ** *s. f.* Greatness, excellence, magnanimity, magnifying; respect; *i. q.* *Vadíái*.

**BADÍÁUNÁ ਬਡਿਆਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To applaud, to praise, to eulogize, to make great.

**BADÍHÁND ਬਡਿਹਾਂਡ** *a.* Large, stout, fat, well-grown, of a good breed; (spoken of a mare, cow, or buffalo.)

**BÁDÍYÁ ਬਾਦੀਯਾ** *s. m.* A large cup, goblet, bowl, (generally of copper or earth.)

**BADLÁ ਬਦਲਾ** *s. m.* Exchange; in lieu, instead; substitute; return, recompense; compensation, reparation, restitution, redress; requital, retaliation, revenge; *c. w.* *dená, láiná*.

**BADLÁ** बाला *s. m.* Brocade; a certificate given to a servant of Government in the Jammu State stating the terms of his service.

**BADLAGÁM** बलगांम *a.* Hard-mouthed (a horse), not obedient to the reins; disobedient, rebellious; rude, disrespectful or impudent.

**BADLÁÍ** बल्लाई *s. f.* Rate of exchange.

**BADLÁKHÍ-DHUPP** बल्लाखीयुप *s. f.*  
The clear sunshine coming out from between clouds.

**BADLÁÚ** बल्लाऊ *a.* Exchangeable.

**BADLÁUNÁ** बल्लाउना *v. a.* Causative of *Badalná*. To exchange, to alter, to cause to be altered, to cause to be exchanged. See *Badalná*.

**BADLE** बल्ले *prep.* For the sake of, in the place of, instead, in exchange, in return for.

**BADLÍ** बल्ली *s. f.* A small cloud; change; exchange; barter; transfer; substitution, instead, in lieu; a person or thing taken in exchange for another; substitute, relief (of a watch):—*badlí vichch, ad.* In exchange for.

**BADNÁ** बल्ला *v. a.* To speak; to settle, appoint, nominate; predestinate; to stipulate, agree; to make a vow, to pledge one's word, to wager; bet, stake; to acknowledge, own, admit; to heed, mind, regard, care for;—*s. m.* A goblet; *i. q.* *Bidná*.

**BADNÁMÁ** बल्लनामा *s. m.* A great man; an elder relation.

**BADO-BADÍ** बदेबली *ad.* With emulation, contentiously, in spite of. See *Badábadí*.

**BADPHULGÍ** बड्डुलगी *s. f.* Extravagance,  
**BADPHÚLÍ** बड्डुली *s. f.* expenditure; vain boasting, a vaunting of one's self by act or word.

**BADRÁ** बटरा *s. m.* A bag of money containing one thousand Rupees;—(*M.*) The name of a month (from the middle of August to the middle of September):—Proverb.—*Badrá de piná te Katih di chhá bare dá cháh.* To eat dates in *Badrá*, or drink buttermilk in *Katik*, is to court fever.

**BADRAKKÁ** बटरका *s. m.* } Cor-  
**BADRAKKÍ** बटरकी *s. f.* } rupted  
from the Persian word *Badraqá*. Guide; guard, escort, convoy; fellow-traveller.

**BÁDSÁH** बादशाह *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Pádsháh*. King, monarch, sovereign, lord, master; owner, governor, proprietor:—*bádsáh jádí, s. m.* A prince:—*bádsáh jádí, s. f.* A princess, queen; *i. q.* *Pádsáh, Pátsáh, Bátsáh.*

**BÁDSÁHAT** बादशाहत *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Pádsháhí* or *Pádsháhi*. Royalty, sovereignty; kingdom, realm, empire, dominion, State, rule, government, reign, sway; *c. w.* *karná*.

**BÁDSÁHÍ** बादशाही *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Pádsháhí*. Royal, king-ly, regal, sovereign, imperial:—*bádsáhí adálat, s. f.* Royal courts of justice:—*bádsáhí amarat, s. f.* Royal buildings:—*bádsáhí ghar, s. m.* Royal family, dynasty; Royal household:—*bádsáhí hukm, s. m.* Royal edict or mandate:—*bádsáhí kharch, s. m.* Royal or princely expenditure from the privy purse; *c. w.* *Pádsáh* or *Pátsáh, Bádsáh.*

**BADÚHNÁ** बड्डुना *v. a.* To give a bad

name, to accuse falsely, to calumniate;  
i. q. *Vadhūnā*.

**BADWĀNĪ बटवानी** *s. f.* A female *Baddū*.

**BAFĀ बहा** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Vafā*. Fulfilling a promise; fidelity, faithfulness; effect:—*bafādār*, *a.* Faithful, true to one's word, loyal:—*bafādārē*, *s. f.* Faithfulness, fidelity; *c. w. karnā*.

**BAFĀT बहाउ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Vafāt*. Death:—*bafātān dā mahīnā*, *s. m.* The month in which Muhammad died:—*bafāt sarīf*, *s. f.* The death of Muhammad; an annual feast in commemoration of Muhammad's death:—*bārān bafātān*, *s. f.* The twelve days on one of which (it is not known exactly which) Muhammad died.

**BAFTĀ बाहता** *s. m. (P.)* A kind of silk cloth, thick and fine.

**BĀG बाग** *s. m.* A kind of coarse cloth embroidered all round with silk of various colours;—(A.) A garden, an orchard:—*bāg bāg*, *bāg bāgān*, *ad.* Rejoicing, delighted, happy, cheerful, pleased:—*bāg bāg honā* or *hojānā*, *v. n.* To be delighted, to rejoice exceedingly:—*bāgbān* or *vān*, *s. m.* A gardener:—*bāgbānī*, *s. f.* Gardening; office of gardener:—*bāg wālā*, *s. m.* Owner of a garden, gardener;—(H.) Rein, bridle:—*bāg chhūt*, *a.* Uncontrollable, left to go or act at will, galloping:—*bāg chhūt dārnā*, *v. n.* To gallop at full speed:—*bāg dhillī chhadā denā*, *v. a.* To give a loose rein; to give the rein, to give a horse his head, set a horse at full gallop; to leave one to himself:—*bāg dōr* or *dōrī*, *s. m.* A leading rope, halter;—*bāg hatthōn chhadnā*, *v. n.* To let the rein loose, to lose control or power:—*bāg hatthōn chhūtnī*, *v. a.* To lose the control or power (over) something; to get beyond control, to lose a chance or opportunity:—*bāg khichchnā*, *v. n.* To rein in (a horse); to curb, to check, restrain, control:—*bāg mōrnā*, *v. n.* To pull the reins; turn a horse; to take a turn, to dry up (the pustules of small-pox):—*bāg parwār*, *s. m.*

Children, issue:—*bāg phardī*, *s. m.* The holding by the sisters of the bridegroom of the rein of his horse. This is a part of the Hindu marriage ceremonies; the reward which is given to the sister of a bridegroom when she leaves him after having led or attended him a short distance on the wedding journey:—*bāg uḥānā*, *v. n. lit.* To lift the rein; to give (a horse, ) the rein, to set (a horse) at full speed; i. q. *Vāg*.

**BAGĀHMĀRNĀ बगाहमारना** } *v. a.*  
**BAGĀHUNĀ बगाहुना** } To

throw, to cast, to fling; i. q. *Vagāh mārñā* or *Vagāhūnā*.

**BAGAIR बगैर** *ad.* Without, exclusive of.

**BAGAL बगल** *s. m. (P.)* Armpit, side, gusset in the armpit of a garment; an enclosure; a piece of ground; a wall, a hedge; enclosure:—*bagal-bājānā*, *v. n.* To flap the arms against the sides; (*met.*) to be highly pleased, to be triumphant, to jeer, to jest:—*bagal honā* or *hojānā*, *v. n.* To turn aside, to go aside, to go out of the way:—*bagal gānā*, *s. m.* Stinking armpits, smell proceeding from the armpits:—*bagal garm karnā*, *v. n.* To embrace or sleep with (a woman):—*bagal lagnā*, *v. n.* To keep on one side of the road (horse, a cart, carriage, &c):—*bagal lainā*, *v. a.* To surround, to get ahead of; to throw around:—*bagal tākī*, *s. f.* A particular mode of tying on a sheet or a blanket, by which it is made to pass under each arm and over the opposite shoulders successively:—*bagal vichch dubānā* or *mārnā*, or *bagle mārnā*, *v. a.* To carry off under one's arms, to conceal under the armpit:—*bagal vichch lainā*, or *bagle lainā*, *v. a.* To embrace.

**BAGAL-GAN बगलगन** *s. f. (Pot.)* Smell proceeding from the armpits, stinking armpits.

**BAGALĪ बगली** *s. f.* A small bag swung at the side, usually carried by *fugirs* to beg.

**BAGALNÁ बगलना** *v. a.* To make a detour and get ahead of one, so as to stop him; to enclose (a piece of ground.)

**BAGAR बगर** *s. f.* A kind of grass of which coarse ropes are made; red rice of a coarse quality.

**BÁGAR बागर** *s. f., m.* The notch at the end of an arrow that fits on the bow string, a notch at the end of a stick, or pole; the name of a district in Bikaner.

**BAGÁR बगार** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Begár*. Impressment of workmen and carriage, forced labor with or without payment:—*bagár fálná, v. n.* To work in a half-hearted or perfunctory manner, to work carelessly.

**BAGÁRÍ बगारी** *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Begári*. A forced labourer, one who works under compulsion from Government; one pressed to carry burdens for individuals or the public:—*bagári pharná, v. a.* To press one into service with or without pay.

**BAGG बग** *s. m.* A herd of cattle; *i. q.* *Vagg.*

**BAGGÁ बगा** *a.* White;—*s. m.* A white ox; a kiss.

**BAGGHÍ बग्गी** } *s. f.* A buggy, a  
**BAGGÍ बगी** } horse-fly, a gig.

**BAGGÍ बगी** *a.* White;—*baggi dain, s. f.* Rupee. (literally the white witch.)

**BAGGHMÁN बग्गमं** *s. m.* } Throw-  
**BAGGHMÍN बग्गमी** *s. f.* } ing, (a  
**BAGGHTÁ बग्गता** *s. f.* } spear,  
**BAGGHTÁÍ बग्गतायी** *s. f.* } bludgeon, staff.)

**BAGGHÚ बग्गु** *s. m.* Thick and fat; stupid; a stupid person; scarecrow; a bugbear.

**BÁGGÍ बागी** *s. f.* A kiss; a herdsman

**BÁGH बाघ** *s. m.* A tiger;—(*M.*) A kind of coarse cloth, embroidered all round with silk of various colours, worn by women; a sort of richly-embroidered *Phulkári*.

**BÁGHAMBAR बाघमबर** *s. m.* The skin of a deer or a tiger.

**BAGHÁR बाघार** *s. m.* Condiments prepared by frying spices with *ghee* or oil. seasoning for food, melted *ghee*:—*baghár dená* or *láuná, v. a.* To season, to fry spices in *ghee*.

**BÁGHAR BILLÁ बाघरबिल्ला** *s. m.* A wild cat; a large tom-cat; (*met.*) a large uncouth looking man.

**BAGHÁRNÁ बाघारना** *v. a.* To season with heated *ghee* or oil.

**BAGHARWÁUNÁ बाघरवाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be seasoned.

**BAGH-BAGHÁT बाघबाघाट** *s. m.* The hoarse rumbling noise made by a camel or tiger.

**BAGHBAGHÁUNÁ बाघबाघाउना** }  
**BAGHBAGH KARNÁ बाघबाघकरना** }  
*v. n.* To rumble, to make a rumbling noise; (as a camel or a tiger.)

**BAGHEL बाघेल** *s. f.* A term in partridge fighting to denote a beaten or runaway partridge; one who runs away; properly *Bhagel*.



BAGHELĀ ਬਘੇਲਾ *s. m.* A tiger's  
BAGHELĪ ਬਘੇਲੀ *s. f.* } whelp.

BĀGHĪ ਬਾਘੀ *s. m.* A bubo; striking the arms against the sides to manifest joy :—*bāghī pāunī*, *v. a.* To flap the arms against the sides, at the same time making a loud tremulous sound (done by beggars to excite compassion.)

BAGHIĀR ਬਘਿਆੜ } *s. m.* A wolf;  
BAGHIARĪ ਬਘਿਆੜੀ } a piece of wood of which one end rests on the ground, and the other on the *Jhullan* (i. e., the beam across the mouth of the well on which the *Baghiār* supporting the *latth* rests.) One end of the axle of the *Bair* (the wheel on which the buckets hang) rests on it. The well works easier thus than if the axle worked on the *Jhullan*.

BAGHIARĪ ਬਘਿਆੜੀ } *s. f.* A she-  
BAGHIYARĪ ਬਘਿਆੜੀ } wolf; an instrument made of a thin reed split at one end, used by Muhammadans in the operation of circumcision; an apparatus used in repairing a sugar press cylinder when broken :—*bāghīārīchārhnī*, *v. a.* To apply the *bāghīārī*.

BĀGHNĪ ਬਾਘਣੀ *s. f.* A tigress.

BAGHUN ਬਾਘੁੰ *s. m. (M.)* The snub-nosed or true Crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*) found in India only in one lake in Sindh. It is identical with the species found in the Nile. In the Indian rivers the long-nosed variety (i. e., Alligator) alone exists.

BAGĪCHĀ *s. m.* ਬਗੀਚਾ } Corrupted  
BAGĪCHĪ *s. f.* ਬਗੀਚੀ } from the

Arabic word *Bāgīchā*. A small garden, in which flowers, fruits or vegetables are grown; an orchard or grove.

BAGIHĀR ਬਗਿਹਾੜ *s. m.* } See *Baghiār*  
BAGIHARĪ ਬਗਿਹਾੜੀ *s. f.* } & *Baghiārī*.

BAGLĀ ਬਗਲਾ *s. m.* The name of a white bird, a paddy-bird, the lesser ibis, a species of heron :—*baglā bhagat*, *s. m.* One having a white exterior, like a *Baglā*, but with a heart full of rapacity and covetousness; a false devotee (one who pretends or tries to pass for a *bhagat*); a hypocrite, a cunning, artful fellow.

BAGNĀ ਬਗਣਾ *v. n.* To move, to flow, to run, to go hastily; to blow; *i. q.* *Vagnā*.

BAGUCHĀ ਬਗੋਚਾ *s. m.* Destitution, want of something, scarcity; *i. q.* *Vagochā*.

BAGONĀ ਬਗੋਣਾ *v. a.* To injure, to defame, to calumniate, to slander, to waste; *i. q.* *Banggonā*.

BĀGRĀ ਬਾਗੜਾ *s. m.* A kind of coverlet made without wadding, made of cotton from *Bāgar*; made of cotton as distinguished from wool, &c.

BAGRĪ ਬਾਗੜੀ } *s. m.* A native  
BĀGRĪĀ ਬਾਗੜੀਆ } of *Bāgar*.

BĀGSŪĀ ਬਾਗਸੂਆ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
BAGSŪĀ ਬਾਗਸੂਆ } from the Hindi word *Baksūā*. See *Baksūā*.

BAGUCHCHNĀ ਬਗੁਚੱਣਾ *v. n.* To be destitute, to want, to be badly off for want of something, to remain in want of anything.

BAGUL ਬਗੁਲ *s. f.* See *Bagal*.

BAGULĀ ਬਗੁਲਾ *s. m.* See *Bagalā*.

BAGULĪ ਬਗੁਲੀ *s. f.* See *Bagalī*.

BĀGUN ਬਾਗੁੰ *s. m.* See *Bāghun*.

**BÁH ਬਾਹ** *s. f.* Power, ability, strength  
*i. q.* *Váh.*

**BÁHÁ ਬਾਹਾ** *s. m.* An arm of a river  
or canal; an axe-helve, a hoe-handle,  
width, breadth; prise.

**BAHÁBÁ ਬਹਾਬਾ** *s. m. (K.)* Rent or tax  
paid on a sheep-run.

**BAHÁDAR ਬਹਾਦਰ** *a.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Bahádur*. Brave, bold,  
courageous, high-spirited;—*s. m.* A  
hero, a champion, a knight.

**BAHÁDARÍ ਬਹਾਦਰੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted  
from the Persian word *Bahádurí*. Bravery,  
courage, valor, heroism.

**BAHÁDARÍÁN ਬਹਾਦਰੀਆਂ** *s. f.* The  
name of gold ornaments worn by wo-  
men in the ear; gold ear-rings.

**BAHÁÍ ਬਹਾਈ** *s. f.* Ploughing; *i. q.* *Va-  
háí,*

**BÁHAJ ਬਹਾਜ** *s. f. (K.)* Ploughed land  
ready for sowing.

**BAHÁLNÁ ਬਹਾਲਣਾ** *v. n.* To cause  
to sit, to station, to set.

**BAHAN ਬਹਣ** *v. n. (M.)* To sit :—*haffí  
te bahan ná dene te medá urdā tolā.*  
Prov.—The shopkeeper won't even let  
him sit down in the shop, and he says,  
oblige me by weighing my purchases;  
used of a person who asks favors of  
those who have already shown hostile in-  
tentions towards him :—*bhá chávan dí te  
chauke dí sain te baithí.*—Prov. she came  
only to get a light, and she has now  
taken her seat as mistress of the hearth.

**BAHÁNGGÁ ਬਹਾਂਗਾ** *s. m.* } A *Bahingga*  
**BAHÁNGGÍ ਬਹਾਂਗੀ** *s. f.* } with its fix-  
tures and load.

**BAHÁNNÁ ਬਹਾਨਾ** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**BAHÁNRÁ ਬਹਾਨਰਾ** } from the Persian  
word *Bahánah*. Pretence, evasion, ex-  
cuse, pretext, contrivance; means,  
cause.

**BAHÁR ਬਹਾਰ** *s. f.* The spring, bloom ;  
beauty, elegance; delight, enjoyment, the  
pleasures of the senses, taste or culture ;  
season :—*báhar luffná, v. a.* To snatch  
pleasure or delight (from), to revel in.

**BAHAR ਬਹਰ** *s. m.* Flow, rhythm.

**BÁHAR ਬਾਹਰ** *s. m.* The outside;—*ad.*

Out, outside; externally, outward, with-  
out; abroad, beyond;—*intj.* Out! away!—  
*báhar bhítar*, or *andar s. m.* Inside and  
outside;—*ad.* In and out; within and  
without :—*báhar honá, v. n.* To be outside  
of; to deviate, wander from; to dissent  
from, disagree :—*báhar hon jándá, or báhar  
phiran jándá, v. n.* To go to answer a  
call of nature, to go to a privy (generally  
used by women) to walk :—*báhar karná or  
kaddhndá, v. n.* To exclude; turn out,  
dismiss, expel; put out; go away; to put  
out of caste, excommunicate; divorce (a  
wife) :—*báhar thón, s. m.* A village :—  
*báhar wálá, wálí, s. m. or f.* An evil  
spirit, demon.

**BÁHARBILLÁ ਬਾਹਰਬਿਲਾ** } *s. m.* A  
**BÁHARBILLÁ ਬਾਹਰਬਿਲਾ** } wild cat.  
See *Báhghar*.

**BAHÁRÍ ਬਹਾਰੀ** } *s. f.* A broom :—  
**BAHÁRÚ ਬਹਾਰੂ** } *baharí dend or pherná,*  
*v. n.* To sweep :—*baharí phirná, v. n.*  
To be entirely cleared and cleansed; to  
be desolated, to be execrated.

**BAHÁRÍ ਬਹਾਰੀ** *a.* Belonging to the  
seasons.

**BÁHARLÁ** ਬਾਹਰਲਾ *a.* Outer;—*s. m.*  
A hog.

**BAHATTAR** ਬਹਤ੍ਤਰ *a.* Seventy-two.

**BAHATTARÍÁ-HOÍÁ** ਬਹਤ੍ਤਰੀਆਹੋਇਆ  
*a.* In one's second childhood, in one's dotage.

**BAHÁU** ਬਹਾਉ *s. m.* Flowing, floating.

**BAHÁÚ** ਬਹਾਉ *a.* Fit for flowing and ploughing; *i. q.* *Vaháú.*

**BAHÁUNÁ** ਬਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to flow, to make to float; to let down a rope into a well for drawing water; to cause to sit; *i. q.* *Vaháuná.*

**BAHEL** ਬਹੇਲ *s. f.* A woman who saunters about idly.

**BAHERÁ** ਬਹੇਰਾ *s. m.* A fruit used medicinally (*Belleric myrobalans.*)

**BAHETÁ** ਬਹੇਤਾ *s. m.* Carrying loads, any work done by beasts of burden.

**BÁHGAR** ਬਾਹਗੜ *s. m.* } A bug-  
**BÁHGARÍ** ਬਾਹਗੜੀ *s. f.* } bear, an  
**BÁHGUR** ਬਾਹਗੁੜ *s. m.* } imagi-  
nary object of terror:—*báhgur billá, s. m.*  
A wild cat (spoken to frighten children.)

**BAHI** ਬਹੀ *s. f.* An account book, a register, a merchant's or banker's book, stitched together at one end instead of the side:—*bahí kháttá, s. m.* Account books; ledger; a set of books kept by merchants or bankers.—*i q. Vahí.*

**BÁHÍ** ਬਾਹੀ *s. f.* The sidepiece of a

bedstead; a ridged cylinder of gold or silver worn on the arm by women as an ornament; the side of anything; the ramparts of a fort, (*i. e.*, the portions of wall between the towers); ploughing, agriculture:—*báhi táhi, s. f.* Pillaging as practised by women in the beginning of the month *Mágh*. On two days of *báhi táhi*, visits of guests are considered propitious in places west of Lahore.

**BAHI CHALLNÁ** ਬਹਿ ਚਲਣਾ *v. n.*

To begin to flow (water); (*met.*) to lose a sense of truth and honour; to become unprincipled and unscrupulous; to be dishonest and covetous; to indulge in excessive luxury.

**BAHI-JÁNÁ** ਬਹਿਜਾਣਾ *v. n.* To sit, to sit down, (used by people in hill districts); to float away, to be ready to sink; (*met.*) having the same meaning as *Bahi challná.*

**BAHIK** ਬਹਿਕ *s. f.* Common or open ground near a village where cattle are gathered together, and walk about, or lie down; inability to rise, weakness or sickness producing such inability (used of the lower animals.):—*bahik jáná, v. n.* See *Bahikjá.*

**BAHIKÁUNÁ** ਬਹਿਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to err, to mislead, to deceive, to balk.

**BAHIKNÁ** ਬਹਿਕਣਾ *v. n.* To say or do what is out of place, to err, to make a mistake, to act contrary to sense and propriety; to be balked, to be disappointed, to be deceived; to be intoxicated; to be weak and unable to rise without assistance (used of the lower animals.)

**BAHIKAL** ਬਹਿਕਲ *a.* Given to sitting; (spoken of a horse, ox, or other animal that refuses to work, or to be driven, and obstinately sits down.)

**BAHIL** ਬਹਿਲ *s. f.* A two-wheeled carriage, a riding cart;—*bahil-wáṅ, s. m.* A coachman.

BAHILĀUNĀ ਬਹਿਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To amuse, to entertain, to divert, cheer, enliven, solace; *i. q.* *Valdunā.*

BAHILNĀ ਬਹਿਲਣਾ *v. n.* To be amused, to be entertained, to be diverted, &c.

BAHIM ਬਹਿਮ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Vaham*. See *Vaham*.

BAHIMAN ਬਹਿਮਣ *s. f.* } Corrupted  
BAHIMI ਬਹਿਮੀ *s. m.* } from the  
Arabic word *Vahmī*. See *Vahmī*.

BAHIṆ ਬਹਿਣ *s. m.* See *Vahin*.

BAHIṆ ਬਹਿਣ *s. m.* An aperture in the wall of a house, fort, or city, for letting out water; a spout.

BAHIṆĀ ਬਹਿਣਾ *v. n.* To flow; to float, to sink; to sit; *i. q.* *Vahinā.*

BAHIṆGĀ ਬਹਿੰਗਾ *s. m.* A bamboo used for carrying burdens by being equally loaded at both ends and balanced on the shoulders, *i. q.* *Vahingā.*

BAHIṆGĪ ਬਹਿੰਗੀ *s. f.* A *Bahingā* with its fixtures and loads.

BAHIṆOĪ ਬਹਿਣੋਈ *s. m.* A sister's husband, a brother-in-law; *i. q.* *Bagoī, Bhanōī, Bhanvayd.*

BAHIR ਬਹਿਰ *s. m.* Sexual appetite, lust.

BAHIR ਬਹਿਰ } *s. f.* A heifer; *i. q.*  
BAHIRĪ ਬਹਿਰੀ } *Vahir.*

BAHIR ਬਹਿਰ *s. f.* A crowd; the

baggage establishment of an army; *i. q.* *Vahir.*

BAHIRĀ ਬਹਿਰਾ *s. m.* A Bearer, (*i. e.*, house servant.)

BAHIRĀ ਬਹਿਰਾ *s. m.* } A bullock, a  
BAHIRĪ ਬਹਿਰੀ *s. f.* } young bull, a  
heifer.

BĀHIRĀ ਬਹਿਰਾ *s. m.* Eating stale bread and drinking water drawn the day before; (practised as a religious rite by Hindus on the Tuesdays of the month *Chet*, in the worship of the *Sitlā Devī* the Goddess of Small-pox.); *i. q.* *Bāhird.*

BAHIRĀHOIĀ ਬਹਿਰਿਆਹੋਇਆ *a.*  
Heated with sexual desire; (used of the cat, lion, and elephant.)

BAHIS ਬਹਿਸ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Bahs*. Altercation, dispute, controversy, discussion.

BAHISNĀ ਬਹਿਸਣਾ *v. n.* To dispute, to discuss, to argue.

BAHIST ਬਹਿਸਤ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bihisht*. Paradise heaven.

BAHISTĪ ਬਹਿਸਤੀ *s. m., f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bihisti*. The dwellers in heaven; a Muhammadan water-carrier (*sagqd.*)

BAHITAR. ਬਹਿਤਰ *s. m.* A beast of burden; especially an ass, mule, or pony; *i. q.* *Vahitar.*

BĀHĪWĀN ਬਾਹੀਵਾਂ }  
BĀHĪMĀN ਬਾਹੀਮਾਂ } *a.* Twenty-second.

BĀHĪYĀ ਬਾਹੀਯਾ *s. m.* See *Bāhyā.*

**BÁHJ ਬਾਹਜ** *prep.* Without;—*akl* *bājhon khūh khālī*. Without wits the well is empty, *i. e.*, extravagance will exhaust the largest treasures;—*s. m.* A clod of earth; a ploughed field;—*s. f.* (K.) Ploughed land ready for sowing.

**BÁHJRÁ ਬਾਹਜਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Bāhīrā*.

**BÁHLÁ ਬਾਹਲਾ** } *a.* Much, more, very  
**BÁHLÍ ਬਾਹਲੀ** } much, many; excessive; abundant;—*ad.* In a great degree, much, well; extremely, exceedingly.

**BÁHLÚ ਬਾਹਲੂ** *s. m.* A bug-bear; *i. q.* *Haúá*.

**BÁHMAN ਬਾਹਮਣ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Brahman*. A Hindu priest; the highest caste of Hindus; a kind of green and red coloured bird.

**BÁHMANÍ ਬਾਹਮਣੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Brahmaní*. A female of the Brahman caste; a species of lizard about six inches in length, and having a red tail; the name given to a cat (sarcastic); the name of a disease in which the eyelashes fall out; a disease which affects certain cereals, *i. e.*, *moḥ*, *máñh*, *múñg*, and, according to some, melons and hemp also. The disease shows itself in October; white spots (*chittí*) appear on the leaves; only plants here and there are affected. No grain forms. The name *Báhmāñí* comes from the custom of Brahmans who adorn themselves with white spots of *Sandal*.

**BAHN ਬਹਣ** *s. m., f.* The surface of a roughly ploughed field; flowing; a kind of tree (*Populus euphratica*);—*v. n. (M.)* 'To sit;—*baṭṭí te bahān nā dere te madā urdā tolín*. The shopkeeper won't even let him sit down in the shop, and he says "Favour me by weighing my purchases."—Prov. used of persons who ask favours of those who have already shown themselves hostile to them.

**BÁHN ਬਾਹ** *s. f.* The arm; (*met.*) a protector, an assistant; a brother:—*bāhn gahní, v. a.* To hold one's arms, *i. e.* to protect:—*bāhn fūñí* or *bhājñí, v. a.* To have one's arms broken, *i. e.*, to lose a friend or protector by death.

**BAHNÁ ਬਹਣਾ** *v. n.* See *Bahīnā*.

**BÁHNANÚ ਬਾਹਨਣੂ** *s. m.* A kind of cloth: at the time of dyeing knots are tied in some places, and these parts of the cloth remain white.

**BAHNDOL ਬਹਨਦੋਲ** *a. (K.)* Cultivated; *i. q.* *Bihndol*.

**BÁHNÍ ਬਾਹਨੀ** *s. m. (M.)* A slave girl, a maid servant.

**BAHNOÍ ਬਹਨੋਈ** *s. m.* A sister's husband, a brother-in-law; *i. q.* *Banoí*, *Bhanoí*, *Bhanvayyá*.

**BAHNÚ ਬਹਨੂ** *s. f. (M.)* A kind of shawl worn by women.

**BÁHODÁH ਬਾਹੋਦਾਹ** *ad.* Immediately, instantly, at once, without stopping; *i. q.* *Váhodáh*.

**BAHOLÁ ਬਹੋਲਾ** *s. m.* A kind of adze.

**BÁHRÁ ਬਾਹਰਾ** *s. m.* A term used to denote twelve villages inhabited chiefly by a caste of *jats*; any collection of twelve villages inhabited or owned by people of one caste; (there are many such instances of ownership in the Panjab);—*a.* Of a length equal to twelve fingers' breadth, (spoken of shoes); opposed, against; without, excluded from;—*ad.* Without, with opposition, with contrariety.

**BÁHRÍ ਬਾਹਰੀ** *s. f.* The name of a caste

of *Khattries*; collection of twelve castes of *Khattries*.

**BAHROHAL** ਬਹਰੋਹਲ *s. m.* (M.) The axle of a *Chakli* (a horizontal wheel.)

**BÁHRÚ** ਬਾਹਰੂ *s. m.* A helper; *i. q.* *Váhrú*.

**BAHTERÁ** ਬਹਤੇਰਾ *a.* Much, many, enough, a great deal; *i. q.* *Bahuterá*.

**BAHU** ਬਹੁ *s. m.* Deceit;—*bahu márná*, *v. a.* To make a false pretence in order to secure an object;—*a.* Much, many:—*bahu-bachan*, *s. m.* Much speaking:—*bahu-biddiá*, *s. f.* Store of knowledge, varied learning:—*bahu-bidh*, *a.* Of many sorts, various, multiform, expert, acquainted with many ways or methods:—*bahu darsí*, *a.* Seen in many forms, an actor, a mimick:—*bahu guná*, *s. m.* One who is skilled in the arts and sciences, one who has many good qualities; a vessel used for a variety of purposes:—*bahu-ranggi*, *a.* Variegated, various, variable in colour, changeable, appearing in various lights:—*bahu rūp*, *s. m.* Mimicry:—*bahu rūpí*, *a.* Multifiform:—*bahu rūpí*, *bahu rūpiá*, *s. m.* One who assumes a variety of forms and appearances, a mimic, one who personates different characters.

**BAHÚ** ਬਹੂ *s. f.* A daughter-in-law, a son's wife, in some places simply a wife, the lady of the house, the mistress:—*gheu sawáre sálná te vaddí bahú dá ná*. It is the *ghee* that flavours the vegetables, but the elder daughter-in-law gets the praise.—Prov. used of persons who become famous without much labor:—*bahú befi*, *s. f.* Wives and daughters; ladies:—*bahú befi* or *dhi bhain sáriyán de hundí hai*. All have wives and daughters, or daughters and sisters.—Prov. used to persons who cast glances at the female relatives of others.

**BÁHULÍ** ਬਾਹੁਲੀ *s. f.* A sleeve.

**BAHUN** ਬਹੁੰ *ad. (M.)* Much, very:—*thorá khañiá te bahún súd*. Little labour and great profits:—*bahún guná*, *a.* One who is skilled in arts and science; one who has many good qualities:—*bahún sárá*, *a.* Very much, very many.

**BÁHUNÁ** ਬਾਹੁਣਾ *v. a.* To plough; to comb; to unmoore, (a vessel), to cause to sail; to wield, (a sword); *i. q.* *Vaháuná*.

**BAHUNÁ** ਬਹੁਣਾ *a.* Destitute, in want.

**BAHUR** ਬਹੁੜ *ad.* Again, at length, still, yet; an imperative of *v. a.* *Bahur-ñá*.

**BÁHURÍ** ਬਾਹੁੜੀ *inter.* An exclamation used in crying for help, nearly equivalent to *Duháí*; (commonly expressed as *uh báhurí báhurí kardá hai*, he is crying for help); *i. q.* *Bauhrí*.

**BAHUS** ਬਹੁਸ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Vahúsh*. (*pl.* of *Vahsh*.) Foolish, senseless, stupid.

**BAHUT** ਬਹੁਤ *a.* Much, many, enough;—*ad.* In a great degree, much, well, considerably:—*bahut karká*, *ad.* Mostly, frequently, generally:—*bahut sárá*, *a.* Very much, very many.

**BAHUTÁ** ਬਹੁਤਾ *a.* Much, many:—*bahutá sárá*, *a.* Very much, very many.

**BAHUTÁIT** ਬਹੁਤਾਇਤ } *s. f.* Abund-  
**BAHUTÁT** ਬਹੁਤਾਤ } ance, plenty.

**BAHUTERÁ** ਬਹੁਤੇਰਾ *a.* See *Bahterá*.

**BAHUTÍ** ਬਹੁਟੀ *s. f.* A wife, a bride; *i. q.* *Vahutí*.

BAHUTPUNĀ ਬਹੁਤਪੁਣਾ *s. m.* Wife-hood, brideship; *i. q.* *Bahutpunā.*

BAHUTṬĀ ਬਹੁਟਾ *s. m.* An ornament worn on the upper part of the arm; *i. q.* *Barwaṭṭā, Bharwaṭṭā.*

BĀHYĀ ਬਾਹਯਾ *s. m.* A district, tract embracing twenty-two villages; one known in Tehsil *Mogā.*

BĀĪ ਬਾਈ *a.* Twenty-two;—*s. m., f.* Brother, (contraction of *Bhāī*, used around Amballa); a title often given to a father or grandfather in and around Ludhiana; a title given to Marhatta ladies; a term applied to various diseases. See *Bāddī*; *i. q.* *Vāī.*

BAI ਬੈ *s. m., f. (A.)* Selling, sale, fixing, value, (of a thing):—*bai nāmāh, s. m.* A deed of sale, a bill of sale.

BAIĀ ਬੈਆ *s. m.* Fritters made of wheat, which Hindu married women receive from their parents, together with some money, as presents for their mother-in-law, or father-in-law, or the oldest relative in the family, on *Karvā Chauth*, a festival which occurs in the month of *Katak*; on this occasion every married woman fasts and worships the *Karvā* (an earthen pot filled with water.)

BĀIĀ ਬਾਇਆ } *s. m.* Breadth, width;  
BĀIĀN ਬਾਇਆਂ } a drum beaten with the left hand;—*a.* Left; (used chiefly in poetry.)

BĀIBKON ਬਾਇਬਕੋਣ *s. f.* The north-west point of the compass.

BAID ਬੈਦ *s. m.* A doctor, a physician, one who practices the art of healing; *i. q.* *Vaid.*

BAIDAK ਬੈਦਕ *s. m.* The science of medicine, the art and practice of medi-

cine; *i. q.* *Vaidak.*

BAIDRĀ ਬੈਦਰਾ *s. m.* An empiric, a quack; also a young rogue, a brat.

BĀĪHMĀN ਬਾਈਹਮਾਂ } *a.* Twenty  
BĀĪHWĀN ਬਾਈਹਵਾਂ } second.

BAIKHAR ਬੈਖਰ *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Bai*, sale, and *Khar*, the root of the Persian word *Kharīdan*, (to buy.) A broker. Used specially of a person who buys a crop of unripe dates, watches it while ripening, picks the fruit, and sells it by retail. Under the government of Diwan Sawan Mall the *Baikhars* were an important body. The government took the whole of the date-crop, no right of the owners of the land to the fruit being admitted. Each year in *Hārḥ* (June-July) the date-crop was valued and sold at a fixed price to the *Baikhars*, who were usually the persons who had bought the fruit of the same trees in former years. From the time of sale they had to bear all expenses of watching, picking, drying and selling by retail. The price fixed was rigorously exacted. Rain or a fall in the price of dates of course caused them much loss, but no remissions were allowed on this or any other account. The British government has, however, admitted the right of the owners of the soil to the date trees, upon which a cash assessment has been made. *Baikhars* are now those who buy the unripe crop from the land owners, and watch, harvest and sell the fruit. The trade is very profitable. They absorb most of the profits that have arisen from the grant by Government of proprietary rights:—*baikharān de ajab chāle; hīk mānh khaṭe, khānde sūrā sāle.* The ways of *baikhars* are wonderful; they work for one month, and live a whole year on the profits!

BAIKUNṬH ਬੈਕੁੰਠ *s. m.* Heaven, the heaven of Vishnu, paradise:—*baikunṭh dhām, s. m.* A house like paradise.

BAIL ਬੈਲ *s. m.* A bull, an ox; *met. a*

blockhead; also ill-conduct, as gambling, lewdness, :—*baidār* or *baili*, *a.* Vicious, dissipated, given to evil habits, as gambling, intemperance, lewdness, deceitful, deceiving, a cheat.

**BAIN बैन** *s. m.* Word, language, speech :—*bain bāul* or *bauri*, *s. f.* A covered spring.

**BAIN बैठ** *s. m.* Recounting with lamentations the virtues of a deceased person; *c. w. pāune*; *i. q. Vain*.

**BAINCHHAR बैँहर** *s. m.* A man remarkable for stoutness and strength, but not for wit; a stupid fellow.

**BAINCHHARİ बैँहरी** *s. f.* A barren female buffalo (used for carrying burdens and ploughing lands); a woman who is fat and strong, but has little sense; a stupid wench.

**BAINDĀ बैँडा** *a.* Crooked, athwart, away; of a crooked disposition.

**BAINGAN बैँगट** } *s. m.* Brinjals, the  
**BAINGGAN बैँगट** } egg-plant, (*Solanum metongena*).

**BAIGGNĪ बैँगँटी** *a.* Of the colour of an egg-plant, purple.

**BAINS बैँम** *s. m.* A tribe of cultivators.

**BAINT बैँउ** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bed*. Rattan, cane :—*baint laqāunā* or *mārānā*, *v. n.* To beat with a cane, to flog;—*s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Bait*. A couplet, verse :—*baint bāj*, *s. m.* One who sings verses :—*bait bājī*, *s. f.* Singing of verses. These *baints* have no rules of poetry and are composed and sung extempore by even the illiterate persons, generally by vulgars.

**BAIPĀR बैँपार** *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Vayapār*. Traffic, mer-

chandise, trade; transaction.

**BAIPĀRİ बैँपारी** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vayapārī*. A trader, a merchant.

**BAIR बैर** *s. m.* Enmity, animosity, hostility, antipathy, malice, ill-will :—*Jat te sandē dā bair nahīn jāndā*. The malice of the Jat and the male buffalo is unquenchable; *i. q. Vair*.

**BAIR बैर** } *s. f.* The wheel on which  
**BAIR बैर** } the well pots are strung and revolve. It is made up of 28 spokes, (*tir*) 28 tires, (*vangas*) and 19 cross pieces, (*phali*, or *phalri*) connecting the outer and inner tires on which the well ropes and pots rest.

**BAIRĀ बैरा** *s. m.* A piece of wood set in the small beams of a roof when crooked, to make them lie firmly; *i. q. Vargā*, *Vargī*.

**BAIRĀG बैराग** *s. m.* Separation; freedom from passion or worldly attachments; renunciation of worldly pleasures, seclusion from the world; devotion, austerity, penance.

**BAIRĀGAN बैरागत** *s. f.* The wife of a *Bairāgī*; a small cross-shaped wooden instrument, or a piece of iron, which *Bairāgīs* and other *faqīrs* place under the armpit to lean upon as they sit in contemplation.

**BAIRĀGĪ बैरागी** *s. m.* Separated from worldly desires or passions; ascetic, devotee; a class of Hindu *faqīrs* who roam about the country and practise certain austerities.

**BIARAK बैरक** } *s. m., f.* A flag  
**BAIRAKH बैरख** } banner, an ensign; police or military lines.



BAIRAN बैरन *s. f.* } An enemy; i. q.  
BAIRÍ बैरी *s. m.* } *Vairan, Vairí.*

BAIRÍÁHOIÁ बैरिआहोआ *a.* Un-  
scrupulous; stupid; void of sense.

BAIS बैस } *s. m.* One of the four  
BAISH बैश } primary Hindu castes;  
i. q. *Vais, Vaish.*

BAISÁK बैसाक *s. f. (K.)* A place  
where cattle rest after drinking, or during  
the heat of the day.

BAISANTAR बैसन्त *s. f.* Fire:—*baisan-*

*tar devtá ghar lagge tán jappe or jáne.*  
One knows the power of fire only when  
it burns one's own house.—Prov. used of  
persons who are altogether indifferent  
to the distress of others, and realise  
it only when they themselves are in  
difficulties.

BÁISÍ बाइसी *s. f.* A Province of  
twenty-two States, (spoken of a hill  
sovereignty).

BAISNO बैसन } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
BAISHNO बैशन } the Sanskrit word

*Baishnav.* Hindus who prefer the wor-  
ship of *Vishnú* to that of any other god;  
the class includes many sects. The name is  
also commonly applied to vagrant mendic-  
ants who bear the marks and insignia of  
*Vishnú*, and repeat hymns in honour  
of his incarnations, especially under the  
forms of *Rama* and *Krishna*, and who  
abstain from meat.

BAISÚL बैसूल *s. m.* Pain from wind  
in the stomach; colic.

BAITÁK बैठाक *s. m.* See *Baisák.*

BAITHAK बैठक *s. f.* A parlour;  
a seat; place or building where male  
visitors, whom it is not desired to intro-  
duce into the house amongst the women,  
are received for business or pleasure;  
act or state of sitting; a kind of exer-  
cise; (in the last sense used always in  
the plural *baithkán kadhntyá.*)

BAITAL बैठल *s. m., f.* An idler, a  
fool, a wanderer, a vagabond.

BAITÁLÍ बैठाली *s. f.* Forty-two.

BAITHÁLNA बैठालना } *v. a.* Causative  
BAITHÁUNA बैठाना } of *Baithná.* To

cause to sit; to cause to engage in any  
business; to set at any work; to fix in  
the proper place.

BAITHMÁN बैठमं } *a.* Sitting, in a  
BAITHWÁN बैठवां } sitting posture:  
—*baithwán jord*, down at the heel  
(shoes).

BAITHNÁ बैठना *v. n.* To sit down, to  
sit; to be firmly settled, to be placed in  
the proper place, (a beam, board, stone,  
nail, &c.); to give, to yield, to settle,  
(a foundation, &c.), to sink, to fall down  
(a wall, roof, &c.); to flatten; to  
take effect, (advice, &c.), to settle  
(a quarrel, mutiny; also dust, &c.); to  
station, to engage in a particular busi-  
ness; to be well practised or expert; to  
be without employment:—*gald* or *sangh*  
*baithná*, *v. n.* To be hoarse:—*phord*  
*baithná*, *v. n.* To be cured of a boil.

BÁJ बाज *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian  
word *Báz*. A hawk, a falcon; music;  
playing on a musical instrument:—*bájdár*,  
*s. m.* One who sports with hawks;  
a falconer; a gamekeeper:—*bájdári*,  
*s. f.* Training of, and sporting with,  
hawks or falcons, the office and business  
of a falconer:—*bájdárí*, *s. f.* The wife  
of a falconer:—*báj gáj*, *s. m., f.* Musical  
instruments; playing on musical instru-  
ments.

**BÁJ बान** *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Bás*. (Used as an affix.) A player :—*júe báj*, *s. m.* A gambler :—*rañdí báj*, *s. m.* A whoremonger ;—*ad.* Again, as in ;—*báj áund*, *v. a.* To abjure ; to decline, to leave off, to desist, to abstain :—*báj rakhnd*, *v. a.* To hold back, to restrain, to dissuade, to repress, to withhold, to detain :—*báj rahiná*, *v. a.* To abstain, to desist, to cause to forbear, to shun.

**BAJÁJ बजान** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Basáz*. A cloth merchant ; a draper, mercer.

**BAJAJÍ बजानी** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Bazází*. The business of a *Bajáj*, selling cloth, linen draper, the trade of a mercer.

**BAJÁK बजाक** *s. m.* A musician, a player on an instrument, a sower of seeds ; *i. q.* *Vaják*.

**BAJALAUNÁ बजा लाउना** *v. a.* To perform, to execute, to obey.

**BAJAN बजान** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Vasan*. Weight :—*bajan-dár*, *a.* Heavy, weighty ; *i. q.* *Vajan*.

**BAJAR बजार** *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Bázár*. A market, a street in which wares are sold, a *bazar*.

**BAJARBATŪ बजरबटु** *s. m.* The name of a hard seed ; it is not eaten, but used as a charm, and tied round a child's neck to ward off the evil eye ; *i. q.* *Najar battú*.

**BAJARÍ बजारी** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bázárí*. Pertaining to the market ; sometimes used to denote a

woman of bad character :—*bájárí aurat*, *s. f.* A prostitute.

**BAJÁRÍK बजारीका** *s. m.* Living in the *Bázár*.

**BAJARŪ बजारु** *s. m.* Of, or belonging to, the *Bázár* :—as *bájárú khabar*, *s. f.* Unauthentic news.

**BAJAUNÁ बजाउना** *v. a.* To play on a musical instrument ; to call with a loud voice, to speak openly, to do or perform, execute, to carry out :—*galpiá dhol bájáuná*, *v. a.* To do whatever one is compelled to do :—*thok bájáuná*, or *thok bájá ke laíná*, *v. a.* To examine, test, to test the purity of a coin by its ring (*parikhnd*) :—*wájjá bájáuná*, *v. a. lit.* to play on a musical instrument ; (*met.*) to cohabit, to have sexual intercourse with ; *i. q.* *Vajáuná*.

**BAJANTARÍ बजान्तरी** *s. m.*

**BAJANTARN बजानतर्न** *s. f.*

**BAJANTRÍ बजानत्री** *s. m.*

One who plays on musical instruments.

**BAJE बाने** *a.* Some, a few, several.

**BAJE बाने** } *prep.* Without, be-

**BAJH बाइ** } sides, except :—*akal*

**BAJHON बाइ** } *bajhon khúh khálí*.

Without wits (in the owner) the well becomes empty.—Prov. used of persons who spend money extravagantly.

**BAJÍ बानी** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bází*. Play, sport, game ; a stake (at play), a wager, bet, a game of chance, hazard :—*bájí hární*, *v. a.* To lose a wager :—*bájí j' : -í* or *lajjóní*, *v. a.* To win a game ; to be victorious or success-

ful; to come off best; to be first:—*bājī kheadnī*, v. n. To play a game:—*bājī lagdūndā*, v. n. To lay a bet or wager; to gamble:—*bājī gar*, s. m. A gymnast, one who performs feats of agility, a tumbler, a rope-dancer:—*bājī garut*, s. f. The wife of an acrobat; a woman who performs feats of agility:—*bājī garā*, s. f. The business of an acrobat, performing feats of dexterity. Also a substantive termination as *kabūtār bājī*, pigeon-flying; *randī bājī*, adultery, whoredom.

**BAJJ वन s. f.** A blemish occasioned by the loss of a member, as an eye, ear, finger, arm, leg; fracture (of an article of furniture); tearing (of a book); a flaw; a defect; sometimes also used of disaster or injury befalling any business; c. w. *pai jānt*.

**BAJJA वान s. m.** A musical instrument, music; a fool, an idiot;—a. Mad, idiotic, foolish:—*bājā bajdūndā*, v. a. lit. to play on a musical instrument; met. to cohabit, to have sexual intercourse:—*bājā gājā*, s. m. All sorts of musical instruments.

**BAJJĀITTA वनोडिउ s. m.** a. Injured,  
**BAJJĀBATTā वनोरउ s. m.** broken,  
fractured, torn, having lost a limb.

**BAJJAR वनर a.** Heavy, weighty; bringing bad luck; (spoken of certain kinds of gifts, such as elephants, gold, copper, &c.); i. q. *Jabbar*.

**BAJJHNA वनन v. n.** To be bound, tied, fastened, involved; imprisoned.

**BAJJĪ वानी A female idiot or fool.**

**BAJJNA वनन v. n.** See *Vajjnā*.

**BAJJUR वनुर s. m.** An idiot, a man out of his senses, a half-witted person.

**BAJNĪ वननी s. f.** A percentage of the produce of a field set apart in dividing between the Government and the *zimindār* for the benefit of the poorer classes, as weavers, blacksmiths, *mirdāsīs*, (a custom of the Sikh regime); i. q. *Kirī*.

**BAJOG वनोग s. m.** Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Viyog*. Separation of friends (especially lovers) from each other; the grief arising from such separation;—a. Separated, parted, severed; c. w. *hondā*, *hajāndā*; i. q. *Vayog*.

**BAJOGĪ वनोगी s. m.** Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Viyogī*. One separated (from his or her beloved); i. q. *Vajogī*.

**BAJRA वनरा s. m.** A boat; a passenger boat, budgerow.

**BAJRA वानरा s. m.** } A kind of grain  
**BAJRĪ वानरी s. f.** } (*Panicum spicatum*) resembling broomcorn. The bread made of this grain is very coarse:—*bājra dē khichrī*, generally produced and used as food in *Malwā*.

**BAJŪ वानु s. m.** Corrupted from the Persian word *Bāzū*. An arm, a wing, a part of a door, a side of a window, a side of a bedstead; met. a friend, a companion, a brother:—*bājūband*, s. m. An ornament worn on the arm, a bracelet.

**BAJWA वानदा s. m.** A sub-division of *Jats*.

**BAJWAIYĀ वानदैया s. m.** One that  
**BAJWAYYĀ वानदया s. m.** plays on a musical instrument.

**BAJYAFAT** बज्याफ़त *s. m. (M.)*

Corrupted from the Persian word *Bázyáf*. Rent payable by a mortgagor to a mortgagee to keep the right of the latter alive. It varies from one-fifth to one-seventh of the amount paid as *lich* or rent; sometimes the amount paid is merely nominal. The custom of paying *bázyáf* prevails chiefly in the Sangurh Tehsil and in the Northern parts of the Dera Ghazi Khan district.

**BAK** बक *s. m.* Talking nonsense, chattering:—*bak jhak, s. f.* Prating, talking nonsense:—*bak bak karnd, v. n.* To prate, to chatter.

**BAK** बाक *s. m.* Word, speech; *i. q.* *Vák.*

**BAKAIN** बकैन } *s. f.* A forest tree,  
**BAKAIN** बकैण्ट } having a thick  
umbrella-shaped top (*melia azedrach.*)

**BAKAL JANA** बकल जना } *v. n.* To  
**BAKALNA** बकलना } be con-  
fused, perplexed, agitated, embarrassed;  
to be very thirsty.

**BAKAM** बकम *s. f.* The heart-wood of *Caesalpinia sappan* used for dyeing a kind of red, logwood; *i. q.* *Vakam.*

**BAKMI** बकमी } *s. f.* Colored with  
**BAKAN** बकन } *Bakam; v. n. (M.)*

To bleat (like sheep); to talk sillily. A boy who was being taken to school met a goat on the way which was being taken to be killed, and was bleating, addressed it thus:—*bakdi keun hai ghidhi kuhan vandin, ko parhan tan nahin ghidhi vande.* Why do you bleat? They are only going to kill you; they are not taking you to school. The saying has now become a proverb.

**BAKAR** बकर *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Vagar*. Dignity, honor, character, value, worth demand; *i. q.* *Vakar.*

**BAKAR** बकर } *s. m., f.* A goat:—  
**BAKKAR** बकर } *bakar kasain, bakar kasdi, s. f., m.* A goat-butcher.

**BAKAUNA** बकाउना *v. n.* To cause to chatter or talk nonsense.

**BAKAWAD** बकादाट } See *Bakodd.*  
**BAKWADH** बकदाप }

**BAKAWADAN** बकादाट *s. f.*  
**BAKAWADHAN** बकादापट *s. f.*  
**BAKAWADI** बकादारी *s. m.*  
**BAKAWADIN** बकादाटि *s. f.*  
See *Bakwadan.*

**BAKBAKA** बकबका *a.* Nauseous, nauseating, insipid.

**BAKBAKAT** बकबकाट *s. m.* Prating, chattering; nausea.

**BAKBAKAUNA** बकबकाउना *v. n.* To feel nausea, to be sick in the stomach; (governed by *ji* or *dil*.)

**BAKBAKI** बकबकी *s. f.* Nausea; *c. w.* *dand.*

**BAKE-PAUNA** बकेपाउना *v. n.* To be engaged in close combat.

**BAKHA** बख *s. m.* A particular kind of stitch, overstitch; *c. w.* *karnd.*

BAKHÁDH **बधाय** *s. f.* Envy, hatred;  
quarrel, struggle; *i. q.* *Bakhodh.*

BAKHÁDHAN **बधायट** *s. f.* } An envi-  
BAKHÁDHÍ **बधायी** *s. m.* } ous per-  
son, a hater.

BAKHA-HUNDÁ **बधाहुँदा** *a.* Off the  
road, on one side (also used adverbially).

BAKHAN **बधाट** *s. m.* Explanation,  
description.

BAKHANNA **बधानटा** *v. a.* To explain,  
to describe, to define.

BAKHARA **बधारा** *s. m.* A basket or  
box for holding knick-knacks attached  
to the underside of a cart; a kind of red  
spotted cloth used by women for  
making petticoats.

BAKHARÍ **बधारी** *s. f.* A granary;—  
(*K.*) A fireplace in a wall; *i. q.* *Bikhárí.*

BAKHARNA **बधरना** *v. a.* To separate,  
to put apart.

BAKHASNA **बधमना** *v. n.* See *Bakhsná.*

BAKHASWANA **बधमदाना** } *v. a.*  
BAKHASWAUNA **बधमदाउट** } Cor-  
rupted from the Persian word *Bakhshwá-  
ná.* See *Bakhsáuná.*

BAKHERA **बधेज़ा** *s. m.* Wrangling,  
disputing, contention, quarrel.

BAKHERE-HATTHA **बधेज़ेहठा** *s. m.* }  
BAKHERE-HATTHÍ **बधेज़ेहठी** *s. f.* }

A wrangler, a disputer, a contentious  
person, one given to quarrelling.

BAKHERNA **बधेरना** *v. a.* To scatter.

BAKHERYA **बधेज़ना** *s. m.* A wrangler,  
a quarrelsome person.

BAKHIAUNA **बधिआउटा** *v. a.* To  
stitch according to a special mode.

BAKHÍL **बधील** *s. m., f.* Niggard, a  
miser; an envious person, a wretch.

BAKHÍLÍ **बधीली** *s. f.* Stinginess,  
niggardliness, parsimony, avarice, envy.

BAKHODH **बधेय** *s. m.* Envy, hatred;  
*i. q.* *Bakhádh.*

BAKHODHAN **बधेयट** *s. f.* } An en-  
BAKHODHÍ **बधेयी** *s. m.* } vious  
or malicious person; *i. q.* *Bakháadhan.*

BAKHRA **बधरा** *s. m.* Part, portion,  
share.

BAKHRA **बाधड़ा** *a.* A cow or female  
buffalo that has given milk for some  
time; rich, thick (milk); *i. q.* *Khágar.*

BAKHRI **बाधरी** *s. f.* Green mangoes  
sliced and dried (commonly used in the  
plural.)

BAKHSANĀ बखसना } *v. a.* Corrupted  
BAKSANĀ बकसना } from the Persian

word *Bakhshand*. To give, grant, bestow, confer, endow; excuse, forgive, pardon.

BAKHSANJOG बखसनजोग *a.* Capable of bestowing or forgiving.

BAKHSĀUNĀ बखसाउना } *v. a.* Cor-  
BAKSAUNĀ बकसाउना } ruption of  
the Persian word *Bakhshudnā*. To procure forgiveness; to procure the grant of anything.

BAKHSĪ बखसी } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
BAKSĪ बकसी } the Persian word  
*Bakhshī*. Paymaster (in Muhammadan and Sikh armies); a General or Commander-in-chief.

BAKHSIND बखसिन्द *a.* Forgiving.

BAKHSĪS बखसीस } *s. f.* Corrupted  
BAKSĪS बकसीस } from the Persian  
word *Bakhshish*. A present, gift; reward, honorarium, gratuity, liberality; forgiveness.

BAKHT बखत *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Vagt*. Time:—(*P.*) Lot, fortune, good fortune, luck; (ironically) misfortune, calamity;—*Bakht nūn phariyā*, *v. n.* To be in great trouble; *c. w.* *painā*; *i. q.* *Vakht*.

BAKHTAWAR बखतावर *a.* Fortunate, lucky; rich, wealthy; (ironically) unlucky, unfortunate; poor.

BAKHTAWARĪ बखतावरी *s. f.*  
Good fortune, prosperity; (ironically) misfortune, ill-luck, adversity.

BAKHŪHĀ बखुहा *s. m.* A place prepared by Hindus (and others), in memory and for the worship of departed ancestors. It consists of a pit and a pillar formed of the earth dug from it; (there are generally three or four together, hence commonly used in the plural.)

BAKHYĀ बखया *s. m.* A particular kind of stitch, overstitch; *i. q.* *Bakhā*.

BAKĪ बकी *a.* Arabic word *Bāqī*.  
Remaining; in arrears, still due, imperishable, everlasting, eternal;—*s. m.* Remaining portion, residue; what is left over; balance due, arrears, outstandings, balance of an account; overplus, surplus, excess:—*bāki chālī dūnā*, *v. n.* Balance still continues to be brought forward:—*bāki chukānā*, *v. a.* To pay the balance due, liquidate a debit balance, make good a default:—*bāki de dīg*, *s. m.* The remaining period; the remainder of one's life;—*bāki kaḥnā*, *v. a.* To strike or carry forward a balance; a balance sheet:—*bāki ugrāhunā*, *v. a.* To collect arrears.

BAKĪL बकील *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Vakīl*. See *Vakīl*.

BAKĪLĪ बकीली *s. f.* See *Vakīlī*.

BAKK बक *s. m.* A fawn, a young buck; the bark of a tree; skin or shell, (of a fruit.)

BAKKALIYAN बकलीयान *s. f. pl.*  
Wheat, gram, maize, and other grain boiled whole and eaten with condiments, such as poppy seed, salt, pepper, or oil.

BAKKAMNĀ बकमना *v. n.* To be near the time of bringing forth young (used of animals.)

**BAKKH** बख s. f. The side :—*bakkh bhár*, ad. With the side resting on some support;—*a.*, ad. Separate; asunder, apart :—*bakkh-hojándá*, v. n. To be separated, to go aside; i. q. *Vakkh*.

**BAKKHAR** बखर s. m. Stock in trade, capital; (particularly spoken by oilmen); i. q. *Vakkhar*.

**BAKKHÍ** बखी s. f. The side under the armpit, rib :—*bakkhí bhár*, ad. With the side resting on some support; i. q. *Vakkhí*.

**BAKKHO-BAKKH** बखेबख a. Separated from one another; i. q. *Vakkho Vakkh*.

**BAKKHO-BAKKHÍ** बखे बखी ad. Separately; i. q. *Vakkho Vakkhí*.

**BAKKHRA** बखरा a. Divided, separate; i. q. *Vakkhrá*.

**BAKKÍ** बाकी s. f. Vomiting :—*uhnún bákkí áundi hai*. He is vomiting (properly *ubkí* or *ubákí*).

**BAKKÍ** बकी s. f. A fawn, a young roe; the name of a mare of Mirza's, famous for its swiftness.

**BAKKONDÍ** बखेंदी s. f. Pregnant, (applied to animals); i. q. *Vakkondí*.

**BAKKRA** बकर s. m. A he-goat :—*Bakkre dí mán kad tīkar khair mande gí?* How long will the mother pray for the safety of her kid? (from the butcher.)

**BAKKRÍ** बकरी s. f. A she-goat.

**BAKKRÚ** बकरु s. m. (K.) A he-goat.

**BAKKULIAN** बकुलीआं s. f. pl. See *Bakkliyán*.

**BAKLA** बकल s. m. The lesser Ibis; i. q. *Baglá*.

**BAKLA** बाकला s. m. A kind of grain.

**BAKNA** बकना v. n. To prate, to chatter, to talk nonsense; to talk obscenely or filthily.

**BAKRA** बकर s. m. A he-goat; i. q. *Bakrá*.

**BAKRÍ** बकरी s. f. A she-goat; i. q. *Bakrí*.

**BAKRÍD** बकरीद s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Bakar-íd*. A festival observed by the Muhammadans on the 10th of the month *Zilhij*, in commemoration of Abraham's readiness to sacrifice his son Ismail; sheep, goats, oxen, and camels are sacrificed on this occasion. It is also termed *Id-uz-zuhá*.

**BAKROṬ** बकरोट s. m., f. A young goat, a kid.

**BAKROṬA** बकरोटा s. m. A young, full-grown he-goat; (*met.*) a youth, a man of diminutive stature.

**BAKROṬÍ** बकरोटी s. f. A young female goat almost full-grown; (*met.*) a marriageable girl, a girl of diminutive stature but of age.

BAKSÚĀ बकसुआ *s. m.* A buckle; *i. q.* *Bagsúá.*

BAKTA बकता *s. m., f.* A speaker, preacher, reader; a garrulous person.

BAKWAD बकवाद *s. m.* Prating, chattering.

BAKWADAN बकवादण *s. f.* } A  
BAKWADÍ बकवादी *s. m.* } pra-  
BAKWADIN बकवादिन *s. f.* } ter, a  
babbler, one who talks nonsense, one who gabbles.

BAKWADH बकवाध *s. m.* Prating, talking nonsense; *i. q.* *Bakwádh.*

BAKWADHAN बकवाधण *s. f.* }  
BAKWADHÍ बकवाधी *s. m.* }  
BAKWADHIN बकवाधिण *s. f.* } One  
BAKWADHAN बकवाधण *s. f.* }  
BAKWADHÍ बकवाधी *s. m.* }  
who talks idly; a prater, a babbler; *i. q.* *Bakwádan.*

BAKWAH बकवाह *s. m.* Prating,  
BAKWAS बकवाम *s. m.* talking nonsense.  
BAKWÁN बकवान *s. m.*

BAKWAHA बकवाहा *s. m.* A talkative person, a prater, an idle talker.

BAKWAHÍ बकवाही *s. m.* } A prating  
BAKWASAN बकवामण *s. m.* } person.  
BAKWASÍ बकवामी *s. m.* }

BAL बाल *s. m.* Hair; a crack in a cup, glass, or earthenware; a prop, a support, a dependence; wind, breeze &c :—*bál bannhí kandí mární, v. n.* To hit a shell suspended by a hair; (*met.*) to judge or act with perfect accuracy :—*bál bingá ná honá, v. n.* Not to let a hair be crooked; *i. e.* to let not the least harm be done :—*bál láund, v. a.* To aid one in supporting a burden, to help one in difficulties;—*bál tor, s. m.* A pimple, a sore, a small boil caused by the breaking or pulling out of a hair of the body; *i. q.* *Val.*;—*s. m., f.* A child, an infant, a boy or girl not arrived at maturity :—*bál awasthá, s. f.* The period of childhood :—*bál bachche, s. m.* Children, family :—*bál bhog, s. m.* An offering to *Krishná* or other deities in the morning :—*bál buddh or buddhí, s. f.* Childlike intelligence, no more sense than a child, silliness, foolishness, stupidity;—*a.* Having no more wits than a child; silly :—*bál gopál, s. m.* Children; disciples, pupils (used by *faqirs*), a term of endearment :—*bálpán, bálpand, s. m.* Childhood :—*bál rand, bál vidwá, s. f.* A child-widow.

BAL बल *s. m.* A crook, a bend, a twist; *bal dár, a.* Crooked, bent, twisted :—*bal dend, v. a.* To twist, wind :—*bal khánd, v. n.* To coil (as a serpent); to be vexed, to turn or twist with vexation or rage; to make a circuit; *i. q.* *Val.*; strength, power; a sacrifice, an offering :—*bal bakkrá, s. f.* A goat that has been offered to a *Deví*, or that is set apart to be sacrificed :—*bal bal jánd, v. n.* To be sacrificed or devoted to the interests of anyone :—*bal bhakkh, s. m., f.* An offering, that which has been offered, a devoted thing; that which is good-for-nothing; one who eats what has been offered to a divinity, (it being supposed that he does so at his peril) :—*bal chhal, s. m.* Force and fraud; artifice, trick :—*bal dán, s. m.* The act of sacrificing a victim, an offering :—*bal sird, a.* Very powerful, very strong :—*bal mán, bal wdn, balwánt, a.* Strong, powerful, mighty.

BĀLAM बालम *s. m.* A lover, one beloved, a husband.



**BALAK बलक** *s. f.* Calamity, misfortune; bugbear, an evil spirit; demon;—*a.* Horrible, frightful, quarrelsome; smart:—*balá lainá* or *baláin lainá*, *v. a.* To take on oneself the calamities of another; to draw the hands over the head of another in token of taking all his misfortunes upon oneself;—*balá ton*, *ad.* No matter, never mind.

**BALAK बलक** *s. m.* A beam, a large round pole; *i. q.* *Valá*.

**BALAK बालक** *s. m.* A boy, a male child; an ear-ring; *ad.* Above:—*bálá bholá*, *a.* Artless; having childlike simplicity; childish.

**BALAIT बलैत** } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**BALAIT बलैत** } from the Arabic  
word *Valáyat*. A country, a foreign country. See *Valáyat*.

**BALÁITAN बलैतन** *s. f.* } See  
**BALÁITÍ बलैती** *s. m.* } *Valáitan*,  
*Valáiti*.

**BALAJ बलान** *s. m.* That which is given to carpenters and other artisans among the Hindus, also to the Brahmans, on the first and second days after *Diválí*.

**BALAK बालक** *s. m., f.* A child, a boy, a girl:—*bálak gahu*, *s. m.* Childish obstinacy:—*bálak puná*, *bálakwáin*, *s. m., f.* Childhood.

**BALALLA बलल** *s. m.* } Foolish, sim-  
**BALALLÍ बलली** *s. f.* } ple; a silly  
person; *i. q.* *Valallá*.

**BALAM बलम** *s. m.* A lover, a beloved, a husband.

**BALAN बालन** *s. m.* Fuel;—*v. n.* (*M.*) To set fire to, to burn:—*lok balende lakarín Shatiken bále tánde*. People burn

sticks, but *Shatiken* burns *Jowár* stalks.—Prov. used of a person who does a foolish act in order to appear peculiar.

**BALANÁ बालना** *v. a.* To cause to burn, to kindle:—*díwá bálná*, *v. a.* To light a lamp.

**BALANBHA बलान्भा** *s. m.* See *Alánbhá*.

**BALANGH बलान्घ** *s. f. (M.)* Jumping. leaping; a jump, a leap; *i. q.* *Udangh*.

**BALNÍ बालनी** *v. a.* To kindle:—*agg bální*, *v. a.* To kindle a fire.

**BALAPAN बालपन** *s. m.* Childhood.

**BALAS बलाम** *s. m.* Pleasure, delight; enjoyment; amorous pleasure.

**BALAUNA बालुना** *v. a.* To amuse. to divert, to entertain.

**BALAUUR बलौर** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Billaur*. Crystal.

**BALAYYAN बलान्न** } *s. f. (pl. of*  
**BALÁYYAN बलान्न** } *Balá.)* Calamities.

**BALCHHAR बालहर्** *s. f.* The name of a medicine or perfume.

**BALCHHÍ बालही** *s. f. (P.)* A small brush, a brush for whitewashing; a small brush of hogs' bristles, used by jewellers and goldsmiths.

**BALD बलद** } *s. m.* A bull, an ox.  
**BALDH बलय** }

**BALED बलेद** *s. m., f.* } A herd of  
**BALEDA बलेदा** *s. m.* } oxen.

**BALEDÍ बलेदी** *s. m.* One who herds oxen.

**BALERÁ बलेरा** *a.* Much, many, long (time);—*ad.* Enough.

**BALEWÁ बलेवा** *s. m.* Goods and chattles; furniture; baggage; armaments; *i. q.* *Valewá.*

**BALGAM बलगम** *s. f.* Phlegm.

**BALGAMÍ बलगमी** *a.* Subject to phlegm, liable to cough; feeble, delicate, bilious.

**BALGAN बलगन** } *s. f.* The wall,  
**BALGUN बलगुन** } hedge, or fence  
with which a piece of ground is enclosed;  
*i. q.* *Valgan, Valgun.*

**BALHÁR बलहार** } *a.* Sacrificed,  
**BALHÁRÍ बलहारी** } devoted, (to the  
interests of any one); *c. w.* *jánd.*

**BALHÍ बलही** *s. m.* (K.) A small meadow or field, or side of a stream.

**BALHNÁ बलना** *s. m.* } A kind of  
**BALHNÍ बलनी** *s. f.* } earthen pot  
with a wide mouth.

**BALHRÍ बलही** *s. m.* (K.) See *Balhi.*

**BALÍ बली** *a.* Strong, powerful;—  
*s. f.* Sacrifice; a pole, a setting pole:—  
*balí mární, v. a.* To use setting poles;  
*i. q.* *Valí.*

**BALIHÁR बलिहार** *a.* Sacrificed;—  
*intj.* Well done! *i. q.* *Balhár.*

**BALIHÁRAN बलिहारन** *s. m.* A pole stretched horizontally to support a weaver's loom; a similar pole used to hang clothes on, &c.

**BALIHÁRÍ बलिहारी** *a.* Sacrificed:—  
*balihári jánd, v. n.* To be sacrificed, to be devoted.

**BALK बलक** } *conj.* Corrupt-  
**BALKAN बलकन** } ed from the  
Persian word *Balke*. But, even, nay, moreover.

**BÁLKÁ बालका** *s. m.* A disciple or pupil, a young follower (of a *faqír*). a follower; a little boy. *i. q.* *Bálat.*

**BALKÁR बलकार** *s. m.* Strength, power, pride, conceit, vanity.

**BÁLKATÁRÁ बालकटारा** *s. m.* A species of swallow.

**BALKE बलके** *conj.* (P.) See *Balk.*

**BALKHÍ बलखी** *s. f.* The fringe at the end of a piece of cloth.

**BÁLKI बालकी** *s. f.* A female disciple of a *faqír*; the wife of a *Bálká*; a little girl.

**BALL बल्ल** *s. f.* The leather thong used in drawing a *muhággd* (drag over ploughed ground); used also in ploughing and carriage;—*ad.* To one side; *i. q.* *Valí.*

**BALLÁ बल्ला** *s. m.* A bat.

**BALLÁ बाला** *s. m.* A four-sided piece of timber, a rafter; also the lifting of the *mugdar*, (dumbbell) as exercise.

**BALLAI बलै** *intj.* Bravo!

**BALLAM बलम** *s. f.* A spear:—*ballam bardár, s. m.* A spearman:—*balam bardári, s. f.* The business of a spearman.

**BALLE बल्ले** *intj.* Bravo! well done!

**BALLU बल्लु** *s. m.* Ability, skill, dexterity, acquisition.

**BALMÁ बलम** *s. m.* A lover, a husband, *i. q.* *Bálam.*

**BALNÁ बलना** *s. m.* To be kindled, to burn, to blaze; to surround, to go around so as to get ahead of one; to twist; *i. q.* *Valgá.*

**BALNÁ बलना** *v. a.* To cause to burn, to kindle, to cause to crack, to break partially; to crack, (spoken of glass, earthenware, &c.):—*pálá bálád, v. a. (lit. to burn a heap of grain) to do a vicious act, to perpetrate a crime; to taint one's character.*

**BALUCH बलुच** *s. m.* The name of a race of men in Sind, Bahawalpur; a camel-driver.

**BALUCHNÍ बलुचनी** *s. f.* A female *Baluch.*

**BALOKNÁ बलोकना** *s. m.* A boy's pigment-stand (used by school boys in writing on their wooden tablets.)

**BÁLRI बालरी** *s. f.* A girl, a daughter.

**BALRÍ बलरी** } *s. m. (K.)* A small  
**BALRÚ बलरु** } meadow or field, or  
side of a stream.

**BALTY बालटी** *s. f.* A wooden vessel used for watering cattle; also used by apothecaries; a bucket.

**BALTOH बलटोह** } *s. m.* A large  
**BALTOHÁ बलटोहा** } brass cooking  
vessel of from one to two maunds' capacity; *i. q.* *Valtoh, Valtohd.*

**BALTOHÍ बलटोही** *s. f.* A small brass cooking vessel; *i. q.* *Valtohi.*

**BÁLÚ बालु** *s. m.* A bugbear, an evil spirit; an imaginary demon (used to frighten little children); sand:—*bálú-sáhi, s. f.* A kind of sweetmeat.

**BÁLÚ बालु** *s. m. (K.)* A bear. *i. q.* *Bhólú.*

**BALÚCHHÍ बलुची** *s. f.* A small brush made of hogs' bristles, used by jewellers.

**BALUNÁ बलुना** *s. f. (Pot.)* A whirlwind.

**BALÚNDHAR बलुंधर** *s. m.* The scratching of a cat; the marks of its claws; *c. w. márná, saftná, siftná; i. q. Valúndhar.*

**BALUNDHARNÁ बलुंधरना** *v. a.* To scratch; *i. q.* *Valúndharná.*

BALUNGA बलुंगा s. m. }  
 BALUNGI बलुंगी s. f. } A kit-  
 BALUNGRA बलुंगरा s. m. } ten.  
 BALUNGRÍ बलुंगरी s. f. }

BALÚR बलूर s. m., f. A child ; a kitten.

BAM बम s. f. (H.) A medium musical tone ; a line for measuring the depth of water ; a shaft of a carriage ; a mumbly sound made by the worshippers of *Shivá* supposed to be pleasing to him, as *bam bhola Mahádeo! bam! bam!*

BÁM बाम s. f. A medium musical tone ; a kind of fish.

BAMÁLAK बमालक a. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Bemálak*. Deprived of one's proprietary rights, excluded from one's possessions or property ; without an owner.

BAMÁN बमन s. m. See *Babás*.

BAMÁR बमार a. Corrupted from the Persian word *Bimár*. Ailing, ill ; unwell, indisposed.

BAMÁREJÁNÁ बमारेजाणा v. n. To have a return of a fit of lunacy, to be mad ; to be devoid of intellect ; to be out of one's wits.

BAMÁRÍ बमारी s. m. Corruption of the Persian word *Bimári*. Illness, disease, disorder, complaint, indisposition, sickness.

BAMB बंब } s. m. The spout of a  
 BAMBÁ बंबा } fountain ; a jet ; a hollow bamboo or pipe for conveying water ;—a. Belonging to a jet or fountain.

BAMBAL बंबल s. m. A fringe.

BAMBHA बंभा a. Much, plentiful, (water.)

BAMBÍHÁ बंबीहा s. m. The name of a small bird ; i. q. *Babíhá, Bajrá, Bijrá*.

BAMBÚL बंबूल s. m. Corrupted from the Hindi word *Babúl*. See *Babúl*.

BAMHAN बमन s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Brahman*. See *Báhmaṇ, Barahmaṇ*.

BAMHANAÚ बमनऊ s. m., f. Brahmanhood.

BAMHANETÁ बमनेटा s. m. A Brahman's son.

BAMHANETÍ बमनेटी s. f. A Brahman's daughter, wife ; i. q. *Báhmaṇí, Barahmaṇí*.

BAMHANÍ बमनी s. f. A female Brahman ; a sty on the eyelid ; a species of lizard ; i. q. *Báhmaṇí*.

BAMM बम s. m. See *Bam*.

BAN बन s. m. A wilderness, a forest :—*banbanástí* ; s. f. Wild fruit, a production of the forest :—*banbajér*, s. m. A person who has charge of a forest within a district :—*banbás, banwás*, s. m. Living in the wilderness, undertaking to live in a desert ; the condition or state of living in the wilderness :—*banbási, banwási, bānbāsān, banwāsān*, s. m., f. A hermit :—*banmāhná, banmānas*, s. m. A

wild man :—*banpasá, s. m.* A wild beast :—*banrájá, s. m.* The king of the forest ; a lion.

**BÁN घाट** *s. m.* Coarse twine made of

*munj, bágar* ; an arrow ; a rocket used in battle, a species of dog ; the name of a hill tree ; (*Inercus incana*) rancidity of ghee, maggots (in ghee) ;—*s. f.* Temper, quality, habit, manners ; loss, disadvantage :—*bán pai jáni* or *paigí, v. n.* To contract a habit :—*bán laggní, v. n.* To lose.

**BÁN घां** *s. f.* A well or reservoir, with steps leading down to the water :—*bán bān karná, v. a.* To publish a secret, to speak openly ; to chatter, to cry.

**BANÁ घना** *s. m. (M.)* The cultivation of one independent cultivator ; as a whole, a share in a well ; (figuratively) an imperative of *v. a.* *Banāund* :—*baná banáid, part. a.* Ready-made, finished, complete, entire, perfect.

**BÁNÁ घाटा** *s. m.* Profession, business, employment, calling, vocation ; dress (used by the Sikhs generally) ; the woof in weaving.

**BÁNÁ घाना** *s. m.* Apparatus ; furniture, instruments, implements ; arrangements ;—*báná bannhá, v. a.* To get ready all the necessary material and implements to build a house ; to marry.

**BANAFSHÁ घनदशा** *s. m.* The violet. (*Viola odorata*) :—*banafshe dá phull, s. m.* A violet.

**BANÁR घनार** *s. m. (K.)* A thick piece of oak wood.

**BANASPAT घनमपत** } *s. f.* Cor-  
**BANASPATÍ घनमपती** } ruption  
of the Hindi word *Bandspati*. Forest leaves and blossoms, wild fruit ; the

vegetable kingdom.

**BANAT घनउ** } *s. f.* Combination,  
**BANNAT घनउ** } confederacy, friend-  
**BANAT घनउ** } ship, peace, treat-  
ment, intercourse ; *c. w.* *banat bandust.*

**BANÁT घनाउ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Bándt*. Woollen cloth, broadcloth.

**BANÁÍ घनाडी** *a.* Corruption of the Hindi word *Bándt*. Made of woollen cloth or broadcloth :—*bandit jutti, s. f.* Shoes partly made of broadcloth.

**BANAU घनाउ** *s. m.* The make, shape, or form (a person or thing), decoration, embellishment, adornment.

**BANAUT घनाउट** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Bandvaṭ*. Make, manufacture, contrivance, invention ; affectation, sham.

**BANCHAR घटचर** *s. m., f.* An animal that wanders or feeds in the wilderness ; (applied chiefly to monies, but also to the bear and other wild animals.)

**BANCHARYÁ घटचरया** *s. m.* An animal that roams in the wilderness.

**BAND घट** *s. m.* A fastening, knot, bond, bondage, a string ; embankment ; stoppage, hindrance, obstacle ; custody, imprisonment ; dexterity ; a trick in wrestling ; a scrap or slip of paper :—*band band, s. m.* Every joint, every inch :—*band band phare jánā* or *jur jánā, v. n.* To have pain in all one's joints (as in rheumatism), to be seized with pain in the joints :—*band band add karnā, v. a.* To disjoint, to separate inch by inch ;—*a.* Closed, shut, fastened, stopped ; still, stagnant ; suffocated, silent ; put out of caste, excommunicated :—*uhdā huqqā páni band hai.* His smoking or drinking with

others has been interdicted, i. e. he is excluded from all social fellowship; ostracised:—*band haijá*, *s. m.* Choleraic diarrhoea; *c. w. karná*, *honá*.

**BAND वीड** *s. m.* Rice, *dál*, &c., unhusked; the lumps which remain in pounding spices, medicines, &c. to be pounded again; a kind of mixed food which is given to cows and female buffaloes to increase their milk:—*s. f.* Division, distribution, a portion of a field:—*band chhadná*, *v. a.* To distribute; *i. q.* *Vand*.

**BAND घांट** *s. f.* Corruption of *Band*. Imprisonment.

**BAND घांड** *s. f.* Loss, disadvantage.

**BANDA वीरा** *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Bandah*. A human being; a man; a slave, a servant; a term expressing self-abasement (used in addressing a superior); name of the *Bairági* disciple or the military chief of the Sikhs after their tenth Guru.

**BÁNDÁ घांडा** *a.* Bow-legged, having crooked legs or hands.

**BANDÁ घांटा** *a.* Separate, aside:—*bándá rahiná*, *v. n.* To remain aloof, not to interfere.

**BANDAGÁ वीरता** *s. m.* Compliments, salutation.

**BANDAGI वीरगी** *s. f.* Service, worship, devotion, compliments.

**BANDAR घांटर }** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
**BANDAR वीटर }** the Sanskrit word  
*Bánar*. A monkey, an ape; (*met.*) a fool.

**BÁNDARÍ घांटी }** *s. f.* A female  
**BÁNDARÍ वीटी }** monkey.

**BANDAR वीटर** *s. m.* The buttocks.

**BANDÁUNÁ वीरुता** *v. a.* To cause to be taken hold of (one's feet) in token of profound respect, to oblige one to take hold of (one's feet.)

**BANDÁUNÁ वीरुता** *v. a.* To cause to be divided or distributed; *i. q.* *Vandáuná*.

**BANDÁWÁ वीरवा** *s. m.* One who is employed to superintend the division of a *zemindár's* gain, and to assign the portion due to the landlord.

**BANDBAST वीरवमड** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bandobast*. Settlement, land revenue settlement; regulation, arrangement, economy, management.

**BÁNDHDHÁ घांछो** *s. m.* A stranger, a foreigner; sojourner, one who is in a foreign country;—*a* Strange, foreign:—*bánddhe jáná*, *v. n.* To go abroad; *i. q.* *Vánddhá*.

**BÁNDH घांय** *s. f.* A prohibition, embargo laid on; a verbal agreement or promise to do a thing within a certain period; rate, price fixed in some transaction.

**BANDHÁ वीया** *s. m.* An article.

**BÁNDHÁ घांया** *s. m.* An article set apart as a pledge for the payment of a sum of money; a portion of property devoted to religious or charitable purposes, for the recovery of a person from sickness; a piece of red thread put round the neck as a memento for the fulfilment of a vow; anything forbidden to be sold publicly; anything entrusted to one person, and which others are prohibited from selling.

**BANDHAK** बंधक } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**BADHAK** बधक } from the Sanskrit  
 word *Bandhaka* or *Vadhaka*. A bird-  
 catcher, a fowler; a murderer.

**BANDHAN** बंधन *s. m.* Fastening, a  
 bandage; bondage, obstacle, hindrance,  
 practice, daily observance.

**BANDHAP** बंधप *s. m.* Corruption  
 of the Sanskrit word *Bandhava*. A  
 relation.

**BANDHEJ** बंधेज *s. m. (H.)* Parsimony; a  
 medicine taken to prolong pleasure in  
 carnal intercourse; a mode of tying on  
 a *pagri*; the act of tying a cord at in-  
 tervals on a roll of cloth, as practiced  
 by dyers, before it is put into the  
 dye, to prevent the colouring of the  
 parts which are bound; permanency,  
 stability; order, arrangement; a stipu-  
 lated sum given to certain *faqirs* at  
 weddings to prevent them from giving  
 trouble.

**BANDHEJI** बंधेजी *a.* Dyed with white  
 spots, or spaces made by knotting or  
 tying before coloring, (cloth, &c.); one  
 who follows certain rules in diet, &c.

**BÁNDHNU** बांधनू *s. m.* See *Bánhnánú*.

**BANDHÚÁ** बंधुआ *s. m.* A prisoner.

**BANDÍ** बंदी *s. f.* Fem. of *Bandá*. A  
 person, an individual; a woman; a maid  
 servant; a female slave; a prisoner, a  
 captive:—*bandí kháná*, *s. m.* A prison;  
 —*bandí mán*, *bandí wán*, *s. m., f.* A  
 prisoner, a captive.

**BÁNDI** बांदी *s. f.* A maid servant, a  
 female slave.

**BÁNDÍ** बांडी *s. f.* A staff armed with  
 iron rings at the lower part:—*a.* See  
*Bándá*.

**BANDNÁ** बंदना *v. a.* To take hold of  
 (one's feet) in token of profound respect;  
 —*s. f.* Respect, salutation

**BANDNÁ** बंडना *v. a.* To divide, to  
 distribute.

**BANDOIA** बंदोआ *s. m. (M.)* A  
 species of snake.

**BANDRÁ** बंदरा *s. m.* }  
**BANDRÍ** बंदरी *s. f.* } See *Bándá*.

**BANDÚK** बंदूक *s. f.* Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Bandúq*. A musket,  
 rifle, a fowling-piece:—*bandúk bharná*, *v.*  
*a.* To load a gun:—*bandúk chhadná*  
 or *chaláná*, *v. a.* To discharge a gun,  
 to fire, to shoot.

**BANDÚKCHÍ** बंदूकची } *s. m.* A mus-  
**BANDUKI** बंदुकी } keteer, a  
 rifleman.

**BANDÚKRÁ** बंदूकरा *s. m.* A heavy  
 gun, shorter than a musket, a blunder-  
 buss.

**BANDUKRÍ** बंदूकरी *s. f.* A gun  
 shorter than a musket, but not so heavy  
 as a *Bándúkrá*.

**BANERÁ** बनेरा *s. m.* That part of  
 a wall which is raised a foot or so above  
 the level of the roof.

**BANG** बंग *s. f.* An ornament worn on  
 the wrists, made of glass or lac; a  
 bracelet; a small curved arc used in

making an oil press; a stannic preparation taken internally as a tonic or aphrodisiac:—*ghore núñ tang, mard núñ bang*. For a horse a tight girth, for a man an aphrodisiac.—Prov.; i. q. *Vang*.

**BÁNG** **ਬਾਂਗ** *s. f.* The crowing of a cock; the voice of the *Qází* calling Muhammadans to prayers;—*báng dená*, *v. m.* To crow (a cock), to call to prayers.

**BÁNGGÁ** **ਬਾਂਗੱ** *s. m.* The person who calls to prayer; a large top.

**BÁNGGÁLÁ** **ਬੰਗੱਲਾ** *s. m.* Bengal.

**BÁNGGÁLAN** **ਬੰਗੱਲਣ** *s. f.* A Bengalee woman; a female snake charmer.

**BÁNGGÁLÍ** **ਬੰਗੱਲੀ** *s. m., f.* A native of the language of Bengal; a snake charmer;—*bhukkhá Banggáli*, *s. m.* (lit. a hungry Bengalee.) A loafer; an aimless wanderer.

**BÁNGGAR** **ਬਾਂਗੱਰ** *s. m.* Land dependent on rainfall; hard, barren soil; the name of a district including Kaithal, Jhind, &c.

**BÁNGGARÍ** **ਬੰਗੱਰੀ** *s. f. (Pot.)* A term used in the game of *Kauḍí*. One player, with arms folded close to his breast, presses the hand of the other player with them.

**BÁNGGÁRNÁ** **ਬੰਗੱਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To be open and undisguised (in doing anything)—*v. a.* To challenge; i. q. *Vanggárná*.

**BÁNGGARNÍ** **ਬਾਂਗੱਰਨੀ** } *s. f.* A  
**BÁNGGRIÁNÍ** **ਬਾਂਗੱਰਿਆਨੀ** } native  
of *Bággar*.

**BÁNGGÍ** **ਬਾਂਗੱੀ** *s. f.* A small top.

**BÁNGGNÁ** **ਬੰਗੱਣਾ** *s. m.* An ornament worn by women on the forehead; a string fastened round the neck of a vessel to serve as a handle.

**BÁNGGNÁ** **ਬਾਂਗੱਣਾ** *v. a.* To tar, to oil, to grease, (the wheels of a cart or carriage); (*met.*) to cohabit, to have sexual intercourse; i. q. *Vágggná*.

**BÁNGGONÁ** **ਬੰਗੱੋਣਾ** *v. a.* To injure, to defame, to slander, to waste.

**BÁNGGRÍ** **ਬੰਗੱਰੀ** *s. f.* A kind of bracelet worn by women; (commonly used in the plural.)

**BÁNGGRU** **ਬਾਂਗੱਰੂ** *s. m.* A native of the *Bággar* Districts. (*Vide Supra Bággar*.)

**BÁNGGÚ** **ਬਾਂਗੁੱ** *s. m.* The person who summons others to prayers.

**BÁNGGULÁ** **ਬੰਗੁੱਲਾ** *s. m.* A bungalow, an upper room.

**BÁNGGULÍ** **ਬੰਗੁੱਲੀ** *s. f.* A small bungalow.

**BÁNGGUNÁ** **ਬੰਗੁੱਣਾ** *s. m.* An ornament worn by women on the forehead; a string attached to a cooking vessel to serve as a handle, and to vessels for drawing water from a well.

**BÁNGGURÍ** **ਬੰਗੁੱਰੀ** *s. f.* A kind of bracelet worn by women; a mode of wrestling; *c. w. páund*.

**BÁNGGURÍ** **ਬੰਗੁੱਰੀ** } *s. f.* A kind of hoe  
**BÁNGGURÍ** **ਬੰਗੁੱਰੀ** } used for hoeing  
sugarcane.



**BANGLÁ** बंगला *s. m.* A thatched cottage, such as used to be occupied by Europeans; a summer house; *i. q.* *Bang-gulá*.

**BÁNH** बांह *s. f.* The arm; (*met.*) a protector, an assistant; a relation, a brother;—(*M.*) A wife:—*Jumerát mullán de ghar shádíyán; dil tang te báhán khushádíán*. On Thursdays there is joy in the mullán's house; his heart is niggard, but his arms are open (to receive offerings).—Prov. on the avarice of mullán:—*undí báh nas gáí*. His wife has eloped:—*bánh gahíní or pharíní, v. a.* To hold one's arms; to protect:—*bánh bhajíní or tutíní, v. n.* To have one's arms broken; to lose a friend or protector by death.

**BANHÁÍ** बन्हायी *s. f.* Fastening, the cost of fastening (anything.)

**BÁNHÁN** बांहान *s. f. pl. of Báh;—(M.)* A male slave:—*uh ummatí te Sayad báhán*. Himself one of the common herd and he has a Sayad as his slave.—Prov.

**BANHÁUNÁ** बन्हाउना *v. a.* To cause to be bound, fastened, shut.

**BÁNHÍN** बांहिनी *s. f. (M.)* A female slave:—*málikánín dí báhín dídh málikánín*. The lady's slave girl gives herself the airs of a lady and a half.—Prov. on the insolence of servants.

**BÁNHANÚ** बांहननु } *s. m.* Plan,  
**BÁHNÚ** बांहनु } plot, counsel,  
arrangement, disposal, adjustment; tying (cloth) before dyeing, to produce variegation; a small cord used for tying up a coiled rope.

**BÁNÍ** बाणी *s. f.* Word, speech, language, the devotional service of the Sikhs; a sacred utterance (usually metrical) of a holy man, such as Kabir or one of the Gurus:—*bánikár, s. m., a.* An architect, a composer, an author, a beginner; intelligent, sagacious, acute;—*bánikári, s. f.* Architecture, composition, skilful workmanship; intelligence, sagacity, acuteness.

**BANÍABANÁÍÁ** बणिआबटाइआ *a.* Ready-made, finished, complete, entire, perfect.

**BANÍT** बनीता } *a.* Corruption of  
**BANÍTÁ** बनीता } the Persian word—*Badniyat*. Greedy, covetous, avaricious, evil-minded.

**BÁNÍYÁ** बानीया } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**BÁNÍYÁN** बानीयान } from the Hindi word *Banyá*. A caste among Hindus; a Hindu shopkeeper, a grain-dealer; (*Ironical*) a miser; a timid person, a coward.

**BANIYÁIN** बनिजाइन } *s. f.* A wife,  
**BANIYÁNI** बनिजानी } daughter or sister of a *Baníyá*.

**BANJ** बज *s. m.* Traffic, trade; merchandize; *i. q.* *Vanj*.

**BANJÁRÁ** बजारा *s. m.* A trader, a special caste; an exporter or carrier of grain; a street-seller of ear-trinkets and brass rings; *i. q.* *Vanjára*.

**BANJÁRAN** बजारान } *s. f.* The  
**BANJÁRÍ** बजारी } wife of a *Banjára*, a female of the *Banjára* caste; *i. q.* *Vanjáran, Vanjári*.

BANJÁUNÁ बंजाउना *v. a.* To waste (time, life); *i. q.* *Vanjáuná.*

BANJH बंज *a.* Barren (a woman);  
—*s. m.* A bamboo; *i. q.* *Vanjh.*

BANJHLÍ बंजली } *s. f.* A flute or  
BANJHULÍ बंजली } fife; a pipe made  
of bamboo; *i. q.* *Vanjhlí.*

BANJPÁDENÁ बंजपादेना *v. n. (M.)*  
To put out of caste.

BANJRI बंजरी *s. f. (M.)* Land irrigat-  
ed by canal water alone.

BÁNK बांक *s. f.* An ankle ornament worn  
by women, commonly made of silver; a  
bracelet made of silver or gold; a wooden  
dagger used in fencing; a large vessel for  
oil or *ghee*, made of skin:—*bāṅkpaṭá, s. m.*  
Fencing with wooden daggers; dagger  
exercise.

BÁNKÁ बांका *a.* Crooked, of crooked  
disposition, dissolute, licentious;—*s. f.*  
A debauchee, a beau, a fop.

BÁṆKPAN बांकपण } *s. m.* Crook-  
BÁṆKPUNÁ बांकपुना } edness; fop-  
pishness, debauchery; disorderly con-  
duct.

BANNÁ बन्नो *s. m.* A boundary, a  
border, a side, a limit; a bridegroom:—  
*banná channá, s. m.* A boundary,  
a border, a limit; earth thrown up into  
a ridge to form a boundary.

BANNÁ बटना *v. n.* To be made,  
to be prepared; to agree, to chime; to

answer (a purpose); to be, to become,  
to be of use; to be counterfeit; to  
succeed, to prosper (work):—*banná*  
*ṭhanná, v. n.* To be adorned or  
prepared; well-dressed.

BANNAGI बन्नगी *s. f.* A specimen;  
*i. q.* *Vannagi.*

BANNDUÁ बन्दुआ *s. f.* The cere-  
mony of swinging a young child over a  
heap of mud on the 12th of the 1st  
*pakh* of *Bhádron*, (practised by Hindu  
women.)

BANNH बन्न *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Band*, and Sanskrit *Bandh*.  
Binding, fastening, stoppage, costive-  
ness; an embankment thrown up to  
prevent an inundation; a dam, a dyke;  
obstruction, interruption; a stoppage of  
the excrementary or urinary passage,  
a lock (on a canal):—*bannh mārṇá,*  
*láuná, v. n.* To make a dyke, to intercept,  
to set a boundary.

BANNHAN बन्नह *s. m.* A tie, a liga-  
ture, a cord with which anything is  
tied; a bond of union.

BANNHNÁ बन्नना *v. a.* Corrupted  
from the Hindi word *Bāndhná*. To bind,  
to tie, to fasten, to put together, to  
construct, to make; to shut, to stop:—  
*samá bannhná, v. a.* To make a good  
scene or picture; to produce harmony.

BANNI बन्नी *s. f.* A bride; a red  
earth used by potters for colouring  
vessels; woollen yarn dyed yellow with  
the flowers of the *phuláhi*; a ridge of  
earth made by children in a play called  
*Kubaddi*;—(*M.*) High-lying tracts of  
land infringing the *Kúr* or old Indus  
bank; another name for a band.

BANNO बन्नो *s. f.* A bridge, a lady

(an expression of endearment); a name (female.)

BANNWÁN बन्नवां *s. m.* The upper part of a shoe.

BANOÍ बनेयी *s. m.* A brother-in-law, (a sister's husband.)

BANOTÁ बनेटा } *s. m.* One who  
BANAUTÁ बनेठा } does business on  
BANAUTÁ बनेठा } commission, a  
commission agent.

BANRÁ बनरा *s. m.* A bridegroom;  
*i. q.* *Banná.*

BANRÍ बनेरी *s. f.* A bride; *i. q.*  
*Banní.*

BANS बन्स } *s. m.* Offspring, a de-  
BANS बंस } scendant, genealogy,  
pedigree, stock; race, line, lineage, house,  
family:—*bans lochan, s. m.* A white  
flinty substance found in the joints of  
bamboos (also called *tabáshir*); *i. q.*  
*Banas.*

BÁNS बान्स *s. m.* A bamboo, a rod:—  
*báns te charháund, v. a. lit.* To stick or  
raise up on a bamboo; (*met.*) to hold up  
to ridicule, infamy, to disgrace:—*báns te*  
*charhánd, v. n. lit.* To climb up on a  
bamboo; (*met.*) to be held up to ridicule  
or infamy, to get a bad name, to be  
notorious, to be branded with infamy:—  
*báns phor, tor, s. m.* The name of a  
caste who work in bamboos.

BÁNSÁ बानसा *s. m.* The name of a  
medicinal plant, from the leaves of  
which a red dye is extracted.

BANSAN बन्सन् } *a.* Of a particular  
BANSÍ बन्सी } sect, race, or family

(used in comp. as *Kabír bansí*, a descend-  
ant or disciple of *Kabír*).

BÁNSI बान्सी *s. f.* A bamboo used for  
balancing a *dolí*; a slender reed of  
which *hugga* stems are made. It  
is also used by weavers and artificial  
flower-makers.

BÁNSLÁ बान्सला *s. m.* A small silver  
vessel for *tilk*, (marks made on the  
forehead) used at weddings.

BÁNSLÍ बान्सली } *s. f.* A fife, a  
BÁNSULÍ बान्सुली } flute; a purse, a  
money-bag; *i. q.* *Vánsalt.*

BÁNSRÍ बान्सरी } *s. f.* A kind of  
BÁNSURÍ बान्सुरी } fife or flute.

BANT बन्त } *s. f.* Com-  
BANT-BANÁ बन्तबाना } bination,  
preparation, confederacy, friendship,  
peace, treatment, intercourse; *i. q.*  
*Bānat.*

BÁNUR बानुर *s. f.* A net for catch-  
ing wild animals; *i. q.* *Báur.*

BÁNURÁ बानुरा *s. f., m.* A fool;—*a.*  
Mad, insane; *i. q.* *Báurá.*

BANWÁÍ बन्वायी *s. f.* The cost of  
making anything.

BÁNWARÁ बान्वारा *a.* See *Bānurá.*

BANWÁRÍ बन्वारी *s. m.* An epithet applied to *Krishna*.

BANWÁUNÁ बन्वौना *v. a.* To have made, prepared, mended, or adjusted.

BANWAYYÁ बन्वैया *s. m.* A manufacturer.

BÁNWEŇ बानवे *s. m.* Ninety-two.

BANYÁ बान्या } *s. m.* A caste among  
BANYÁN बान्यानां } the Hindus, a grain  
seller; (*ironic*) a miser; a niggard; a  
timid person; *i. q.* *Bániyá*.

BANYÁIN बान्याइन } *s. f.* A female  
BANYÁNÍ बान्यानी } of the *Baniyá*  
caste; *i. q.* *Baniyáin, baniyání*.

BÁP बाप *s. m.* Father.

BÁPARNÁ बापरना } *v. a.* To hap-  
BÁPNA बापना } pen, to occur.

BÁPPÚ बापू *s. m.* Father (some-  
times O father!)

BAR बर *s. m.* Width (of cloth); a blessing, a happy dispensation of Providence; a disease which is characterised by staggering: a bride-groom;—*bar jog, bar parápat, a.* Marriagenable (a girl), arrived at puberty:—*bar dená, v. a.* To bless; to give in marriage:—*bar michná, v. a.* To compete or cope with; *i. q.* *Var.*

BAR बर *s. m., f.* The banyan tree. (*Ficus Indica*), the Bengal fig.

BÁR बार *s. m.* A door; the mouth of a vessel, a layer of clay, brick, or stone in a wall; a turn; a stroke, a blow; food for cattle, as grain or oil cake;—*s. f.* Time, occasion; a dirge sung for the slain in battle; a song of praise; a barren country, a jungle, the name of the woody country west of Lahore;—*s. f.* (*M.*) Corrupted from the Persian word *Ambár*. A store, a heap, a heap of corn on a threshing-floor:—*bár cháwan, v. a.* To divide and remove the heaps of corn on a threshing-floor:—*bár cháwan te kídmát áwan.* To divide the heaps of corn is as bad as the judgment day.—Prov. creditors, relations, servants, religious mendicants, and everybody with any claim whatever, come to see what they can get when a crop is being divided; *i. q.* *Vár.*

BÁR बार *s. f.* Edge, margin, a fence, a hedge; a line (of soldiers):—*bár jhární, v. a.* To fire a volley, to fire by platoons;—(*Pot.*) A cotton plant; *i. q.* *Vár.*

BÁRÁ बारा *s. m.* A sheepfold, an enclosure; a kind of fortification, a breast-work; ground on which melons &c., are planted; a district near Peshawar famous for its rice, hence the name of rice grown in that place:—*bará dená, v. a.* To distribute money among beggars and Brahmans formed in a circle, at weddings;—*a. (M.)* Brackish (used of water, also of waste salt soil), a good example of *Bará* water is that found in the Sindh Sagar Thal:—*khúh bárá jamín dá ujárá.* When the well water is brackish the fertility of the land is destroyed.—Prov; *i. q.* *Várá.*

BARÁ बारा *s. m.* A preparation of *dál* (made by frying);—*a.* Great, big; noble, high; *i. q.* *Várá.*

**BARÁ** बरा *s. m.* Suspicion, charge, calumny, false accusation:—*bará khudái, ad.* Corrupted from *Bráe Khudáe, ad.* For God's sake:—*bará bait, a.* Forgotten, worthy of no consideration; *c. w. dená, láuná.*

**BÁRÁ** बारा *a.* Equal, as *dasán serás dá lará*, equal to ten seers:—*báre áuná, v. a.* To be equal, to be a match for;—*s. m.* A leather bucket; time, ages; a cupping instrument, an instrument for drawing wine; quantity; work, business; end, at the point of death:—*aggle báre hoke bachchná, v. n.* To be cured when at the point of death:—*aggle báre vichch, ad.* In former ages:—*bárá paṭná, v. a.* To accomplish a work:—*bárá láuná, v. a.* To draw (wire); to cup:—*bárá singgá, bárá saṅgyá, s. m.* A stag, antelope; *i. q. Vára.*

**BARÁBAR** बराबर } *a.* Equal (in  
**BARABBAR** बरबबर } quantity or  
quality); fitting; exact; even; parallel; straight, direct; uniform, balanced; of the same age; befitting, regular;—*s. m.* An equal;—*ad.* Regularly, constantly, always; incessantly, precisely, approximately; side by side, in a line; *s. w. karná, honá.*

**BARÁBARÍ** बराबरी } *s. f.* Equality,  
**BARABBARÍ** बरबबरी } evenness,  
competition; *i. q. Karná.*

**BARABBU** बरबु *s. m. (K.)* A grisly bear.

**BARÁCHHÁN** बराह्म *s. f. pl.* The corner of the mouth.

**BARÁDRI** बरादरी *s. f.* Brotherhood, men of the same caste; kinsfolk, fraternity, community, society.

**BARÁG** बराग *s. m.* Corruption of the

Sanskrit word *Vairágu*. Freedom from passion or worldly attachments; renunciation of worldly pleasures, seclusion from the world; devotion, austerity, penance:—*barág laíná, v. n.* To renounce the pleasures of the world; to lead the life of an ascetic.

**BARÁGAN** बरागत *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vairágan*. A female of the *Birági* class; a *Birági's* staff or crutch, a small crooked stick having two ear-like projections on the top.

**BARÁGH** बराघ *s. m. (K.)* A leopard, a panther.

**BARÁGÍ** बरागी *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vairági*. One who has subdued his worldly passions and retired from the world; an ascetic or recluse; a class of *faqirs* who are under a vow to abstain from flesh and wine.

**BÁRAH** बारह *s. m.* Twelve villages;—*a. (M.)* Bitter.

**BARAHM** बरहम *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Brahma*. The Supreme Being; the all-pervading, the self-existent, the absolute; the divine cause and essence of the world, from which all things are supposed to proceed, and to which they return:—*barahm bhoj, s. m.* Feeding of Brahmins:—*barahm chári, s. m.* A religious student; a Brahman from the time of his investiture with the Brahmanical thread till he becomes a householder; one who studies the *Vedas* under a spiritual teacher; an ascetic, a class of Hindu *Sádhús*:—*barahm ḍandí, s. f.* A medicine:—*barahm gayán, s. m.* Spiritual wisdom, divine knowledge, theology:—*barahm gayánt, s. m.* One versed in divine knowledge:—*barahm hatyá, s. f.* The murdering of a Brahman:—*barahm lok, s. m.* The world of Brahmá, the heavenly region.

**BARAHMÁ** बरहमा *s. m.* Barahm  
in the character of the Creator ; first of  
the Hindu triad.

**BARAHMAN** बरहमन् *s. m.* Corrupt-  
ed from the Sanskrit word *Brahman*.  
The highest caste amongst Hindus ; a  
Hindu priest, one of the sacerdotal caste.

**BARAHMÁND** बरहमण्ड *s. m.* The  
globe, the world, the universe.

**BARAHMANÍ** बरहमणी *s. f.* The  
wife of a *Brahman* ; a female of the  
*Brahman* caste.

**BARÁJMÁN** बरानमा *a.* Presid-  
ing ; shining ; present.

**BARÁJNÁ** बरानना *v. n.* Corrupt-  
ed from the Hindi word *Birájna*. To  
grace, to sit majestically ; to preside ;  
to enjoy one's self, to be in health,  
to secure independence, to live, dwell ;  
*i. q.* *Birájna*.

**BARAK** बरक *s. f.* } Corrupted from  
**BARKÁ** बरका *s. m.* } the Persian  
word *Varg*. A leaf of a book, a leaf of  
paper ; gold or silver leaf ; *i. q.* *Vark*.

**BARAKKÍ** बरकी *s. f.* An Afghan  
tribe.

**BARAKNÁ** बरकना *v. n.* To be  
well coated or glazed (*e. g.* with sugar,  
to come out smooth and white (spoken  
of cakes and other confectionery) ; to be  
very clean and pure (refined sugar) ;  
*i. q.* *Varakna*.

**BARAL** बरल *s. m.* Intoxication,  
insanity, madness ; shamelessness ; *c. w.*  
*Jána*.

**BARAM** बरम *s. m.* A wound in the  
heart ; sorrow ; *i. q.* *Varam*.

**BÁRAMBÁR** बारंबार *ad.* Often.  
repeatedly.

**BARMH** बरम *s. m.* See *Barahm*.

**BARAN** बरन *s. m.* A caste (used  
of the four Hindu castes) ; colour ; dress ;  
way, manner ; a letter of an alphabet :—  
*baran shankar, s. m.* A man who does  
not scruple to eat with one of a different  
caste.

**BÁRÁN** बारान *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Hindi word *Bárah*. Twelve :—*bárára*  
*darí, s. f.* A house having twelve doors,  
a summer house :—*báran singga, s. m.*  
A stag, an antelope :—*báran tála, a.*  
Very deceitful, utterly untrustworthy,  
knaveish :—*báran patthar, s. m.* The bounds  
of a cantonment.

**BARÁNDÁ** बारण्डा *s. m.* Corruption of  
the Persian word *Barámdah*. A veran-  
dah.

**BARANJÍ** बारजी *s. f.* A small nail,  
a tack.

**BÁRANMBÁR** बारनंबार *ad.* See  
*Bárambár*.

**BARAR** बरर *s. m.* Vain talk,  
prating, false boasting, (*c. w. karná,*  
*márná*) ; the name of a low caste much  
given to begging and roguery, a person  
belonging to that caste.

**BARÁR** बारर *s. m.* The name of  
a caste of *Jats* around *Bhaṭhinda* :—  
*barár bans, s. m., f.* A person belonging  
to, or descended from, the *Barár* caste :—  
*Baráran dá melá, s. m.* A special fair

held in spring:—*Barár banas sarmor*, *s. m.* The title of H. H. the Raja of Faridkote.

**BARARÍ** **ਬਰਾਰੀ** *a.* Given to vain talking, of doubtful veracity.

**BARAS** **ਬਰਸ** *s. m.* A year:—*baras gandh*, *s. f.* A birthday (*lit.* a yearly knot, from the practice of tying a knot on a string every recurring birthday, as a record of one's age).

**BARASNÁ** **ਬਰਸਨਾ** *v. n.* To rain; *i. q.* *Vassná, Varhná.*

**BARÁSÚHÍ** **ਬਰਾਸੂਹੀ** *s. f.* The clothes given to the bride by the bridegroom's father on the day of the wedding; *i. q.* *Varásúhí.*

**BARAT** **ਬਰਤ** *s. m.* A fast, fasting; custom; practice:—*barat sarat*, *s. m.* A division, portion; intercourse, mutual communications or dealings; use, usage, business, treatment.

**BARÁT** **ਬਰਾਤ** *s. f.* Part, lot, share; a bridegroom's wedding party.

**BARÁTF** **ਬਰਾਤੀ** *s. m.* One of a wedding party.

**BARÁUNÁ** **ਬਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To amuse, to divert, to entertain (generally young children.)

**BARÁUNÁ** **ਬਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To prate, to talk incoherently in one's sleep.

**BARBÁD** **ਬਰਬਾਦ** *a.* Wasted, thrown away, destroyed, lost, ruined; plundered; *c. w.* *honá, karná.*

**BARBAR** **ਬਰਬਰ** } *s. m.* Mutter-  
**BARBARAT** **ਬਰਬਰਾਟ** } ing, chatter-  
ing, talking vainly; *c. w.* *karná.*

**BARBARÁUNÁ** **ਬਰਬਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.*  
To prate, to talk to no purpose.

**BARBARÍYÁ** **ਬਰਬਰੀਯਾ** } *s. m.* One  
**BARBARÝÁ** **ਬਰਬਰਯਾ** } who prates  
or talks idly, a babbler.

**BÁRBILLÁ** **ਬਾਰਬਿਲਾ** *s. m.* A wild cat; *i. q.* *Báharbillá.*

**BARBOL** **ਬਰਬੋਲ** *s. m.* } A  
**BARBOLÁ** **ਬਰਬੋਲਾ** *s. m.* } per-  
**BARBOLÍ** **ਬਰਬੋਲੀ** *s. f.* } son  
of lofty speech, a proud and disdainful talker, a talkative person, a chatterbox.

**BARCHHÁ** **ਬਰਛਾ** *s. m.* A long spear.

**BARCHHÍ** **ਬਰਛੀ** *s. f.* A spear shorter and more slender than the *Barchhá*:—*barchhí már*, *s. m.* A spearman.

**BARDA** **ਬਰਦਾ** *s. m., f.* A slave.

**BARDÍ** **ਬਰਦੀ** *s. f.* A female slave; a uniform.

**BAREHÍ** **ਬਰੇਹੀ** *s. f.* Land lying fallow for a whole year.

**BARÉMÁN** **ਬਰੇਮਾਂ** } *s. m.* Cotton  
**BARÉWÁN** **ਬਰੇਵਾਂ** } seed; *i. q.* *Varewán.*

**BARETÁ** **ਬਰੇਤਾ** *s. m.* } A sand-  
**BARETÍ** **ਬਰੇਤੀ** *s. f.* } bank.

**BARETHÁ** **ਬਰੇਠਾ** *a.* A washerman.

**BARETHAN** **ਬਰੇਠਣ** *a.* A washerwoman.

BARF ਬਰਫ *s. f.* Snow, ice.

BARFÁNÍ ਬਰਫਾਨੀ *a.* Cold as snow;  
cooled with snow, snowy.

BARFÍ ਬਰਫੀ *s. f.* A kind of sweet-  
meat.

BARG ਬਰਗ *s. m.* A consonant; a  
class of letters having a guttural sound;  
a class; a piece of bread; dress; *i. q.*  
*Varg.*

BARGÁ ਬਰਗਾ *s. m.* A piece of wood  
inserted at the side of a crooked rafter  
to make it lie straight; the wooden  
support placed over the corpse on which  
the earth filled into a grave rests;—*a.*  
Like; *i. q.* *Vargá.*

BARGALÁUNÁ ਬਰਗਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.*  
Corrupted from the Persian word  
*Vargaláund.* To inveigle, to persuade.

BÁRH ਬਾਹ *s. f.* The edge of a sword,  
or knife; the cord stretched between the  
two sets of spokes of a spinning wheel,  
forming a base for the band.

BARHÁ ਬਰਹਾ *s. m.* A year; *i. q.* *Varhá.*

BARHÁÚ ਬਰਹਾਉ *a.* Likely to rain,  
about to rain; *i. q.* *Varháú.*

BARHÁUNÁ ਬਰਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
to rain; to pour down; *i. q.* *Varháund.*

BÁRHBILLÁ ਬਾਹਬਿਲਲਾ *s. m.* A wild  
cat; *i. q.* *Báharbillá.*

BARHÍNÍ ਬਰਹੀਨੀ *s. f.* See *Barsíni.*

BARHKANÁ ਬਹਕਣਾ *v. n.* To roar  
(as a bull), to speak in a gruff, hoarse  
tone.

BARHÚN ਬਰਹੂਣ *s. f.* Swelling (from  
a boil or other cause).

BARÍ ਬਰੀ *a.* Acquitted, discharged;  
*c. w.* *honá, karná.*

BÁRÍ ਬਾਰੀ *s. f.* A window; time,  
turn; a cotton plant; (in this  
sense used locally); a small earthen  
vessel used for sugarcane juice; a  
vessel made of raw hide, used for oil  
or *ghee*; a piece of wood between the  
*Nisár*, and on which the latter rests;  
—*s. m.* (*M.*) A *Bár* camel.

BÁRÍ ਬਾੜੀ *s. f.* An enclosure, a  
garden, an orchard, a melon patch;  
the pastoral charge of a Brahman or  
the circle of clients from whom he is  
entitled to fees; (*met.*) offspring; *i. q.*  
*Várí.*

BARIÁM ਬਰਿਆਮ *a.* Bold, strong,  
brave; *i. q.* *Variám.*

BARÍ ਬਰੀ } *s. f.* A preparation  
BARÍÁN ਬਰੀਆਂ } of ground *Dál* and  
curry-stuffs.

BARIÁUNÁ ਬਰਿਆਉਣਾ *v. n.* To be  
fulfilled (a desire), to be realized  
(an expectation), to receive its reward  
(a work).

BARIKKÁ ਬਰਿਕਾ *s. m.* The name  
of a low caste of Muhammadans.

BARJÁUNÁ ਬਰਜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
cause to be forbidden; *i. q.* *Varjáund.*

BARKÁ ਬਰਕਾ *s. m.* A leaf of a  
book; *i. q.* *Varká.*



BARKAN बरकट } *s. m.*  
BARKANDÁJ बरकटदान } Corrupt-

ed from the Arabic word *Bargandáz*.  
A policeman, a constable, a village watchman.

BARKANDÁJÍ बरकटदानी } *s. f.*  
BARKANÍ बरकटी } The

duties of a policeman or a village watchman.

BARKARÍ बरकरी *s. f.* A small piece of cloth.

BARKAT बरकत *s. f.* Blessing; good fortune, prosperity. It is used instead of the number one by shopkeepers, in counting, and by those who weigh out grain for wholesale dealers.

BARKHÁ बरखा *s. f.* Rain:—*barkhá rutt*, *s. f.* The rainy season; *i. q.* *Varkhá*.

BARKHNÁ बरखटा *v. n.* To rain; *i. q.* *Varkhná*.

BARLÁT बरलाट *s. f.* Foolish talk, nonsense.

BARL बरल *s. m.* Intoxication, insanity; *c. w.* *Jánd*.

BARMÁ बरमा *s. f.* A gimlet; an anger, an awl; *i. q.* *Varmá*.

BARMÁUNÁ बरमाउटा *v. a.* To bore; *i. q.* *Varmáund*.

BARMÍ बरमी *s. f.* The hole of a snake; an ant-hill; a small gimlet or drill; *i. q.* *Varmí*.

BARMOR बरमोर *s. f.* A kind of coarse woollen cloth with a long nap.

BARNA बरना *s. m.* The name of a fruit tree; a present of clothing or pearls sent to the bride before marriage by the family of the bridegroom.

BÁRNÁ बारना *v. a.* To dedicate an article (usually money) by passing it round the head of a friend or relative in token of attachment and devotion to him, after which it is given away to the poor;—*s. m.* Giving charity after the ceremony described above; *i. q.* *Várná*.

BÁRNÁ बारना *v. a.* To cause to enter; *i. q.* *Várná*.

BARNÁ बारना *v. n.* To enter; *i. q.* *Várná*.

BARNAN बारनट *s. m.* Narration, a hearsal, description, explanation; *e. w.* *karnd*.

BARO बरो } *s. f.* Provisions, food,  
BARON बरो } rations, supplies;—*baro barabbar*, *ad.* Opposite, face to face.

BAROBAR बरोबर *a.* Even, equal. See *Barábar*.

BAROBARÍ बरोबरी *s. f.* Evenness, equality. See *Barábarí*.

BÁROBÁRÍ बारोबारी } *ad.* In turn;  
BAROBATÍ बारोबटी } *i. q.* *Várovári*,  
*Várovatí*.

BAROTÁ बरोटा *s. m.* } A young *Bar*  
BAROTÍ बरोटी *s. f.* } or banyan tree; also the fruit of the tree.

BAROTWÁLÁ बरोतवाला *s. f. (K.)*

A partner.

BARR बर *s. f. (M.)* A disease peculiar to horses.

BARṢÁ बरसा *s. m.* Vain talk, one who speaks at random, and on whom reliance cannot be placed.

BARRÁ-BADD बरौबट *s. m. (K.)*  
A descriptive term applied to a big field in which there is a standing crop.

BARRAL बरल *s. m. (K.)* A beam on which the ceiling is supported.

BARRÁUNÁ बरझाउटा *v. n.* To talk incoherently in one's sleep; to prate, chatter.

BARRÍ बरही *s. f.* A woman of the *Barár* caste; a woman who talks vainly.

BARS बरस *s. m.* A year. See *Baras*,

BARSÁJNÁ बरसानटा *v. a.* To beat with a shoe, to slap, to castigate.

BARSAR बरसर *s. m.* Estimate, estimation;—*a.* Equal:—*barsar áuná, v. a.* To compete or cope with.

BARSÁT बरसात *s. f.* Rain, the rainy season; the monsoon.

BARSÁTÍ बरसाती *s. f.* A leaky house; the name of a disease in horses; a water-proof;—*a.* Belonging to the rainy season.

BARSÁTÚ बरसातु *a.* Fit to be put on in the rains (clothing); produced in the rains (grass.)

BARSÁÚ बरसाऊ *a.* Likely to rain, about to rain.

BARSÁUNÁ बरसाउटा *v. a.* To cause to rain; to bestow upon.

BARSÍNÍ बरमीटी *s. f.* A Muhammadan ceremony in which, after a year's interval, offerings are made in the name of the dead; *i. q.* *Varhíní*.

BARSNÁ बरसन *v. n.* To rain.

BART बरत *s. m.* Fast:—*bartmán, a.* In use, in vogue, current, the present (time):—*bartwárá, s. m.* Use, usage, custom, manner; communication; *c. w.* *Vart*.

BARTÁ बरता *s. m.* A small piece of wood with which astronomers and school boys write on the ground.

BÁRTÁ बारता *s. f.* A narration, a relation, a tale; conversation:—*bártá lāh, or lābh, s. f.* The advantages of conversation:—*kathá bártá, s. f.* Story preaching.

BARTAN बरतन *s. m.* A vessel, utensil;—*s. f.* Use, business, treatment; a woman who fasts.

BARTÁRÁ बरतारा *s. m.* A share;—*a.* Current; *i. q.* *Vartára*.

BARTÍ बरती *s. m.* One who fasts.

BARTNÁ बरतना *v. n.* To deport one's self, to behave, to have dealings with; *i. q.* *Vartná*.

BARTON बरत *s. f.* Use, treatment, business, occurrence, communication, friendly intercourse; *i. q.* *Varton*.

BARU ਬਰੂ *s. m.* Breadth, width (spoken of cloth); a bridegroom.

BARŪ ਬਰੂ *s. m.* A kind of coarse grass.

BĀRŪT ਬਾਰੂਤ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
BĀRŪD ਬਾਰੂਦ } the Persian word  
*Bārūd*. Gunpowder.

BARŪPIĀ ਬਰੂਪੀਆ *s. m.* Corruption of the Hindi word *Bahrūpyā*. One who assumes various disguises, an impostor, a hypocrite; a caste of Hindus that use pack animals.

BARŪRĪ ਬਰੂਰੀ *s. f.* Pimples; eruptions.

BARWĀ ਬਰਵਾ *s. m.* The name of a *Rāgnī* or mode in music by which deer and serpents are said to be charmed; a style of poetry.

BARWALĀ ਬਰਵਾਲਾ *s. m.* A watchman, a village policeman; a caste of Muhammadans.

BARWALĪ ਬਰਵਾਲੀ *s. f.* A wife, sister or daughter of a *Barwālā*.

BARWATṬĀ ਬਰਵਟੱਾ *s. m.* An ornament worn on the arms; *i. q.* *Bahutṭā*.

BARYĀM ਬਰਯਾਮ *a.* See *Bariām*; *i. q.* *Varyām*.

BĀS ਬਾਸ *s. m.* Dwelling, residence, lodging; *i. q.* *Vās*.

BĀSA ਬਾਸਾ *s. m.* See *Bāshā*.

BASAKH ਬਸਾਖ *s. m.* Corrupted from

the Hindi word *Baisākh*. The first month of the solar year of the Hindus beginning generally on the 11th or 12th of April.

BASĀKHĪ ਬਸਾਖੀ *s. f.* Corruption of the Hindi word *Baisākhī*. The first day of *Baisākh*, which is a Hindu holiday; a prop for a *Jhāmā*.

BASAKNAG ਬਾਸਕਨਾਗ *s. m.* }  
BASAKNAGNĪ ਬਾਸਕਨਾਗਣੀ *s. f.* }

The name of the fabulous snake which is said to be coiled round the earth to keep it from bursting.

BĀSAN ਬਾਸਣ *s. m.* A vessel.

BASANT ਬਸੰਤ *s. f.* The spring of the year, extending from the middle of March to the middle of May according to the Shastars, but reckoned among the common people from February to April; the name of a *Rāg*:—*basant pañchmī* or *pañchmīn*, *s. f.* The fifth day of the second half of the month of *Māgh*, famous of old among the Hindus, and in later times among the Sikhs who observe it as the anniversary of Guru Har Gobind's decease; on this day the people generally used to wear yellow turbans:—*basant rutt*, *s. f.* The spring season:—*basant phulnī*, *v. a.* The flowering of the mustard plant.

BASANTAR ਬਸੰਤਰ *s. f.* Fire; the God of fire; *i. q.* *Baisantar*.

BASANTĪ ਬਸੰਤੀ *s. f.* A yellow garment;—*a.* Yellow.

BASAR ਬਸਾਰ *s. m.* Turmeric; *i. q.* *Vasār*.

BASAT ਬਸਾਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Bisāt*. Capital, stock, estate; means.

BASATÍ बसाती } *s. m.* A petty  
BASATÍÁ बसातीआ } merchant, a  
peddler.

BASAUNA बसाउना *v. a.* To people,  
to colonize, to cause to dwell, to bring  
under cultivation, to settle in a country.

BASEBBA बसेबा *s. m.* Dwelling, abid-  
ing, residing; *i. q.* *Vasebbá.*

BASEKH बसेख *a.* Corruption of the  
Hindī word *Vishesh*. Much, more.

BASEKHTA बसेखता *s. f.* Abundance,  
excellence, superiority.

BASERA बसेरा *s. m.* A dwelling, living  
place; a bird's nest; a night's lodging.

BÁSHA बशा *s. m.* The name of a  
bird of prey;—*a.* Crafty, artful;  
dextrous; *i. q.* *Básá.*

BASHAKNAG बसकनगर *s. m.* See  
*Básaknág.*

BASÍ बामी *s. f.* (*Pot.*) Eighty-two;—  
*s. m.* Resident, inhabitant.

BASIKU बसिकु *s. m.* (*K.*) A tenant.

BASÍLÁ बसीला *s. m.* Cause, medium,  
mediation, instrument, instrumentality;  
*i. q.* *Vasílá.*

BASÍTH बसीठ *s. m.* One who mediates  
between parties (commonly used of one  
who is officious.)

BASÍWAN बसीवान *s. m.* A boundary,  
a border.

BASNA बसना } *s. f.* Smell, odour;  
BASHNA बसना } desire, wish.

BASNA बसना *v. n.* To dwell, to reside;  
inhabited, built; *i. q.* *Vasná.*

BASNA बसनी *s. f.* A money-belt tied  
round the body; *i. q.* *Vásní.*

BASOA बसोआ *s. m.* A Hindu holiday  
occurring on the first of the month  
*Basákh.*

BASON बसों *s. f.* Population, an in-  
habited place, a settlement, a dwelling  
house; *i. q.* *Vason.*

BASRA बसरा *s. m.* Face, counte-  
nance.

BASS बस *s. m.* Power, authority;  
opportunity, advantage; enough,  
sufficient;—*bass karná, v. a.* To over-  
power, to submit; to stop, to put an  
end to, to have done with:—*bass vichch*  
*dund, v. n.* To be in one's power;—*inij.*  
Enough! no more! so! that will do!  
that's all! See *Vass.*

BASSÁ बसा *s. m.* Living, residing;  
*i. q.* *Vassá.*

BASSÍ बसो *a.* Stale, not fresh.

BÁSSU बसु *s. m.* A resident.

BAST बसत *s. f.* Thing, matter,  
substance, goods and chattles, baggage;  
sweetmeat; *i. q.* *Vast.*

BASTA बसता *s. m.* A cloth in  
which anything is folded up, a parcel, a  
bundle (of papers or books); a periodical  
allowance of provisions made to servants.

**BASTANÍ** बसन्ती *s. f.* A cloth in which clothes are wrapped up for safe keeping:—*bastanī* or *bastanī wálá*, *s. m.* The keeper of a great man's wardrobe.

**BASTAR** बसर् *s. m.* Wearing apparel; clothes, raiment.

**BASTHÁ** बसधा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Avasthá*. Time, age; *i. q.* *Vasthá*.

**BASTÍ** बसती *s. f.* An abode, a village, an inhabited place, population.

**BASTU** बसतु } *s. f.* Thing, goods and  
**BASTU** बसतु } chattles; sweetmeats;  
*i. q.* *Vastu*, *Vastú*.

**BASUAN** बसुआ *s. m.* A dwelling house, a place of residence.

**BASULA** बसुला *s. m.* } A kind of  
**BASULÍ** बसुली *s. f.* } adze used  
by carpenters, a mason's hammer.

**BASUTÍ** बसुटी *s. f.* A kind of brush-wood.

**BAT** बट *s. f.* (K.) Footpath, a road.

**BAT** बात *s. f.* A word, matter, thing, tale, tradition, legend, story, fable.

**BÁT** बाट *s. f.* Distance, space; way;  
*i. q.* *Vát*.

**BATÁÍ** बाटाई *s. f.* Division of produce; the system of taking revenue in kind; the landlord's share of a crop; percentage charged by money-changers,

discount on cheques, a percent; a twist, twisting; the charge made for twisting; (*e. g.* a rope); *i. q.* *Ṭaḍḍí*, *ṭaḍí*.

**BATAIL** बतैल *s. m.* Well-twisted, (thread.)

**BATAK** बटक } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
**BATAKH** बटख } the Arabic word *Bat*.  
A duck, a duckling; a goose.

**BÁTAN** बातन *s. m.* Inward, interior, hidden or concealed; mind, heart.

**BATÁNDRÁ** बटांदरा *s. m.* Exchange of work among women, as one spinning for another, and getting sewing done in exchange; *i. q.* *Vatándrá*.

**BATARNÍ** बतानी *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Baitarní*. The river over which Hindus suppose the souls of the departed pass when entering the next world; also a cow offered to Brahmans when any one is dying, with a view to facilitate a safe passage over the said river.

**BATÁSÁ** बटासा *s. m.* A kind of sweet-meat, a sponge cake; *i. q.* *Patásá*.

**BATÁÚ** बाटु *s. m.* Profit or gain resulting from an exchange of commodities; a traveller:—*a.* Exchangeable, that which may be bartered.

**BATAUN** बाटु *s. m.* Brinjalls, the egg-plant, (*Solanum metongena*).

**BATÁUNĀ** बाटुआ *v. a.* To pass, to spend time; to express by movements of the hand or eye, to gesticulate.

BATĀUNĀ बटाउना *v. a.* To change, to exchange, to alter; to cause to be twisted.

BATEHRĪ बटेहरी *s. f.* Rations or provisions sent by the family of a bride to the lodgings of the bridegroom and his party on the first day of the wedding ceremony, it being contrary to practice to receive them under the bridal roof on the first day; (this custom prevails only among the higher classes of Hindus.)

BATER बटेर *s. m.* } A small  
BATERĀ बटेरा *s. m.* } bird of the  
BATERĪ बटेरी *s. f.* } partridge  
species, a quail (*Coturnix olivacea*.)

BATERĀH बटेराह *s. m.* (K.) A stone-cutter.

BATHERĀ बथेरा *a.* Much, many, sufficient.

BATHRĀ बाथरा *s. m.* The two folds of a quilt sewn and ready for filling in cotton;—*a.* Unfilled (the folds of a quilt.)

BATIHARĀ बटिहारा *s. m.* One who takes a wife for his son from a person, and gives his daughter to the son of that person in exchange.

BATÍSĀ बडीसा *a.* Composed of 32 ingredients (medicines); having 32 teeth (a man); containing 32 stories (a book.)

BATÍT बडीत *a.* Passed, gone, elapsed, bye-gones:—*batítmán*, *a.* Transient, transitory.

BATÍTĀNĀ बडीतना *v. n.* To pass away, to elapse.

BATLĀ बाउला *s. m.* (M.) A stammerer.

BATLOH बटलोह *s. f.* } A large  
BATLOHĀ बटलोहा *s. m.* } brass  
BATLOHĪ बटलोही *s. f.* } vessel

of about one or two maunds' capacity, in which Hindus cook food when large quantities are required.

BATNĀ बटना *s. m.* A mixture of the meal of *chanā* (a kind of vetch), oil, and some fragrant substance. This is used as a substitute for soap, (as it makes the skin soft and delicate), by the bride and bridegroom when bathing on the marriage day; *i. q.* *Vañā*.

BATNĀ बटना *s. m.* } An instrument  
BATNĪ बटनी *s. f.* } with which  
BATNŪ बटनू *s. m.* } ropes and fine  
cords are manufactured, (especially the *Janeū*, or Brahmanical thread); *i. q.* *Vañā*.

BATNAMA बटनामा *s. m.* } One who is  
BATNAMĪ बटनामी *s. f.* } of the same  
name as a husband's father, mother, brother, sister, or uncle; (spoken by wives, the mentioning of the name of an elder relative of a husband being forbidden among Hindus.)

BATOHLĪ बटोहली *s. f.* A bird resembling a *Bafer*, but smaller.

BATOLNĀ बडोलना *v. a.* To collect, gather together.

BATPAR बटपार *s. m.* A highway-man, a villain.

BATPARĪ बटपारी *s. f.* Highway robbery.

**BATRÍ** **ਬਾਤਰੀ** *s. f.* A single word, part of a word.

**BÁTSAH** **ਬਾਤਸਾਹ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Bádsháh*. See *Bádsáh*.

**BATT** **ਬਤ** *s. m.* Nausea, faintness; *c. w.* *áuní*; a term in the games *chaupar* and *chhikri*; *c. w. painá*;—*s. f.* Fraud, deception; a degree of moisture in the ground which makes it fit for the plough; *c. w. áuní* or *dení*; ability, art, skill; proper degree, right consistency (a term in cookery):—*is nún likhan dís batt* (or *vatt*) *changí áundí hai*. He writes well:—*hun batt* (or *vatt*) *sir dyá*. Now it is done, or brought to the right consistency; *i. q. Obatt*.

**BATT** **ਬਟ** *s. m.* A weight; sultriness; enmity, displeasure; twisting, a twist or wrinkle; a frown; a twisting of the bowels, pains in the bowels, gripes; not sufficiently soft (used of *dál* which remains hard from deficiency of water in which it has been soaked); *i. q. Batt*.

**BATTÁ** **ਬਟਾ** *s. m.* A weight, a stone; discount; revenge, defect:—*battá sattá*, *s. m.* Exchange in trade, exchanging one article for another; barter; *c. w. dená*, *laggná*, *láuná*; *i. q. Vattá*.

**BÁTTÁ** **ਬਾਟਾ** *s. m.* A large brass basin; the green fruit and blossoms of the *Karír* tree (*Acacia leucophlœa*); when half ripe, it is called *délá*, and used for pickles; when quite ripe and red, it is called *penjhú*.

**BATTAK** **ਬਤੱਕ** } *s. f.* A duck,  
**BATTAKH** **ਬਤੱਖ** } duckling; a goose.

**BATTAR** **ਬਤੱਰ** *s. f.* Moistening of land (by irrigation or rain) sufficiently to

make it fit for the plough; also applied to the proper season for ploughing land; *i. q. Vattar*.

**BATTARÍ** **ਬਤੱਰੀ** *a.* See *Battí*.

**BATTHAL** **ਬਠੱਲ** *s. m.* A large earthen basin.

**BATTHALÍ** **ਬਠੱਲੀ** *s. f.* A small earthen basin.

**BÁTHHU** **ਬਾਥੁ** *s. m.* A weed used for food when grain is scarce (*Chenopodium album et murale*;) the name of a creek near Kangra.

**BÁTTÍ** **ਬਾਟੀ** *s. f.* A kind of brass basin; extra rations to soldiers.

**BATTÍ** **ਬਤੀ** *s. m., a.* A lamp wick, thirty-two:—*battí dhárán*, *s. f.* Mother's milk, (which is supposed to flow in thirty-two streams):—*battí dhárán bakhshná*, *v. a. lit.* To pardon mother's milk, *i. e.* to renounce any claim to maternal sympathy, to ward off the judgment which the son must bring on himself by any dereliction of filial duty.

**BÁTTÍ** **ਬਟੀ** *s. f.* A five-seer weight; a small stone; a lamp wick; a pill; *i. q. Vattí*.

**BATTNÁ** **ਬਟੱਨਾ** *v. a.* To twist; to acquire, to gain, to make a profit;—*matthá battná*, *v. n.* To frown, to be displeased; *i. q. Vattná*.

**BATUÁ** **ਬਟੂਆ** *s. m.* A pocket, a silver bag of triangular form suspended in front of a bride's trousers; a bag, a purse.

**BATUA** **ਬਤੂਆ** *s. m.* The quantity of cotton taken up at one time to spin, (answering to the "distaff full," though much less in point of actual quantity); the cotton is made into such portions or *batúe* when carded; *i. q.* *Púni*.

**BÁTÚN** **ਬਾਤੂਨ** *s. m., f.*  
**BÁTUNAN** **ਬਾਤੂਨਣ** *s. f.*  
**BÁTUNGARÍ** **ਬਾਤੂਗੜੀ** *s. f.*  
**BÁTUNÍ** **ਬਾਤੂਨੀ** *s. f.*  
**BÁTUNÍÁ** **ਬਾਤੂਨੀਆ** *s. m.*

A great talker; an ostentatious person.

**BATWÁL** **ਬਤਵਾਲ** *s. m.* (K.) A village messenger and watchman.

**BATWANÍ** **ਬਟਵਾਣੀ** *s. f.* A clod used by Muhammadans after urinating to absorb the last few drops; *i. q.* *Vaṭwání*.

**BAUHAR** **ਬੋਹੜ** *ad.* Again.

**BAUHARNA** **ਬੋਹੜਣਾ** *v. n.* To come, to arrive, to come at a critical time to save one from an enemy, to relieve distress or affliction.

**BAUHKAR** **ਬੋਹਕਰ** *s. f.* A broom; *i. q.* *Bahárá*.

**BAUHLÍ** **ਬੋਹਲੀ** *s. f.* The milk of a cow, buffalo, or goat which has newly brought forth young. It is boiled and eaten with sugar.

**BAUL** **ਬੋਲ** *s. m.* Urine, (this term generally used by Muhammadans).

**BAULÍ** **ਬੋਲੀ** } *s. f.* A walled  
**BÁULÍ** **ਬਾਉਲੀ** } spring, (generally in  
**BÁURÍ** **ਬਾਉੜੀ** } the hills); a well  
 in which there are steps leading down to the water, (generally in the low country). In some *baulis* there are covered chambers where people rest and take refreshments during the heat of the day.

**BAUNÁ** **ਬੋਣਾ** *s. m.* A dwarf; *i. q.* *Vauṇá*.

**BAUN BAUN** **ਬੋਂਬੋਂ** *s. f.* An empty noise, a vain attempt, the disgrace consequent on a failure; *c. w.* *bajjní*:—*baun baun bajj gáí*. The thing was a failure; the affair has resulted in disgrace.

**BAUNCH** **ਬੋਂਚ** *s. m.* A thicket or impenetrable jungle.

**BAUNGÁ** **ਬੋਂਗਾ** *s. m.* } One who is  
**BAUNGÍ** **ਬੋਂਗੀ** *s. f.* } silly, but amiable; one who is not able to keep a secret; a talkative person.

**BAUR** **ਬੋਰ** *s. f.* A net or snare for catching deer.

**BAURÁ** **ਬੋਰਾ** *a.* Mad, insane.

**BAURAN** **ਬੋਰਾਂ** *s. f. pl.* A kind of noose or net for catching animals; *i. q.* *Bāṇwardān*.

**BAURÍA** **ਬੋਰੀਆ** *s. m.* A low caste of people notorious for theft. They generally use *Baur* for catching animals.

**BAWÁ** **ਬਵਾ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Vabá*. Epidemic, plague, pestilence; (*ironic*) title given to a mischievous woman; *c. w.* *painí*.

**BÁWÁ** **ਬਾਵਾ** *s. m.* A title given to the male descendants of the first three Gurus of the Sikhs; a *faqír* or *sádhú*; the head of an order of monks; a form of address used by beggars or *sádhús* towards the master of a house and the people generally; a term of respect equivalent to Sir; (European children are called *báwá log* by native servants.)

**BAWANJJÁ** **ਬਵੰਜੋ** *a.* Fifty-two.



BĀWARĀ ब़ावर *a.* Mad, insane, stupid ;  
*i. q.* *Baurā.*

BĀWARĀN ब़ावरान् *s. f.* Hair too  
 BĀWARĀN ब़ावरान् *short to be*  
 tied up into a knot ; *i. q.* *Bābarīyān.*

BAWĀSĪR ब़ावसीर *s. f.* Piles.

BAWATṬA ब़ावट्टा *s. m.* An armlet  
 with an amulet.

BAWESĪĀ ब़ावेसीआ *s. m.* One suffering  
 from piles ; *i. q.* *Mawesid.*

BAWESĪAN ब़ावेसीआन् *s. f. pl.* Piles ;  
*i. q.* *Mawesid.*

BAWĪ ब़ावी *s. f.* Feminine of *Bāwā.*

BAYĀ ब़या *s. m.* Sweetmeats present-  
 ed by every married Hindu woman to  
 her mother-in-law, or to any elderly mem-  
 ber of her family, on the day of *Karwā*  
*chauth* ; *i. q.* *Baid.*

BAYĀ ब़या *s. m.* Width, breadth.

BAYĀS ब़यास *s. m.* The name by  
 which Krishna Devipayana, the great  
 Sanskrit scholar, sage and author of  
 the Vedānta Darsana, the fountain of  
 Vedānt philosophy, is generally known.  
 It means the "divider," and as he is  
 reported to have first divided and arrang-  
 ed the Vedas, the name was given him,  
 and hence he is also sometimes called  
 Ved Bayas. He was called Devipayana  
 because he was born on an island. The  
 name of one of the five rivers of the Punjab ;  
 it is corrupted from the Sanskrit *Vipasa*,  
 to unbind. The story is that a sage,  
 tired of life, bound himself hand and  
 foot, and threw himself into its waters,  
 but the river unbound his cords, and  
 deposited him unhurt on the bank ;

diameter :—*bayāsardh*, *s. m.* The half  
 of a diameter ; *i. q.* *Vayās.*

BAYYĀ ब़या *s. m.* The weaver  
 BAYYARĀ ब़याज़ *bird (Ploceus*  
*bayd.)*

BE बे The second letter of the Persian

Alphabet ;—*inter.* O ! (spoken by women  
 in addressing children) ; *c. w.* *Ve* ;—*prep.*  
 Without, in want of :—*be akhtyār*, *a.*  
 Without self-possession, incompetent ;—  
*ad.* Involuntarily, naturally :—*be akht-*  
*yārī*, *s. f.* Want of self-possession or  
 authority :—*be akl*, *a.* Without sense,  
 without understanding, silly :—*be aklī*,  
*s. f.* Want of sense, foolishness, silliness :  
 —*be ant*, *a.* Endless, infinite (title of  
 God.) :—*be arām*, *a.* Restless, uneasy,  
 ill :—*be arāmī*, *s. f.* Restlessness, uneasi-  
 ness, disquiet, illness :—*be atbār*, *a.* Cor-  
 rupted from *be itbār*. Of no credit or  
 estimation, not trustworthy, incredible ;  
 faithless ; suspicious, incredulous :—*be*  
*atbārī*. Corruption of *be itbārī*, *a.* Want  
 of credit, discredit, untrustworthiness,  
 faithlessness :—*be bahār*, *be bahārī*, *be*  
*bahārī*, *a.* Out of season :—*be chain*, *a.*  
 Restless, uneasy, ill :—*be chainī*, *s. f.* Rest-  
 lessness, uneasiness, illness :—*be dakhī*,  
*a.* Dispossessed, ejected ;—*be dakhīī*,  
*s. f.* Want of possession, dispossession,  
 ejection :—*be dard*, *a.* Fearless, undaunt-  
 ed ; bold :—*be dardī*, *a.* Unfeeling, unsym-  
 pathising, merciless, pitiless :—*be dardī*,  
*s. f.* Want of feeling :—*be dareg*, *a.* Un-  
 merciful regardless, inconsiderate ;—*be*  
*daregī*, *s. f.* Mercilessness, want of feel-  
 ing, cruelty :—*be daul*, *a.* Ill-fashioned,  
 mis-shaped ; ugly :—*be daulī*, *s. f.* Ugli-  
 ness, clumsiness ; disorder :—*be dhark*, *a.*  
 Fearless, bold ;—*ad.* Fearlessly, boldly :  
 —*be dil*, *a.* Disheartened, dissatisfied,  
 displeased ;—*be dilī*, *s. f.* Dissatisfaction,  
 displeasure :—*be dīn*, *a.* Without re-  
 ligion, irreligious, faithless :—*be dīnī*,  
*s. f.* Faithlessness, irreligion :—*be dos*,  
*be dosī*, *be dosī*, *a.* Innocent, faultless :—  
*be faidā*, *a.* Unprofitable, useless, to no  
 purpose ;—*be fikar*, *a.* Free from care or  
 anxiety, contented :—*be fikrī*, *s. f.* Free-  
 dom from care or anxiety ; content-  
 ment :—*be gam*, *a.* Without anxiety,  
 careless, indifferent ;—*be gamī*, *s. f.*

Freedom from anxiety, carelessness, indifference;—*be gamrá*, *a.* Corrupted from *be gumráh*. Careless, fearless, unconcerned, thoughtless, indifferent;—*be gamráhi*, *s. f.* Corruption of *be gumráhi*. Fearlessness, thoughtlessness, indifference;—*be garj*, *a.* Disinterested, unselfish; indifferent:—*be garjī*, *s. f.* Disinterestedness, unselfishness; indifference;—*be gunáh*, *a.* Innocent, faultless, sinless:—*be gundhi*, *s. f.* Innocence—*be hayá*, *be hiáu*, *a.* Shameless, immodest:—*be hayái*, *be hajji*, *s. f.* Shamelessness, immodesty:—*be hisáb*, *a.* Quite out of the account, out of the question; impossible; innumerable:—*be hos*, *be hosh*, *a.* Senseless:—*be hoshi*, *s. f.* Senselessness:—*be ijjat*, *a.* Corruption of *be izat*. Disgraced:—*be ijjatī*, *s. f.* Corrupted from *be izatī*. Disgrace:—*be imán*, *a.* Without religion, infidel; without conscience, unprincipled, corrupt, faithless; false, treacherous; dishonest, fraudulent:—*be imáni* or *be imángi*, *s. f.* Irreligion, infidelity, dishonesty, breach of trust, unfair dealing; falseness, perfidiousness;—*be insáf*, *a.* Unjust:—*be insáfī*, *s. f.* Injustice;—*be jār*, *a.* Distressed, sick:—*be kal*, *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vayákal*. Restless, uneasy, seriously ill:—*be kalī*, *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Vayákalī*. Restlessness, uneasiness, agitation:—*be kár*, *a.* Worthless, without work or employment; idle, doing nothing:—*be kárá*, *s. f.* The state of being unemployed:—*be kárā*, *a.* See *be chain* or *be arám*:—*be kárā*, *s. f.* See *be arāmi* or *be chainī*:—*be khabar*, *a.* Without knowledge (of), uninformed; without intelligence, ignorant, stupid:—*be khabri*, *s. f.* Ignorance, stupidity—*be khud*, *a.* Out of one's mind through sickness, in a fit:—*be lagám*, *a.* Unbridled; licentious:—*be laháj*, *a.* Shameless, disrespectful:—*be lahájī*, *s. f.* Immodesty, disrespect:—*be lajj*, *a.* Shameless:—*be mukh*, *a.* Inattentive, indiscreet, impertinent; indifferent to the Guru's advice:—*be mutáj*, or *be mutháj*, *a.* Free from want, free from care; having abundance; independent:—*be mutájī*, or *be muthájī*, *s. f.* Freedom from want or care, independence; a forked stick on which Sikhs spread the cloth through which they strain *Bhang*:—*be nasib*, *a.* Unfortunate:—*be nasibī*, *s. f.* Misfortune, ill-fate:—*be olád*, *be oláda*, *a.* Having no

issue, childless:—*be pardgi*, *s. f.* Openness, immodesty:—*be rahm*, *a.* Merciless, *s. f.* Mercilessness:—*be riá* or *be rayá*, *a.* Cruel:—*be rahmī*, *a.* Unprejudiced, sincere, without hypocrisy:—*be sabrá*, *a.* Impatient:—*be sabri*, *a.* Impatience:—*be sahúr*, *a.* Foolish, wanting in common sense, without understanding:—*be sahúri*, *s. f.* Wanting common sense, stupidity, folly:—*be samjh*, *a.* Without understanding, foolish, silly:—*be samjhī*, *s. f.* Want of understanding, stupidity, folly:—*be sarm*, *be sharm*, *a.* Immodest, shameless:—*be sarmī*, *be sharmī*, *s. f.* Immodesty, shamelessness:—*be sawád*, *be sawáda*, *be sawáda*, *a.* Tasteless, insipid, without relish:—*be sawáda*, *s. f.* Exchange of angry words, quarrel:—*be shamár*, *a.* Numberless, numerous:—*be surdh*, *be surt*, *a.* Out of one's senses, out of one's mind through sickness, senseless; foolish, wanting in understanding:—*be surá*, *a.* Having a bad voice (in music); ugly:—*be táb*, *a.* Fainted, agitated; Restless; impatient; ill:—*be tábi*, *s. f.* Faintless; restlessness; impatience:—*be taras*, *a.* See *be rahm*:—*be tarai*, *s. f.* See *be rahmī*:—*be taur*, *be taurá*, *a.* Badly formed:—*be wakúf*, *a.* Foolish, stupid, silly:—*be wakúfī*, *s. f.* Foolishness, stupidity:—*be was*, *be wash*, *a.* Without power or authority, weak; unresisting:—*be wasi*, *a.* Helplessness.

**BE-BE बेबे** *s. f.* Lady (used especially in addressing a sister, mother, mother-in-law, or any elderly woman, as a term of endearment or respect.)

**BECHNÁ बेचन** *v. a.* To sell, dispose of, transfer.

**BED बेद** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Veda*. The scriptures of the Hindus; divine knowledge. There are four *Bedas*, *i. e.* Rig or Rek, Yájur or Yájush, Sámá, Atharvá; cane, willow (*Salix elegans*; *fragilis* and *vimanilis*):—*bed musk* or *mushk*, *s. m.* Musk willow, (*Salix caprea*) celebrated for its fragrance. It is used medicinally as a *sharbat*; *i. q.* *Ved*.

**BEDAN बेदन** *s. f.* Pain, ache, affliction, trouble.

**BEDAN बेदन्** *s. f.* A woman of the *Bedi* caste.

**BEDANT बेदन्त** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vedānt*. The substance of *Vedas*; name of a particular Hindu system of philosophy and theology.

**BEDĀNTĪ बेदन्ती** *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Vedānti*. One who is conversant with the *Bedānt* system, a follower of the *Vedānta* philosophy.

**BEDHĀ बेध** *s. m.* Vermin that infest cattle, horses, *i. e.* ticks and lice, also the nit of a louse.

**BEDHNĀ बेधना** *s. f.* See *Bedan*.

**BEDĪ बेदी** *s. f.* A division of the *Khatris* caste, *i. e.* that to which Guru Nanak belonged; a man of that caste, a male descendant of Guru Nanak;—*s. f.* A wooden canopy or pavilion underneath which Hindu marriages are performed; a place prepared for putting on the sacred thread (*Jamā*); an altar; *i. q.* *Vedī*.

**BEG बेग** *s. m.* A *Mughal* title, corresponding with that of *Khan* among the *Pāthāns*; haste, rapidity;—*ad.* With haste, quickly, soon;—*beg vickck dūnd*, *v. a.* To be in heat (cattle.)

**BEGAM बेगम** *s. f.* A queen, a lady; a title of *Mughal* ladies.

**BEGAMĪ बेगमी** *a.* Of, or relating to a *Begam*;—*s. f.* A superior kind of rice.

**BEGANĀ बेगाना** *a.* Not related, foreign, strange, alien, unknown; not one's own: another's (*pardyā*);—*s. m.* A stranger, foreigner.

**BEGĀR बेगार** *s. f.* Forced labour, forc-

ing men, carriages, and beasts of burden into service;—*begār dānd*, *v. n.* To work carelessly; *i. q.* *Bagār*.

**BEGĀRĪ बेगारी** *s. f.* One who works under compulsion (whether paid or not,) a person forced to work (with or without pay).

**BEH बेह** *s. m.* A hole, a perforation;—*s. f.* Poison, (mineral, vegetable or animal);—*s. m.* (*M.*) Seed; *i. q.* *Veh*.

**BEHĀ बेहा** *a.* Stale, not fresh:—*behā tabehā*, *a.* Stale, three days' stale;—*s. f.* Food lying stale for three days.

**BEHAJJĪ बेहजी** *s. f.* Disgrace; damage, injury, insipidity; lacking relish, want of shame.

**BEHAN बेहन** *s. m.* Coriander seed.

**BEHĀN बेहान** *s. f.* A filly from six months to two years' old.

**BEHĪ बेही** *s. f.* The sweetmeats placed before a wedding party at the bride's house after the marriage ceremony, generally after noon for two days continuously; *i. q.* *Mīṭhā bhāt*;—*a.* Stale;—*behī tabehī*, *s. f. a.* Food stale for three days; stale food; not fresh:—*behī-jānd*, *v. n.* (*K.*) To sit down.

**BEHRĀ बेहरा** *s. m.* A yard, a court; a compound; *i. q.* *Vehṛā*.

**BEHT बेहत्** *s. m.* (*K.*) A plank.

**BEIL बेयिल** *s. m.* A second ploughing; *i. q.* *Dohar*.

**BEIN बेयि** *s. m.* An irregular stream with a clay bottom, having the appearance of a canal.

**BEJHAR** **वेज्र** *s. f.* Several kinds of grain mixed together; *i. q.* *Gojar* or *Gojrá*.

**BEJJÁ** **बेज्जा** *s. m.* False pretensions:—  
*bejjá márná, v. n.* To make false pretensions, to play tricks.

**BEKAL** **बेकल** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vayákal*. Restless, uneasy, agitated, out of order.

**BEKALÍ** **बेकली** *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Vayákalí*. Restlessness, uneasiness, agitation.

**BEKÚ** **बेकु** *s. m.* (*K.*) A kind of grass.

**BEL** **बेल** *s. f.* A vine, a creeping plant; tendrils and leaves worked on clothes, shoes, embroidery, flower tissue; tape, barbs; length (of a lion, dog, horse, bullock); money given to dancing girls, players, barbers, and others, at weddings and feasts; descendants, offspring; a team of two or more pairs of oxen:—  
*bel búttá, s. m.* Shrubs and creepers; flowers (on clothes), leaves and tendrils worked on wood, any flowered border:—  
*beldár, a.* Leaves and tendrils on cloth, woodwork; long, of good length (a cow, horse):—*bel vadhná, v. n.* To bear fruit, to have offspring, to maintain the line;—(*M.*) A dangerous disease in camels, few escape from it. It may occur at any time, and is said to be caused by the animal not getting the condiments it requires. Swelling of the rectum and of the whole body up to the hump is the most conspicuous symptom; a second ploughing; *i. q.* *Vel*.

**BELÁ** **बेला** *s. m.* Time, an interval, occasion; leisure; *i. q.* *Velá*.

**BELAN** **बेलन** *s. f.* The roller of a sugar mill, or a cotton cleaner or gin; the axis of a Persian wheel; a cylinder of wood,

metal or stone; a roller, a rolling pin; *i. q.* *Velan*.

**BELCHI** **बेलची** *s. f.* A goat or sheep skin colored light green.

**BELDÁR** **बेलदर** *s. m.* One who works in mortar, &c., with a hoe or a spade; a labourer whose work is to dig or delve.

**BELÍ** **बेली** *s. m.* A friend, companion; co-worker; lover;—(*M.*) An agriculturist, a labourer; a term of endearment among the Zamindars; a protector; a servant;—*iho hál mivhál dá, tá Allah belí máí dá*. If this is the state of the herdsman, God alone can protect the cattle:—*dám ná belí, king ná hathidr*. A *mirás* does not make a good servant, nor a fiddle-bow a good weapon.—*Prov.*

**BELLÁ** **बेल्ला** *s. m.* Wilderness, a place abounding in grass or reeds, as on the margin of a river, a marsh or moor; a second or third pair of oxen in a team.

**BELNÁ** **बेलना** *s. m.* A sugar mill; a machine for seeding cotton; a rolling pin; a small roller for rolling flour into a cake (*rotá*); the stick (also called *dhorni*) with which the hand of a bridegroom is struck as a part of a marriage ceremony;—*v. a.* To press (sugarcane); to seed cotton; to roll (dough); to mash (*dál*); to strike the bridegroom's hand; *i. q.* *Velná*.

**BELNI** **बेलनी** *s. f.* A machine for seeding cotton, a small rolling pin;—*v. a.* To seed (cotton), to roll (dough.)

**BELRÁ** **बेलरा** *s. m.* See *Berard*.

**BELÚÁ** **बेलुआ** *s. m.* A small cup (made of brass or copper.)

**BENANTÍ** **बेन्ती** *s. f.* Supplication, offering to a deity, entreaty, prayer; request; *i. q.* *Bentí*.

*Karo benantí sun mere mítá,  
Sant tahl kí belá;  
Ihán khát chalo Hari láhá,  
Age bishan suhelá.*

Offer prayers (to God), listen to me my friend, this is the time for serving the holy men; if you earn in this world to take with you the favour of God as profit, the Supreme Being will protect (save) you in the next.

**BENAWÁ ਬੇਨਵਾ** *a.* Indifferent to the world (*faqír*), having no worldly cares or anxieties; dead to the world; a sect of *faqírs*.

**BENDHWÁ ਬੇਂਧਵਾ** *s. m.* Defect or disorder in a mother's milk, causing sickness in the child; *c. w. laggná*.

**BENDHWAR ਬੇਂਧਵਾਰ** *a.* Deeply involved, in embarrassed circumstances, heavily in debt.

**BENTY ਬੇਟਤੀ** *s. f.* See *Benantí*.

**BER ਬੇਰ** *s. m.* A plum, the jujube (*Zizyphus, jujuba*), the name of a fruit and of the tree on which it grows;—*s. f.* Time by time, often.

**BER ਬੇੜ** *s. m.* A coarse rope, made of grass, straw:—*ber baṭná, s. m.* The wooden instrument used in making grass or hemp ropes; *c. w. baṭná*.

**BERA ਬੇਰਾ** *s. m.* Roasted meat, a roast.

**BERÁ ਬੇਰਾ** *s. m.* A large boat, a raft, a float, a fleet; an army, a troop, militia:—*berá ḍob baṭhná* or *ḍubb jáná, dubbná* or *gark jáná*, or *honá, ruṭhná, v. n.* To sink (a boat); to lose all (in one's possession); to die (a son or other near relative):—*berá ḍolná, v. n.* The rolling of a boat; impending ruin;—*berá pár honá* or *laggná, v. n.* To be free from troubles, to succeed, to gain one's ends:—*berá pár karná* or *láuná, v. a.* To ferry over a raft or boat; to overcome difficulties; to help one through some transaction:—*sapáht-yán dá berá, s. m.* A regiment or body of soldiers; *c. w. páuná*.

**BERARÁ ਬੇਰੜਾ** *s. m.* Wheat and *chaná* (gram) mixed or grown together; (*met.*) a person having parents of different castes; *i. q. Belrá*.

**BERARÍ ਬੇਰੜੀ** *s. f.* Wheat and *chaná* (gram) mixed together; property, possession, stock, principal:—*berarí bik* or *vik jáná, v. n.* The sale of all a man possesses, *i. e.* to become bankrupt, to lose every thing.

**BERHÁ ਬੇਹਾ** *s. m.* A yard, a court; *i. q. Verhá*.

**BERHMÍ ਬੇਹਮੀ** *s. f.* Having two layers (as bread), with *dál* between:—*berhmí roṭí, s. f.* A cake made in two layers, with *dál* between the layers.

**BERÍ ਬੇਰੀ** *s. f.* The *ber* tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*); a time, delay; a division of the *Khatrí* caste;—*s. m.* A man belonging to that caste.

**BERÍ ਬੇੜੀ** *s. f.* A boat, a fetter; (for reference of these meanings see *Berdá*); (*pl. beriyán*) irons fastened to the legs of prisoners; restraint; (*met.*) nuptials, wedlock:—*berí painá, v. a.* To be put in irons, to be imprisoned; (*met.*) to be tied in the bonds of wedlock:—*berí páuná, v. a.* To cause to be put in chains:—*berí kaṭná* or *vaddhná, v. n.* To be taken off (one's chains); to be freed, discharged, released; to be freed from any restraint or obstruction; *c. w. páuná*.

**BERWÁ ਬੇਰਵਾ** *s. m.* Distinction, doubt, separation, difference; *i. q. Verwá*.

**BESAN ਬੇਸਣ** *s. m.* The meal or flour of *chaná* (gram); *i. q. Vesan*.

**BESANÍ ਬੇਸਣੀ** *a.* Made of the meal or flour of *chaná* and wheat:—*besaní roṭí, s. f.* Bread made of *besan* and wheat meal.

**BESAR ਬੇਸਰ** *s. m.* A nose-ring.

BESKÍ **बेसकी** *s. f. (K.)* Watching harvested grain till it is divided between the proprietor and tenant.

BESKÚ **बेसकु** *s. m. (K.)* The watchman of harvested grain.

BESLÁ **बेसला** *a.* Careless, indifferent, negligent, without concern; *i. q. Veslá.*

BESNÁ **बेसना** *v. n. (K.)* To sit.

BESRÁ **बेसरा** *s. m.* The name of a bird of the hawk kind.

BESWÁ **बेसवा** } *s. f.* A prostitute, har-  
BESWÁN **बेसवान** } lot, whore; a woman  
of doubtful character.

BET **बेउ** *s. m.* A ratan, cane; the cut of clothes, cutting out clothes.

BET **बेट** *s. m.* Low, alluvial lands, or islands in the bed of rivers.

BETÁ **बेटा** *s. m.* A son; boy, child; a form of address used by *faqirs* towards their disciples and others:—*betá bandúná*, *v. a.* To adopt a son.

BETAL **बेताल** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vetál*. A demon, an evil spirit;—*a.* Out of tune.

BETÍ **बेटी** *s. f.* A daughter; a girl.

BEUNT **बेउंट** } *s. f.* Shape, the cut  
BEUNT **बेउंट** } and fashion of clothes,  
cutting out clothes; *i. q. Veunt.*

BEUNTANÁ **बेउन्तना** *v. a.* To cut out clothes; *i. q. Veuntaná.*

BEUNTAUNÁ **बेउन्ताउना** *v. a.* To cause clothes to be cut; *i. q. Veuntáuná.*

BEUR **बेउर** } *s. m.* A woman's bo-  
BEWAR **बेवर** } dice.

BEURÁ **बेउरा** *s. m.* See *Bervá*

BEWÁ **बेवा** *s. f., a.* Widow; wandering about, going astray (in latter case used for cattle); *c. w. honá.*

BEWE **बेवे** *s. f.* See *Bebe..*

BHÁ **भा** *s. m.* Rate, price, price current, market price; profit, advantage:—*bhá charháná* or *vaddháná*, *v. n.* To rise in price, to be at a premium:—*bhá chukáná*, *v. a.* To fix a price, rate:—*bhá ghaíná*, *v. n.* A fall in the market rate;—Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Bharatá*. Brother; friend; a familiar form of address as friend, my friend, my dear;—(*M.*) A share; fire:—*bhá dīdh bhá*. (*lit.* a share and a share and a half). A mode of dividing the produce between landlord and tenant, by which the former gets two fifths and the latter three fifths. This mode of division is also called *panjádá* or *panjduarjji*.

BHABAK **बुधक** *s. f.* A sudden stench, or a bad smell; a sudden burst of flame; madness; fierceness, heat;—*a.* Enkindled; mad, having hydrophobia; *c. w. jáná*, *paíná*, *uñháná*.

BHABAKNÁ **बुधकना** *v. n.* To be teased, to be provoked; to rush suddenly upon one; to roar, to thunder; to turn red with anger; to burst into flame, to blaze up suddenly; commonly used in the principal form with *paíná*, as *uh kuttá mainún bhabak ke paíná*. The dog barked and rushed at me.

BHABBAR **बुधर** } *a.* Suffering  
BHABBARÁ **बुधरा** } from goitre;  
swollen (the stomach); fat.

BHABBI **बुधबी** } *s. f.* A brother's  
BHÁBBO **बुधबे** } wife; a mother.

(generally used in towns, where grandsons called the grandmother as mother and the mother as *Bhábbi*).

**BHABKÁ ਭਬਕਾ** *s. m.* A small drinking vessel made of *Bhart* (an alloy of brass); a large copper *suráhi* or *gágar* (country still) used to distil liquor or spirits.

**BHABKÁUNÁ ਭਬਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to bark; to tease, to provoke.

**BHABKÍ ਭਬਕੀ** *s. f.* Rushing with fury; threat, menace, intimidation:—*giddar bhabkí, s. f.* The snarling of a jackal, bullying; a timid person's threat; also feminine of *Bhabká*.

**BHABRÁ ਭਾਬਰਾ** *s. m.* A caste of the *Jainí* persuasion (chiefly employed in traffic), a man of that caste.

**BHÁBRÍ ਭਾਬਰੀ** *s. f.* A woman of the *Bhábrá* caste; object, purpose, negotiation or demand; *c. w. bhální*.

**BHABÚKA ਭਬੁਕਾ** *s. m.* A flame, a blaze;—*a.* Beautiful; real; *c. w. honá*.

**BHABÚT ਭਬੁਤ** *s. f.* Ashes from a shrine with which Hindu worshippers smear their foreheads; ashes which Hindu devotees rub on their bodies; *c. w. lagáuná, malná*.

**BHABÚTÍ ਭਬੁਤੀ** *s. f.* The ashes or remains of a dead body after cremation; wealth, riches, prosperity.

**BHABÚTÍA ਭਬੁਤੀਆ** *s. m.* A *faqír* who besmears himself with ashes.

**BHACHCHHNA ਭਛਣਾ** *v. a.* To devour, to eat greedily; *i. q. Bhakkhá*.

**BHADD ਭਦੱ** *s. m.* A crack, a crevice, (also see *Bhaddan*.)

**BHADDÁ ਭਦੱ** *a.* Clumsy, uncouth,

awkward, not nicely made; foolish, ignorant; simple.

**BHADDAN ਭਦੱਣ** *s. m.* Shaving of the head at the death of one's relative (a Hindu custom), of a child at a certain age considered as a necessary Hindu religious ceremony; *met.* the being stripped of everything, bankruptcy; *c. w. karvúná*.

**BHADDAR ਭਦੱਰ** *a.* Good, fine:—*bhaddar kálí, s. f.* An epithet of the goddess *Durgá*.

**BHADDU ਭਦੁੱ** *s. m.* See *Bhaddan*.

**BHADDÚ ਭਦੁੱ** *s. m.* (K.) A brass cooking pot.

**BHADKAL ਭਦਕਲ** *s. m.* A wild plant, sometimes used medicinally. (*Salix*.)

**BHÁDON ਭਾਦੋਂ** *s. m.* The fifth month in the Hindu solar year (from the middle of August to the middle of September.)

**BHADRAKÁ ਭਦਰਕਾ** *s. m.* }  
**BHADRAKÁRÍ ਭਦਰਕਾਰੀ** *s. f.* }

Advantage, gain, profit, benefit (spoken ordinarily of persons and in the negative sense):—*is te kí bhadraká honá hai?* What good can be expected from him?

**BHÁDRON ਭਾਦਰੋਂ** *s. m.* See *Bhádron*.

**BHADÚRÁ ਭਫੁਰਾ** *s. m.* (M.) A lamb, (diminutive of *Bhed*, a sheep):—*bhed dá bhadúrá, taká púre dá púrá*.—Prov. Buy a lamb and you will get your money back in full.

**BHAG ਭਗ** *s. f.* *Pudendum muliebre*.

**BHÁG ਭਾਗ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Bhāgu*. Fate, fortune, lot, destiny; portion:—*bhág bhārí, a., s. f.* Fortunate, prosperous; also a woman's name; (*Ironie*) unfortunate, unlucky:—*bhág hín, a.* Destitute of good fortune,

unfortunate :—*bhág lagdúnd*, *v. n.* To allot, to apportion :—*bhág lagná*, *v. n.* To become fortunate ; to have children :—*bhágwán*, *a.* Fortunate, lucky, prosperous ; munificent, charitable, kind :—*bhágwánt*, *s. f.* Good fortune, good luck, prosperity :—*bhágwant*, *bhágwanti*, *s. f.* A fortunate woman.

**BHAGÁ** **ਭਾਗਾ** *a. (M.)* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Abhágá*. Unlucky, bad. The omission of the negative in Multání is curious, for in the cognate dialects the adjective of the same form as *bhágá* means fortunate, good :—*bhágá kuttá sáin punwáde*. It is an unlucky dog that causes its master to be abused :—*bhágá chhohar*, *s. m.* A bad boy :—*bhágá bhágá*, *s. m.* Flight.

**BHAGAL** **ਭਗਲ** *s. m.* Trading without capital, bankruptcy.

**BHAGALÍ** **ਭਗਲੀ** } *a.* Bankrupt,  
**BHAGALÍÁ** **ਭਗਲੀਆ** } unreliable (in trade) ; an extravagant speculator.

**BHÁGAN** **ਭਾਗਣ** *a., s. f.* Having a part, thrifty ; prosperous ;—*s. f.* A female partner, a fortunate woman ; a woman's proper name.

**BHAGANDAR** **ਭਗੰਦਰ** *s. m.* A boil in about the anus ; a fistula in ano.

**BHAGÁR** **ਭਗਾਰ** *s. m.* See *Baghár*.

**BHÁGAR** **ਭਾਗਰ** *s. m.* A sub-division of Rajputs.

**BHAGÁRÁ** **ਭਾਗੜਾ** *s. f.* Earth brought from the shrine of *Nagáhd*.

**BHAGAT** **ਭਗਤ** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**BHAGTU** **ਭਗਤੁ** } from the Sanskrit word *Bhakt*. A worshipper, a devotee ; a religious man ; a pious, holy man :—*bhagat kánd*, *s. m.* The part of religious books which relates to worship :—

*bhagat vachchhal*, *a.* Kind to devotees or worshippers (an epithet of God).

**BHAGAUṚÁ** **ਭਗੌੜਾ** *s. m.* } One  
**BHAGAUṚAN** **ਭਗੌੜਨ** *s. f.* } who  
**BHAGAUṚÍ** **ਭਗੌੜੀ** *s. f.* } has

fled from battle, a fugitive, given to speaking at random, saying one thing to one, and another thing to another ; unworthy of credence ; a random speaker ; a coward.

**BHAGAUTÁ** **ਭਗੌਤਾ** *s. m.* A sword.

**BHAGAUTÍ** **ਭਗੌਤੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Bhagvatí*. The chief goddess ; a sword.

**BHAGEL** **ਭਗੇਲ** *a.* Cowardly, fearful, disposed to run away, (in battle), one that has run away.

**BHAGGAL** **ਭਗੱਲ** *a.* Beaten (quail) ; *s. m.* A coarse black blanket (commonly spoken of an old and torn one) ; the principal sum, (*múl*.)

**BHAGGU** **ਭਗੁੱ** *s. m.* A name of a sub-division of Jats.

**BHÁGÍ** **ਭਾਗੀ** *s. m.* Having a share ; sharing ; a fortunate, prosperous person ; a partner, a partaker.

**BHAGONÁ** **ਭਗੋਣਾ** *v. a.* To wet, to soak.

**BHAGTAN** **ਭਗਤਣ** *s. f.* A female worshipper or devotee.

**BHAGTÁÍ** **ਭਗਤਾਈ** } *s. f.* Worship,  
**BHAGTÍ** **ਭਗਤੀ** } devotion ; sanctity.

**BHAGTÍÁ** **ਭਗਤੀਆ** *s. m.* A musician who accompanies dancing boys.

**BHAGÚṚA** **ਭਗੁੜਾ** } *s. m.* A cradle ; the  
**BHAGÚṚÍ** **ਭਗੁੜੀ** } seat in a swing ;  
*i. q.* *Bhāggúṛá*.



BHAGWÁ ਭਗਵਾ } a. Salmon-coloured.  
BHAGWÁN ਭਗਵਾਨ } reddish-yellow,

ochre coloured, coloured with *gerú* (a red earth) or *majíth* (*maddar Rubia munjista*) (*faqirs'* clothes):—*bhagwá kaprá* or *tákí*, *s. m.*, *f.* *Faqirs'* cloth, *i. e.* Religious devotees (wear salmon coloured clothes.)

BHAGWÁN ਭਗਵਾਨ *s. m.* (S.) The Supreme Being, Almighty God.

BHÁGWAT ਭਗਵਤ *s. m.* The name of one of the most celebrated of the 18 *Puránas*.

BHAGWAT ਭਗਵਤ } *s. m.* The  
BHAGWANT ਭਗਵੰਤ } Supreme Being,  
Almighty God:—*Bhagwat gítá*, *s. m.* Name of a philosophical and religious poem (a portion of the *Mahabharata*) held in the highest esteem by the *Veshnavas*; the book used in Hindu worship.

BHÁH ਭਾਹ *s. f.* Fire; ardent love; splendour, elegance, brilliancy; *c. w.* *lagní*, *lagání*.

BHAHÁRÁ ਭਹਾਰਾ *s. m.* } A little earth-  
BHAHÁRÍ ਭਹਾਰੀ *s. f.* } en furnace of  
goldsmiths where fire is kept for melting metals; *i. q.* *Pahará*.

BHAHAURÁ ਭਹੌੜਾ *s. m.* } A wooden  
BHAHAURÍ ਭਹੌੜੀ *s. f.* } scraper (for  
throwing away horse's dung.)

BHÁHI ਭਾਹਿ } *s. f.* A slight appearance,  
BHAHI ਭਹਿ } a slight tinge. (of any  
colour.)

BHAHORÁ ਭਹੌੜਾ *s. m.* A Hindu ceremony performed after the 7th month of the first pregnancy; *c. w.* *chaphná*; *i. q.* *Rít*.

BHAI ਭੈ *s. f.* Fear, dread, alarm, terror:  
—*bhaimán*, *a.* Fearful, tiresome, afraid, alarmed; having the fear of God.

BHÁÍ ਭਾਈ *s. m.* A brother; a cousin, a kinsman; a friend; a term applied by women, by way of respect, to their father-in-laws, husbands' elder brothers, and other male relatives; a man famous for piety. This term is generally applied to every Sikh, and especially to the priests and *Mahants* of Sikh Temples and *Dharm-sálas*; a Gurmukhí teacher:—*bhái band*, *s. m.* People of the same caste, blood relations, kinsmen:—*bhái bādi*, *s. f.* Relationship, brotherhood, fraternity:—*bhái chára*, *s. m.* Tribesmen, men of the same caste; brotherhood, friendship:—*bhái wál*, *s. m.* A partner, co-sharer:—*bhái wálí*, *s. f.* Partnership.

BHÁÍ ਭਾਈ *Inter.* I say! adverbial adjunct diminutive of *Bhái*, used for Sir, or brother, as *ná bhai*, no sir, no brother.

BHAÍÁ ਭਾਈਆ *s. m.* A title of honor given to *Purbtás*; also *voc.* of *Bhái*, O brother!

BHAÍÁ ਭਾਈਆ *s. m.* The term applied by younger brothers and sons, by way of respect, to their elder brothers and fathers, and also to elder relations, and friends.

BHAÍJAL ਭੈਜਲ *s. m.* Great fear, imminent danger, peril; distress; *i. q.* *Bhaujal*.

BHAIN ਭੈਣ *s. f.* A sister:—*bháin*, *bhará*, *s. f.*, *m.* Brother and sister.

BHAIN ਭੈਂ *s. f.* Bleating of a sheep; defeat, discomfiture; loss:—*bhain bhain karná*, *v. n.* To bleat, to be docile, to be obedient, to be submissive:—*bhain kar jáná*, *v. n.* To acknowledge defeat; to submit to losses.

BHAINGGÁ ਭੈਂਗਾ } *a.* Cross-eyed,  
BHAINGGÍ ਭੈਂਗੀ } squint-eyed,  
squinting.

BHAINŚ **ਭੈਂਸ** *s. f.* }  
 BHAINŚĀ **ਭੈਂਸਾ** *s. m.* } A buffalo.

BHAINŚĀ GUGGAL **ਭੈਂਸੀਆਗੁਗੱਲ**  
*s. m.* The name by which a superior kind of *guggal* (*Bdellium*) is distinguished; a fragrant gum resin, the product of *Balsamodendron Roxburghi* and several species of *amyris*.

BHAIR **ਭੈੜ** *s. f.* A bad habit:—*bhair múnh*, *bhair múnhá*, *a.* Ugly face.

BHAIRĀ **ਭੈੜਾ** } *a.* Bad, evil, wretched;  
 BHAIRĪ **ਭੈੜੀ** } simple:—*bhairē kamān*  
*dá bhairā phal.* The fruit of evil deeds is evil.—Prov.

BHAIRAVI **ਭੈਰਵੀ** *s. f.* A *rāgnī* (song) sung in the morning.

BHAIRĀ **ਭੈਰਿਆ** } *intj.* O bad per-  
 BHAIRĪE **ਭੈਰੀਏ** } son! O simpleton!

BHAIRO **ਭੈਰੋ** } *s. m.* The name of  
 BHAIRON **ਭੈਰੋਂ** } a Hindu god, one of the incarnations of Shiva:—*Bhairon Rāg*, *s. m.* The name of a song.

BHAIWALĀPĀ **ਭੈਵਲਾਪਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) Partnership (especially in land):—*bhaiwalāpā chūne pulā*. Partnership is hair pulling:—Prov. alluding to the frequent quarrels amongst partners.

BHĀIYĀ **ਭਾਈਆ** *s. m.* See *Bhāid*.

BHĀIYAN **ਭਾਈਯਣ** *s. m.* A title of *Púrbiā* men.

BHAIYĀNAK **ਭੈਯਾਨਕ** *a.* Frightful, alarming, dreadful, awful, terrible, formidable, horrible.

BHĀJ **ਭਾਜ** } *s. f.* Flight (of an  
 BHĀJAR **ਭਾਜੜ** } army); flight of in-

habitants when war is at hand; property carried away through fright:—*s. m.* (*M.*) A threshing floor.

BHAJAN **ਭਜਨ** *s. m.* Devotion, worship; a hymn, a psalm; *c. w.* *karnā*.

BHAJĀUNĀ **ਭਜਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to run away; to drive away; to cause to be worshipped.

BHAJJĪ **ਭਾਜੀ** *s. f.* A present of fruit and sweetmeats, sent by the parents of a bride or bridegroom to their friends and relations when inviting them to the wedding; a mode of preparing vegetables.

BHAJJ-JĀNA **ਭਜੋ ਜਾਣਾ** } *v. n.* To  
 BHAJJNĀ **ਭਜੋਨਾ** } break; to lose; to flee, to escape.

BHAJNĀ **ਭਜਨਾ** *v. a.* To worship, to adorn.

BHAJNĪK **ਭਜਨੀਕ** *s. m.* A worshipper.

BHĀJWAR **ਭਾਜਵਰ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A threshing floor.

BHAJWĀUNĀ **ਭਜਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be worshipped; to cause to be sent, to send, to despatch.

BHAKANDAR **ਭਕੰਦਰ** *s. m.* See *Bhagandar*.

BHAKAR-BHAKAR-KHĀNĀ **ਭਕਰ ਭਕਰ ਖਾਣਾ** *v. a.* To devour whatever comes to hand, to eat greedily.

BHAKH **ਭਖ** *s. f.* Heat produced by fever, slight fever:—*bhakh-bhakh karnā*, *v. n.* To shine, to glitter (spoken of bright weapons; also of a handsome man.)

BHÁKHÁ ਭਾਖਾ } *s. f.* Speech,  
BHÁKHIÁ ਭਾਖਿਆ } form of

speech, a dialect or language; the Hindi language; chattering of birds.

BHAKHÁUNÁ ਭਖਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To kindle; to provoke, to put in a rage.

BHAKHLÁUNÁ ਭਖਲਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To be heated (the body as in fever); to speak incoherently (in sickness or sleep.)

BHAKHNÁ ਭਖਨਾ *v. n.* To be heated to a high degree; to be inflamed; to be enraged.

BHÁKHNA ਭਾਖਨਾ *v. n.* To speak to.

BHAKKH ਭਖੱ *s. m.* A slight heat of the body, (as on the approach of fever, or when the fever has nearly subsided):—*bhakkh launá*, or *launé*. The glow over a heated surface, the appearance of a heated sandy plain from a distance; a form of mirage; whim, fancy:—*oh piyá bhakkhán chhāṅṅṅ dá hai*. He talks all sorts of nonsense.

BHAKKHNA ਭਖੱਣਾ *v. a.* To devour:—*havá bhakkhṇá*; *v. a.* To take air; *i. q.* *Bhachchhṇá*.

BHAKKHRÁ ਭਖੱੜਾ } *s. m.* A thorny  
BHAKKRÁ ਭਖੱੜਾ } medicinal plant  
(*Tribulus alatus*); it is also used by the poor as food, (especially in famine)

BHAKRAIN ਭਕਰੈਨ *s. m.* (*M.*) A mallet for breaking lumps of earth.

BHAKRÍ ਭਕੜੀ *s. f.* (*M.*) A disease in plants. It attacks barley in August and the beginning of September. It is attributed to excessive dryness; according to some a sort of spider does the mischief; a

web, like that of a spider, forms across the top of the plant, and prevents the ears from forming.

BHAKRU'L ਭਕਰੂਲ *a.* Filled with dust, covered with dust.

BHAKRULNA ਭਕਰੂਲਨਾ *v. a.* To fill with dust, to cover with dust.

BHAKÚA ਭਕੂਆ *a.* Foolish.

BHAL ਭਲ *s. f.* Doubt, suspicion; swelling (especially of the legs.)

BHÁL ਭਾਲ *s. f.* Search, inquiry; investigation.

BHÁLA ਭਾਲਾ *s. m.* Spear, a lance.

BHALA ਭਲਾ } *a.* Good, excellent; well;  
BHALE ਭਲੇ } —*ad.* Well;—*s. m.* Ad-

vantage, benefit, profit:—*bhalá chāṅṅṅá*, *a.* Excellent, virtuous; good; healthy, well:—*bhalá mánas*, *s. m.* A polite person; a gentleman; a respectable man, a guileless, meek person, a nobleman; (*ironic*) a fool; a wicked person, a rascal:—*bhale dá bhalá. lit.* Good yields good:—*bhalá laggná*, *v. n.* See *Achchhá laggná*.

BHALATTHÁ ਭਲਥਾ *s. m.* Pushing, shoving, force; skill in wrestling.

BHALERA ਭਲੇਰਾ } *a.* Good,  
BHALERARÁ ਭਲੇਰੜਾ } well.

BHALIÁ ਭਲਿਆਈ *s. f.* Goodness, excellence, virtue; benefit, advantage.

BHALIÁT ਭਲਿਆਟ } *s. f.* A cow,  
BHALIÁTÍ ਭਲਿਆਟੀ } goat or female

buffalo that has given milk for a long time, but has not yet become pregnant (*gabbhāṇ*).

- BHĀLJNĀ **ਭਲਜਨਾ** *v. n.* (Pot.) To be entangled, to be involved (in a quarrel or love affairs.)
- BHĀLK **ਭਲਕ** } *ad.* To-morrow.  
BHĀLKE **ਭਲਕੇ** }
- BHĀLL **ਭਲ** *s. f.* Reputation, fame; honour, distinction:—*bhall bhāī*, a. Well-known, well-reported on, notable, distinguished; well-done, well-performed; well-grown, luxuriant.
- BHĀLLĀ **ਭਲਾ** *s. m.* A caste among the *Khatris* of *Sarān*; a man belonging to that caste; the descendants of the third Guru of the Sikhs; a fried cake made of pulse (*māṅh* or *mūngī dī dāl*) and eaten with curds:—*kānjī pābhallā*, *s. m.* A fried cake made of gram meal steeped with mustard and spices in water (used mostly in the plural); *i. q.* *Barā*, *Varā*.
- BHĀLLĀ **ਭਲਾ** *s. m.* See *Bhālā*.
- BHĀLMANSAT **ਭਲਮਨਸਤ** *s. f.* }  
BHĀLMANSAU **ਭਲਮਣਸਉ** *s. m.* }  
BHĀLMANSI **ਭਲਮਣਸੀ** *s. f.* }  
Goodness, worthiness, integrity, a good action, honorable conduct.
- BHĀLNĀ **ਭਲਨਾ** *v. n.* To be doubtful, to be suspicious, to make a mistake.
- BHĀLNĀ **ਭਲਨਾ** *v. a.* To search, to seek, to investigate, to ask for, to see, (used mostly with *rekhaḍ*.)
- BHĀLWĀN **ਭਲਵਾਣ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Pahlvān*. An athlete; a wrestler; hero, champion.
- BHĀLWĀNĀ **ਭਲਵਾਣੀ** *s. f.* An athletic exercise; heroism; wrestling.
- BHĀMAN **ਭਾਮਾਂ** } *conj.* From  
BHĀMEN **ਭਾਮੇਂ** } *Bhāunā*. If al-  
BHĀNWN **ਭਾਵੇਂ** } though, perhaps,  
either. See *Bhāwen*.
- BHAMBĀT **ਭਮਬਾਟ** *s. m.* A butterfly, a moth.
- BHĀMRĪ **ਭਾਮਰੀ** *s. f.* A blazing fire.
- BHĀN **ਭਾਣ** *s. f.* Flight, a rout (of an army), a line or mark made, by trampling down, in standing crops for purposes of division; small change for a Rupee; purchase of wedding articles; the sun, the beams or rays of the sun:—*chān bhān*, *s. f.* The dawn of day, daybreak.
- BHĀNĀ **ਭਾਨਾ** *s. m.* (M.) A cattle-pen.
- BHĀNĀ **ਭਾਣਾ** *s. m.* Desire, wish, will, view, estimation; the will of God, fate, destiny:—*past tense, irreg.* (of *Bhāunā*), (to please, to be acceptable).
- BHĀNĀĪ **ਭਾਣਾਈ** *s. f.* Breaking, beating.
- BHĀNAJBAHŪ **ਭਾਨਜਬਹੂ** } *s. f.* A  
BHĀNAJNŪNH **ਭਾਨਜਨੂੰਹ** } sister's  
daughter-in-law.
- BHĀNAJ-JAWĀĪ **ਭਾਨਜਜਵਾਈ** *s. m.*  
A sister's son-in-law.
- BHĀNAK **ਭਾਣਕ** *s. f.* Desire, appetite, taste, relish; (spoken of that for which one has no relish) as, *chaulān te merī bhānak gai hoī hai*. I have lost my inclination for rice.

BHANĀLAINĀ भानालैना v. a. See *Bhandūṇā*.

BHANAN भानन v. a. (M.) To break, to break into (a house); to fix a price:—*ohāi haṭṭi bhanī*. His shop was broken into:—*agh bhanan*, v. a. To fix the market price:—*dāne bhanan*, v. a. To borrow money, with a promise to repay it in grain at a fixed rate.

BHANĀUNĀ भानाउना v. a. To cause to be broken; to cause to be put on; to cause to be dressed:—*bhān bhanānūṇā*, v. a. To purchase goods on occasions of marriage:—*ropaiyā bhanānūṇā*, v. a. To change (Rupee) money.

BHANĀUNĪ भानाउनी s. f. Clothes given at weddings and funerals.

BHANAUTĪ भानौती s. f. (M) The act of fixing a price; borrowing money and promising to repay it in grain at a fixed rate. The lender's profits on such loans are enormous.

BHANBAL-BHŪSE भैबलभुसे s. m. pl. Wandering, not knowing what to do c. w. *khānā*.

BHĀNBAR भानबर } s. m. A large, blazing fire, a great tumult; c. w. *machnā*, *machdūnā*.

BHANBARĀ-BHŪN भैबनभु a. Destroyed, annihilated; leaving no trace.

BHĀNBARĪ भानबरी } s. f. A large blazing fire.

BHĀN-BHĀN भानभान a. Desolate, void and waste, stripped of its glory (a city, a palace, or house); c. w. *karnā*:—*bhān*

*bhān billān*, s. f. A round game amongst children who go round and round repeating the words *bhān bhān billān*.

BHANBĪRĀ भैबीरा s. m. (M.) An insect which attacks indigo and moth, in drought, and is driven away by rain.

BHANBĪRĪ भैबीरी s. f. A spinnet; a toy, a kind of top, a winged insect that appears at the close of the rains, a butterfly.

BHANBOLĀ भैबोला s. m. A plant bearing a small red fruit, the leaves of which are used medicinally. (*Spondias mangifera*.)

BHANBORNĀ भैबोरना } v. a. To throw out of the way, to knock down; to tear to pieces; to worry.

BHANBRĪ भैबरी s. f. A caste of *Khattis*.

BHAND भैड s. m. An actor, a mimic, a buffoon, one who sings or recites verses in abuse of another, with a view to injure his character; one who lampoons another.

BHĀNDĀ भानडा s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Bhāṇḍak*. A household vessel, a dish, a pot, a pan:—*sakhnā ate halkā bhāṇḍā bahut*, or *bahūn kharake*, or *kharḍā hai*. An empty or light vessel makes a great noise.—Prov. used of noisy fools. (Empty vessels make most sound);—(M.) A government granary. Under the Sikh government, large domed buildings called *Bhāṇḍās*, were erected at the head-quarters of the Districts (*Kārdārs*) in which grain paid in as revenue was stored. Part of the work of the local officers was to sell this grain by auction at the *Bhāṇḍās*.

**BHANDĀR** **ਭੰਡਾਰ** *s. m.* A treasury ; a store-house, godown, warehouse ; a *sādhū* or *faqīr*'s kitchen ; a *sādhū*'s food ; the stomach ; a company of girls or women met for spinning.

**BHANDĀRĀ** **ਭੰਡਾਰਾ** *s. m.* A *sādhū* or *faqīr*'s cooking place ; a *faqīr* or *sādhū*'s food, a feast given to *sādhūs*.

**BHANDĀRAN** **ਭੰਡਾਰਣ** *s. f.* } A trea-  
**BHANDĀRĪ** **ਭੰਡਾਰੀ** *s. m.* } surer ;  
a storekeeper ; a *sādhū*'s or *faqīr*'s cook, a house steward ; a caste of *Khattiris*, a person belonging to that caste :—*dātā de, bhandārī dā peṭ phāṭe*. The benevolent gives, but the steward sorely grieves.—Prov. used of those who become jealous when they see another prospering.

**BHANDĒ JĀNĀ** **ਭੰਡੇਜਾਣਾ** } *v. n.*  
**BHANDĪĀ JĀNĀ** **ਭੰਡਿਆਜਾਣਾ** } See  
*Bhandī honā* in *Bhandī*.

**BHANDĪ** **ਭੰਡੀ** *s. f.* Slander, infamy, bad reputation, ignominy, ill-fame, abuse, injury :—*Bhandī honā* or *machnā*, *v. n.* To be defamed, to be abused, to be slandered, to be rendered infamous.

**BHANDNĀ** **ਭੰਡਣਾ** *v. a.* To slander, to abuse, to defame, to injure one's reputation, to hold one up to ridicule in his absence.

**BHANDSARADHĪ** **ਭੰਡਸਰਾਧੀ** *s. f.*  
Abuse, defaming, slander, calumniating, ignominy.

**BHANDŪĀ** **ਭੰਡੂਆ** *s. m.* An abusive song or recitation, words composed and uttered to defame another's character.

**BHĀNE** **ਭਾਣੇ** *prep.* With reference to, with regard to, in the estimation of, in the favour of.

**BHANEJĀ** **ਭਨੇਜਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A sister's son.

**BHANEJĪ** **ਭਨੇਜੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A sister's daughter.

**BHANEOW JAWĀĪ** **ਭਨੇਉ ਜਵਾਈ** }  
**BHANEWON JAWĀĪ** **ਭਨੇਵੋਂ ਜਵਾਈ** }  
*s. m. (Pot.)* A sister's daughter's husband.

**BHANEOW NOH** **ਭਨੇਉ ਨੌਹ** }  
**BHANEWON NOH** **ਭਨੇਵੋਂ ਨੌਹ** }  
*s. f. (Pot.)* A sister's son's wife.

**BHANEWĀN** **ਭਨੇਵਾਂ** *s. m.* A sister's son.

**BHANEWĪN** **ਭਨੇਵੀ** *s. f.* A sister's daughter.

**BHANG** **ਭੰਗ** } *s. f.* An intoxicating  
**BHANG** **ਭਾਂਗ** } drug or potion made

from the leaves of *Cannabis Sativa* :—*bhang de bhāṛe jāṇā or guāchhā, v. n.* To be wasted, to be cast to the winds :—*bhang de bhāṛe guāṇā, v. a.* To cause to be destroyed, to cause to be cast to the winds.

**BHANG** **ਭੰਗ** *s. f.* Breaking, injury, destruction, pause, intermission.

**BHANGĀ** **ਭਾਂਗਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A share.

**BHANGGĀ** **ਭਾਂਗਾ** *s. m.* Defect, injury, fault, interruption ; damage, loss :—*bhang-gā kaṭṭhā, v. n.* To make up a deficiency,

or loss :—*aglá pickhlá bhággá kadāh-  
ná, v. n.* To make up for past and  
future losses.

**BHANGGAN ਭੰਗਣ** *s. f.* A woman  
who drinks *bhang*; a female of the  
sweeper caste; also a woman belonging to  
the *Bhanggi Misal*.

**BHANGGAR ਭੰਗੜ** *s. m.* One addicted  
to, or intoxicated with *bhang*; a foolish,  
stupid person; a talkative person :—  
*bhanggar kháná, s. m.* A *bhang* shop, a  
place where *bhang* is prepared or sold.

**BHANGGARÁ ਭੰਗੜਾ** } *s. m.* An earth  
**BHANGGARÁ ਭੰਗੜਾ** } brought from  
the shrine of *Nagáhá*.

**BHANGGERA ਭੰਗੇਰਾ** *s. m.* } One  
**BHANGGERAN ਭੰਗੇਰਣ** *s. f.* } who  
deals in *bhang*

**BHANGGERIÁ HOIÁ ਭੰਗੇਰਿਆ**  
**ਹੋਇਆ** *a.* Intoxicated with *bhang*.

**BHANGGER KHÁNÁ ਭੰਗੇਰਖਾਨਾ**  
*s. m.* A *bhang* shop, a place where *bhang*  
is sold and drunk.

**BHANGGÍ ਭੰਗੀ** *s. m.* One who drinks  
*bhang*; one of the twelve division or *Misals*  
of the Sikh Common-wealth that flourish-  
ed before Maharaja Ranjit Singh acquir-  
ed full power, and from many of whom  
he conquered a large portion of their  
dominions; a man belonging to that *Misal*  
a man of the sweeper caste; one intoxicat-  
ed with *bhang*; a foolish, stupid or talka-  
tive person.

**BHANGGÚR ਭੰਗੂਰ** *s. m.* *Chaná* soaked  
and eaten either raw or cooked in  
*ghae* or oil, with salt and other condi-  
ments.

**BHANGGÚRÁ ਭੰਗੂੜਾ** *s. m.* } A cradle,  
**BHANGGÚR ਭੰਗੂੜੀ** *s. f.* } the seat

in a swing :—*bhanggúre vichch sauná, v. n.*  
To sleep in a cradle; to enjoy life, to be  
prosperous and successful during one's  
lifetime.

**BHANGGÚ ਭੰਗੂ** *s. m.* A tribe of *Jats*.

**BHANGRÁ ਭੰਗਰਾ** } *s. m.* A dance  
**BHANGRÁ ਭਾਂਗਰਾ** } which is often  
danced in villages; *c. w. páund*.

**BHANGUS ਭੰਗੁਸ** *s. m.* (*M.*) An  
aboriginal tribe.

**BHÁNJ ਭਾਂਜ** *s. f.* Defeat, flight;  
fleeing of an army when war is at  
hand;—(*M.*) Corrupted from the Sans-  
krit word *Bhaj* (to divide); change for  
a Rupee; *i. q. Bhán*.

**BHÁNJA ਭਾਣਜਾ** *s. m.* A sister's son, a  
nephew.

**BHÁNJI ਭਾਣਜੀ** } *s. f.* A sister's  
**BHÁNJI ਭਾਂਜੀ** } daughter, a niece.

**BHÁNJI ਭਾਂਜੀ** *s. f.* Hindrance, ob-  
stacle, opposition; prejudicing the in-  
terests of another :—*bhánji már, s. m.* A  
marplot, a killjoy. See *Bhánní*.

**BHÁNJIN ਭਾਂਜੀ** *s. f.* (*M.*) Corrupted  
from the Sanskrit word *Bháj*; *lit.* A share;  
the share of cotton which is given as  
wages to the women who pick it. It  
varies from one-fourth to one-sixteenth  
of the quantity picked. When the crop  
is abundant, and the picking season at  
its prime, the share of the pickers is  
small; but when the crop is scanty, and  
picking laborious, the share is large :—  
*ser chune te adh ser bhánjin*. What! pick  
one seer and expect half as wages!—Prov.  
used of those who pay too much for any

work done on an emergency ; also used of those who expect too much.

BHĀNMATĀ भानमता *s. m.* } Corrupt-  
BHĀNMATĪ भानमती *s. f.* } ed from

the Sanskrit word *Bhānūmati*. A juggler, conjurer ; the feats performed by jugglers ; jugglery, legerdemain, sleight of hand.

BHANN भन्न *s. m.* A crease, a mark

produced by doubling or folding ; broken pieces of seed mingled with cotton :—*s. f.* Beating, striking, breaking ; *c. w.* *chārhat, khāni, suṭṭā or suṭṭā* :—*bhann ghar. s. m., f.* Tearing and mending, breaking and making ; doing now this and now that, not pursuing any settled plan ; turning down, twisting, spraining ; change of money ; getting money in some way or other ; *c. w.* *bhann ghar karnā*.

BHANNĀ भन्ना *v. a.* To break ; to twist :—*ghar or jhuggā bhannā, v. a.* To break open, (a house), to commit burglary :—*kaul karār bhannā, v. o.* To break a promise or vow :—*bukkal vichh rorī bhannā, v. a. lit.* To break a lump of *gur* (crude sugar) under the arm ; to keep secret, to whisper into one's ears.

BHANNĪ भन्नी *s. f.* Backbiting ; opposition ; defect, fault ; placing obstacles, hindering :—*bhannī mārni, v. a.* To place obstacles in one's way ; to find out all one's faults in his absence with a view to thwart one's plans or projects ; to backbite ; to oppose, to frustrate.

BHANNMĀN भन्नमां } *a.* Turned  
BHANNWAN भन्नवां } down at the  
heel (a shoe).

BHANOĪ भणेयी } *s. m.* A sister's  
BHANOJĀ भणेजा } husband, a bro-  
BHANONJĀ भणेजा } ther-in-law.  
BHANOYĀ भणेया }

BHANSĀLĪ भानमाली *s. m. (M.) A*  
brazier.

BHĀNT भान्त *s. m.* Sort, kind, class ; way, manner, method :—*bhānt bhānt de, a.* Of various sorts, of different kinds, miscellaneous, multifarious :—*bhānt bhānt, dī bolī bolnā, v. n.* To prevaricate, to lie.

BHANWAR भँवर *s. f.* A whirlpool.

BHANWAR भँवर } *s. m.* A bumble  
BHANWARĀ भँवरा } bee, a large

black bee, a beetle found on lotus flowers :—*bhanwar kalī, s. f.* A kind of halter or chain (for horses, and dogs) ; a swivel.

BHANWAYYĀ भनवैया } *s. m.* A sis-  
BHANWIYYĀ भनवीया } ter's hus-  
band.

BHĀPH भाप *s. f.* Steam, vapour ; ex-  
halation ;—*bhāph dūnā, or chhaddnā, or nikalnā, v. n.* To emit steam, vapour :—*bhāph denā, denī, v. n.* To steam (medicinally) as in a vapour bath ; to steam (clothes as the washermen do) ;—*bhāph lainā, v. a.* To inhale steam (medicinally.)

BHAPHĀRĀ भापारा *s. m.* The inhala-  
tion of steam (medicinally) ; *c. w. lainā, denā,*

BHAPHNĀ भापना *v. a.* To inhale steam  
(medicinally) ; to know, to understand  
by signs, to find out, to comprehend.

BHAPPĀ भप्पा *s. m.* A kind of pottage,  
or porridge, made by grinding grain  
coarsely, and boiling it in water ; rice  
overboiled, so that the grains are in a



measure dissolved, and adhere to one another in a mass instead of being separate; rice and *dāl* boiled together, a term of endearment, used by mothers to their children.

**BHAR** **भर** *s. m.* Fulness, abundance,

plenty; force, stress; an imperative of *v. n.* *Bharnā*;—*ad.* But, even;—*a.* Full, whole, entire, all, whole, up to, as much, as far as, *e. g.* *ser bhar*, full one *ser*, *umar bhar*, during the whole of life:—*bhar āunā*, *v. n.* To be full (heart), to be touched, to be melted:—*angūr bhar āunā*, *v. n.* To heal by granulations; to granulate, (a wound):—*bhar denā*, *v. a.* To fill up; to pay (a debt); to make one pay; to make one prosperous or rich:—*guāhī bharnā*, *v. a.* To give evidence; see also *Bharnā*:—*bhar jānā*, *v. n.* To be filled:—*kapre bhar jānā*, *v. n.* To be soaked or polluted (clothes):—*melā bhar jānā*, *v. n.* To be crowded (a fair):—*pair bhar jānā*, *v. n.* To be polluted (a foot):—*bhar pāunā*, *v. n.* To receive in full, to be paid in full; to be discharged or liquidated (a debt); to be satisfied; to get a due reward for one's deeds; *met.* to be denied one's due rewards or rights, or privileges:—*phorā bhar jānā*, *v. n.* To be full or ripe (a boil); *met.* to be full to bursting:—*bharpūr*, *a.* Full, filled up, brimful, replete; present, omniscient (a title of the Supreme Being); saturated, crammed; complete; satisfactory:—*thān* or *jagah bhar jānā*, *v. n.* To be filled or crowded, to suffocation; to be inundated.

**BHĀR** **भार** *s. f.* The price of the prostitution of a wife, daughter, or other female relative; *c. w.* *khānī*;—*s. m.* (*M.*) An oven.

**BHĀR** **भार** *s. m.* A load, a burden, weight:—*bhār chapāunā*, *v. a. lit.* To put one under a burden; to make one under an obligation, to oblige:—*bhār chapnā*, *v. n. lit.* To be under burden; to be under obligation, to be obliged:—*bhār utārnā*, *v. a.* To help to set down a load or burden, to get rid of a burden or responsibility; to discharge or perform one's duty; to redeem, to deliver from; to make atone-

ment:—*bhār uṭhānā*, *v. a.* To lift up a burden; to be responsible for another; to help another:—*bhār vichch āunā*, *v. n.* To be conceited, to be proud; to show unwillingness to do something for another so that he may promise to help in one's own emergency and need; or to rouse in him a feeling of gratitude:—*bhār vāḍḍānā*, or *vāḍḍāunā*, *v. a. lit.* To divide a burden; to help one; to relieve one from responsibility; to assist one in distress:—*mūkh de bhār ḍiggnā*, *v. n.* To fall on the face or headlong; to lose the whole of one's property.

**BHĀRĀ** **भारा** *a.* Heavy, burdensome, fat, bulky; ill, aching; onerous, difficult; valuable, precious; conceited, proud:—*bhārā gaurā*, *a.* Grave, solemn; patient, not liable to provocation; *c. w.* *bhārā gaurā honā* or *ho rahinā*;—*s. m.* (*M.*) Fees paid for catching fish.

**BHĀRĀ** **भारा** *s. f.* Rent, hire, fare:—*bhāre dā ṭaṭṭū*, *s. m.* A hired pony; the slave of necessity or habit.

**BHĀRĀ** **भरा** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Bharātā*. Brother; cousin; friend.

**BHARĀ-DENĀ** **भरारदेना** *v. a.* See *Bharāunā*.

**BHARĀY** **भरायी** *s. f.* Reading, teaching; compensation for the same:—*larāī bhārāt*, *s. f.* Fighting, quarrelling.

**BHARĀY** **भरायी** *s. m.* A caste of Muhammadans whose profession is to beat drums and play fiddles, and sing songs (generally in praise of the *Pir* of *Nigāhā*.) as they go begging; a man belonging to that caste; a drummer; a devotee in charge of a shrine or tomb;—*s. f.* Filling anything, price paid for filling; fees paid to a water-carrier.

**BHARAIN** **भरैट** } *s. f.* A female  
**BHARAIN** **भरायिट** } *Bharāt*.

BHĀRAN **ਭਾਰਨ** *v. n. (M.)* To spread or bring out from a kiln.

BHARANT **ਭਰੰਤ** *s. f.* See *Bharanti*.

BHARANTĪ **ਭਰਾਂਤੀ** *s. f. (S.)* Wandering, going astray; error, mistake; ignorance (especially in religious matters); deviation from the path of truth; misconception concerning divine knowledge; doubt, scepticism.

BHARAR **ਭਰਾਰ** *s. m.* A large rent in a garment.

BHARĀS **ਭਰਾਸ** *s. f.* The steam which issues from the heated earth after the first rains; the heat which is spontaneously generated in moist substances; *c. w. laggnā*.

BHARASHT **ਭਰਸ਼ਟ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Bharashṭa*. Degraded, debauched; polluted; vicious, desolate, impure; unclean, corrupt; *c. w. karnā, honā, jāgnā*.

BHARASHTNĀ **ਭਰਸ਼ਟਣਾ** } *v. n.* See  
BHARASTNĀ **ਭਰਸ਼ਟਣਾ** } *Bharishṭ-*  
*nā*.

BHARĀSNĀ **ਭਰਾਸਣਾ** *v. a.* To become hot spontaneously (as in the course of fermentation, or in moist substances) used commonly in the *part. form*, *bharāsiā hoiā*, heated; to emit a bad smell.

BHARAU **ਭਰੋ** *s. m. (K.)* A small hut where water is kept for travellers.

BHARĀU **ਭਰਾਉ** *s. m.* Brother; friend;—*intj. pl.* O brothers! O friends!

BHARAUN **ਭਰੋਨ** *s. m. (K.)* A fee paid to the man who divides the grain between proprietor and tenant.

BHARAUNĀ **ਭਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Bharwāgnā*.

BHARĀUNĀ **ਭਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Phaḍhānā*, which is a corruption of the Sanskrit word *Paṭh*. To cause to read or study, to teach, to instruct, to counsel, to advise; to cause to be read or studied; to bring together; to bring into hostile contact, to foment a quarrel, to cause a fight.

BHARAUT **ਭਰੋਟ** *s. f.* Filling (as of a hole or ditch); style.

BHARAUTĪ **ਭਰੋਤੀ** *s. f.* Advising against any measure, or in opposition to the will of another, giving contrary advice; *c. w. bharāunī*.

BHARAWĀ **ਭਰਾਵਾ** *s. m.* Clothing, dress; fashion of dressing;—*intj.* O brother! O friend!

BHARBĀ **ਭਰਬਾ** *s. m.* See *Bharbāu*.

BHARBĀT **ਭਰਬਾਤ** *s. m.* The time, from 3 a. m. to daybreak; a name of a *rāg*, or mode of music.

BHARBĀTĪ **ਭਰਬਾਤੀ** *s. f.* A name of a *Rāgnī*.

BHARBATṬĀ **ਭਰਬਟਾ** *s. m.* The eyebrow; *i. q. Bharwatṭā*.

BHARBĀU **ਭਰਬਾਉ** *s. m.* Custom, habit; revolution of time.

BHARABHARĀUNĀ **ਭਰਭਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To crackle, to blaze; to flame up suddenly (fire); to start with terror, to start in sleep, to be terrified or confused.

**BHAR̥BHAR̥Í** **ਭੜਭੜੀ** *s. f.* A sudden rise in the market price of grain; wonder, alarm; *c. w. laggañí, lagg ut̥thñí.*

**BHAR̥BHÚÑJÁ** **ਭੜਭੁੰਜੀ** *s. m.* } One  
**BHAR̥BHÚÑJÍ** **ਭੜਭੁੰਜੀ** *s. f.* } who  
 follows the trade of roasting grain.

**BHARDÁH** **ਭੜਦਾਹ** *s. f.* Intense thirst; great heat (of the sun.)

**BHARDÁN** **ਭੜਦਾਨ** *a., s. m.* Leading, respectable; president of any society, leader; *met.* in bad sense:—*chor uchakká chauhárí, guddí rann bhardán*:—thieves pickpockets and rascals are headmen and leaders, and profligate women are the respectable.—Prov. used of those who being immoral and impostors pretend to lead societies and be reformers, or of those who exercise influence over the people by machinations and deceptions.

**BHARELÍ** **ਭਰੇਲੀ** *s. f.* An enigma, a riddle.

**BHARERÁ** **ਭਰੇਰਾ** *a.* Heavy, weighty, fat; elderly; valuable.

**BHARÍ** **ਭਰੀ** *s. f.* A cooly's load (of grass, grain, wood), a sheaf of straw or of unthreshed grain:—*harí bharí, a., s. f.* Pregnant, prosperous; one who has many children.

**BHÁRÍ** **ਭਾੜੀ** *s. m.* One who lets out oxen, carts and asses on hire, one who carries a load for hire, a pack carrier.

**BHARÍ** **ਭਾਰੀ** *a.* Heavy, burdensome, weighty; large, bulky, voluminous; swollen, fat; onerous, difficult; valuable, costly; sick, aching; severe, serious; dangerous:—*aggá bháří honá, v. n. lit.* To be heavy in front; to be pregnant:—*aggá bháří karná, v. n. lit.* to make the future heavy, or full of troubles, *i. e.,* to commit sins:—*awáj bháří honá,*

*v. n.* To become hoarse or to have a husky voice:—*uh thán bháří hai, khabar-dár othe nán jáín.* That place is haunted by evil spirits, mind that you do not go there:—*sir bháří honá, v. n.* To have a headache:—*eh dín merewdste bháří haiñ.* These days are unpropitious to me:—*eh chíj ná kháín, bháří hai.* Do not eat this thing, it is indigestible.

**BHARÍÁ** **ਭਰਿਆ** *a.* Filled:—*bhariá hoid, a.* To be bursting with rage:—*bhariá pitá, a.* Filled with anger, in a rage, very angry.

**BHARIN̄D** **ਭਰਿੰਡ** *s. m.* A red wasp.

**BHARINGGÍ** **ਭੜਿੰਗੀ** *s. f.* A medicinal wood brought from the hills, (*Clerodendron infortunatum.*)

**BHARISHT̄** **ਭਰਿਸ਼ਟ** } *a.* Corrupted from  
**BHARIST̄** **ਭਰਿਸਟ** } the Sanskrit word  
*Bhrash̄t. See Bharash̄t.*

**BHARISHT̄NÁ** **ਭਰਿਸ਼ਟਣਾ** } *v. n.* To  
**BHARIST̄NÁ** **ਭਰਿਸਟਣਾ** } be cursed,  
 to be damned, to be rebuked severely;  
 to be impure, to be polluted.

**BHARJÁÍ** **ਭਰਜਾਈ** *s. f.* A wife of a brother, cousin, or a friend.

**BHARK** **ਭੜਕ** *s. f.* Splendour, elegance; blaze, flash; ostentation; explosion, burst; rage, fury, passion.

**BHARKAUNÁ** **ਭੜਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* Causative of *Bharknád.*

**BHARKEL** **ਭੜਕੇਲ** *a.* Timorous, easily alarmed, wild, untamed (a cow.)

**BHARKÍ** **ਭੜਕੀ** *s. f.* Intense thirst,

thirst in feverishness ; terrifying words, language adapted to alarm a person, and bring him to accede to one's views ; flying off or starting suddenly ; c. w. *deni*, *laggni*.

**BHARĪLĀ** **ਭੜਕੀਲਾ** *a.* Splendid, shining ; alarming.

**BHARKNĀ** **ਭੜਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To burst forth, to take fire ; to be passionate or burn with fierceness ; to speak sharply or harshly ; to be angry, to be incensed.

**BHARM** **ਭਰਮ** *s. m.* Doubt, suspicion, misapprehension, error, mistake, deviation ; credit, character, reputation :—*bharm bhā banṇā* or *bandūnā*, *v. n.* To establish one's credit or reputation :—*bharm dār*, *a.* Doubtful, uncertain, of doubtful reputation ; credible :—*bharm karnā*, *v. a.* To question ; to doubt, to suspect :—*bharm bhā jānde rahinā*, *v. n.* To be betrayed (a secret) or exposed (pretension) ; to be discredited :—*bharm guṇā*, or *guṇūnā*, *v. a.* To remove doubt ; to lose one's credit or character.

**BHARMĀR** **ਭਰਮਾਰ** *s. f.* A blunder-buss.

**BHARMARDĀNĀ** **ਭਰਮਰਦਾਨਾ** *a.* Fearless, undaunted ; brave, resolute ; bold, courageous (used generally with the imperative *ho*) :—*odardā keṇā haiṇ-bharmardānā ho!* Why do you despair ? be courageous !

**BHARMAUNĀ** **ਭਰਮਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To deceive, to bring into error ; to delude, to induce, to gull, to perplex.

**BHARMĪ** **ਭਰਮੀ** } *a.* Suspicious.  
**BHARMĪLĀ** **ਭਰਮੀਲਾ** } doubtful, uncertain, needlessly scrupulous, mistaken, being in error or doubt (especially in religious matters.)

**BHARMNĀ** **ਭਰਮਣਾ** *v. n.* To be in error, to doubt, to be in suspense or uncertainty ; to go astray, to wander, to travel from one place to another, or one country to another, for the sake of cheering one's mind.

**BHARNĀ** **ਭਰਨਾ** *v. n., a.* To be full or filled up ; to be complete ; to be poured in ; to be stored, to be accumulated ; to pay (a *Huṇḍī*, debt) ; to be refunded or liquidated (a debt) ; to be satisfied ; to be compensated ; to bear, endure, to suffer :—*bandūk yā top bharnā*, *v. a.* To charge or load a gun :—*chaukī bharnā*, *v. n.* To pass the night at a shrine with a view to make offerings :—*jarmānā bharnā*, *v. a.* To pay a fine :—*angūr bharnā*, *v. a.* To granulate or heal (a wound) :—*khet* or *pailī bharnā*, *v. a.* To water or irrigate (a field) :—*raṅg bharnā*, *v. a.* To paint or colour (a picture) :—*kapre bharnā*, *v. n.* To soak (clothes) :—*lahū nāl hatih bharnā*, *v. n.* To defile the hands with blood ; to be merciless or fight hard :—*pānī bharnā*, *v. a.* To give water (as a water carrier does) ; *met.* to be subordinate, to seek any one's favour or help.

**BHARNĪ** **ਭਰਨੀ** *s. f.* The syrup that separates from sugar when placed in the sun to dry, a superior kind of molasses ; enjoy ; reward :—*jaisī karnī taisī bharnī*. As you do so will you get.

**BHARO** **ਭਰੋ** *s. m.* A watering place for travellers furnished with vessels ready filled with water ; *i. q.* *Chhabīl*.

**BHAROĪ** **ਭਰੋਈ** } *s. m.* One who  
**BHAROĪĀ** **ਭਰੋਇਆ** } attends upon  
travellers at a *Bharo*.

**BHAROL** **ਭਰੋਲ** *s. m. (M.)* The axle of the horizontal wheel ; *i. q.* *Takkā*.

**BHAROLA** **ਭਰੋਲਾ** } *s. m.* A clay re-  
**BHAROLÁ** **ਭਰੋਲਾ** } ceptacle for grain,

an earthen bin, in the shape of hay-stack, used for holding grain;—*a. met.* Fat; swollen:—*ndiyán dá bharolá, s. m. lit.* Barber's bin: *met.* a term used by jugglers (who tame bears and get their livelihood by exhibiting them) towards their bears when they perform:—*sujj ke bharolá honá, v. n.* To swell to the extreme; to be very angry.

**BHAROLÍ** **ਭਰੋਲੀ** *s. m.* A small clay receptacle for holding grain; an earthen bin for holding cooking pots or milk vessels.

**BHAROSSA** **ਭਰੋਸ਼ਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Varāshá*. Belief, faith; trust, hope, expectation. See *Aśrā*.

**BHAROTÁ** **ਭਰੋਟਾ** *s. m.* } A small bun-  
**BHAROTI** **ਭਰੋਟੀ** *s. f.* } dle of grass,  
 unthreshed grain, wood.

**BHART** **ਭਰਤ** *s. m.* An alloy of copper and lead; material for filling up hollows; *met.* belly:—*bhart bharnd, v. n.* To fill, to stuff; to supply a deficiency:—*teré bhart nahin bharnd, lit.* Your belly does not fill;—Prov. applied to those who are avaricious or gormandise.

**BHARTÁ** **ਭਰਤਾ** } *s. m.* A husband,  
**BHARTHÁ** **ਭਰਥਾ** } a supporter.

**BHARTHÁ** **ਭਰਥਾ** *s. m.* A preparation of the *batáun* or brinjal made by roasting in hot-ashes, and eaten with salt and condiments:—*bharthá honá, v. n.* To roast a brinjal in hot ashes; *met.* to be burst; to be decayed; to be overdone; *c. w. karná*.

**BHARTHÚ** **ਭਰਥੁ** *s. m.* Noise, clamour, uproar, din; *c. w. macháund, páund*.

**BHARTÍ** **ਭਰਤੀ** *s. f.* Material of wood, earth, or rags for filling up a cavity; burden, freight, means of freight; enlistment, enrolment, recruiting;—*s.* Enlisted, enrolled;—*s. m. (M.)* A way of using the *topá* (a dry measure):—*bhartí bharnd, v. a.* A padding of rags; to load beasts of burden; to fill vacancy or empty place:—*bhartí honá, v. n.* To be enlisted or recruited for an army or police:—*bhartí karná, v. a.* To fill or load; to accumulate or store up; to raise (an army of soldiers), to enrol or recruit; to supply or give nourishing or nutritious food:—*bhartí páund, v. a.* To fill up an empty place to ceil or roof.

**BHARÚÁ** **ਭਰੂਆ** *s. m.* A pimp, a pander; a man without shame:—*bharúá-pun, bharúápund, s. m.* Pandering to the lusts of others, the business of a pimp.

**BHARUHNA** **ਭਰੂਹਣਾ** } *v. a.* To strip  
**BHARUNÁ** **ਭਰੂਣਾ** } the bark off a  
 tree; *i. q. Dharúhnd.*

**BHARUNNÍ** **ਭਰੁਨੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A beam below the horizontal wheel corresponding to the *Kánjau*, on which the axle of the *chaklī* or *chuhaklī* rests.

**BHARWÁ-DENÁ** **ਭਰਵਾਦੇਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Bharúdund.*

**BHARWÁI** **ਭਰਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Causing to be filled up; wages paid for filling.

**BHARWANÁ** **ਭਰਵਾਨਾ** *s. f. (M.)* The name of a tribe.

**BHARWANNÍ** **ਭਰਵਨੀ** *s. m. (M.)* A block of wood, in the centre of which a small hollow is made, into which the axle of the horizontal wheel fits and revolves. On the edge of the *Bharwanní* one end of the axle of the vertical wheel also rests and revolves.

**BHARWATTA** **ਭਰਵਟਾ** *s. m.* An armlet with an amulet, the eyebrows; *i. q.* *Bawatá*.

**BHARWÁUNÁ** **ਭਰਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be filled; to cause to be paid, to cause to be taken (water); to cause to be restored or made good.

**BHÁS** **ਭਾਸ** *s. m.* Light; steam:—*bhás-kar* or *bhásmán*, *s. m.* The sun.

**BHÁSÁ** **ਭਾਸਾ** *s. f.* Corrupted from **BHÁSHÁ** **ਭਾਸ਼ਾ** *s. f.* the Sanskrit word *Bhāshā*. Speech, form of speech; a dialect or language.

**BHASÁ** **ਭਸਾ** *s. m.* Sour, acrid (an eructation) heartburn; *i. q.* *Bhasbhasá*.

**BHASAM** **ਭਸਮ** *s. f.* Ashes;—*a.* Consumed, reduced to ashes:—*bhasam lagá-uná*, *v. a.* To smear the body with ashes:—*bhasam karná*, *v. a.* To burn or reduce to ashes:—*bhasam honá*, *v. n.* To be consumed, to be reduced to ashes; to be digested or assimilated.

**BHASAR** **ਭਸਰ** *s. f.* Eating greedily:—*bhasar bhasar khánd*, *v. a.* To eat uncouthly and greedily, to eat whatever comes to hand.

**BHAS-BHASÁ** **ਭਸਭਸਾ** *a.* Sour, acrid (wind from the stomach.)

**BHÁSNA** **ਭਾਸਣਾ** *v. a.* To see, to perceive, to know, to judge;—*v. n.* To appear or to be, to be known.

**BHASNÁBHÚS** **ਭਸਨਾਭੂਸ** *a.* Entirely consumed.

**BHASS** **ਭਸ** *s. f.* Ashes:—*bhass dakár*, *s. m.* Belching, acrid eructation, indigestion:—*bhass khardbbá*, *s. m.* Devastation, desolation, ruin; difficulty, perplexity.

**BHASSAR** **ਭਸਰ** *a.* Dusty (land.)

**BHASSÍ** **ਭਸੀ** *s. f.* Dust.

**BHASSRÁ** **ਭਸਰਾ** *s. m.* A kind of grass with small burs that adhere to the clothes.

**BHÁT** **ਭਾਤ** *s. m.* Boiled rice; *i. q.* *Bhatt*.

**BHATAKNA** **ਭਟਕਣਾ** *v. n.* See *Bhatkand*.

**BHATÁÑÍ** **ਭਟਾਣੀ** *s. f.* A female of the *Bhatt* caste; *i. q.* *Bhattāñí*.

**BHATER** **ਭਤੇਰ** *s. m.* A head cook.

**BHATETÁ** **ਭਟੇਟਾ** *s. m.* } The child of  
**BHATETI** **ਭਟੇਟੀ** *s. f.* } a *Bhatt*; also  
(in disrespect) any one of the *Bhatt* caste

**BHATHIÁLÁ** **ਭਠਿਆਲਾ** *s. m.* } A small  
**BHATHIÁLÍ** **ਭਠਿਆਲੀ** *s. f.* } furnace  
**BHATHIÁR** **ਭਠਿਆਰ** *s. m.* } or oven

for parching or roasting grain; the shop of a grain purchaser:—*bhathíár khánd*, *s. m.* The shop of a grain parcher; an inn, caravansarai, an eating house:—*bhathíár puná*, *s. m.* The business of a *Bhathíará*.

**BHATHIÁRÁ** **ਭਠਿਆਰਾ** *s. m.* }  
**BHATHIÁRAN** **ਭਠਿਆਰਣ** *s. f.* } A  
**BHATHIÁRÍ** **ਭਠਿਆਰੀ** *s. f.* }

sutler, an innkeeper, one who lets rooms to or prepares victuals for travellers in a *sarā*, one who parches grain for sale.

BHATHORÚ ਭਠੋਰੂ } *s. m.* A cake  
BHATHUHAR ਭਠੂਹਰ } of leavened  
BHATHÚHRÁ ਭਠੂਹਰਾ } bread; bread  
BHATHÚRÁ ਭਠੂਰਾ } cooked with  
leavened flour or yeast to make it rise.

BHÁTÍ ਭਾਤੀ *s. f. (M.)* A rent-free grant of land to a Brahman.

BHÁTÍ ਭਾਟੀ *s. f.* Land bestowed in alms on a Brahman or *fakír* by a ruler :—*bhátí dár, s. m.* One to whom land is given as *Bhátí*.

BHÁTÍÁ ਭਾਟੀਆ *s. m.* A Hindu caste, a man belonging to that caste.

BHATIJ ਭਤੀਜ } *s. m.* A brother's  
BHATÍJA ਭਤੀਜਾ } son, a nephew :—  
BHATÍYÁ ਭਤੀਯਾ } *bhatíj bahú* or  
*nonh, s. f.* A brother's daughter-in-law.

BHATÍJÍ ਭਤੀਜੀ } *s. f.* A brother's  
BHATÍY ਭਤੀਯ } daughter, a niece.

BHATKÁ ਭਟਕਾ *s. m.* Anxiety; longing; doubt, suspense; fear.

BHATKANÁ ਭਟਕਣਾ *v. n.* To wander hither or thither, to go astray; to miss the right path, to take the wrong way; to wander after, to long or pine for; to deviate from the right path.

BHATKAUNÁ ਭਟਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To mislead, to bewilder, to deceive, to scare, to cause to wander. See *Bhaṭkand*.

BHATKDÁ ਭਟਕਦਾ *a.* Wandering, going astray; deviating from the right path; longing for, wandering after :—*bhaṭkdá dá phirná, v. n.* See *Bhaṭkdá* :—*merá ji lassí nūn bhaṭkdá hai.* I have a longing desire for buttermilk :—*keun bhaṭkdá phirdá hai, jo kuchh nasibán dá hai soí mil jáwegá.* Why are you wandering hither and thither? whatever is fated for you, that only you will get :—Prov. used of those who are making futile efforts.

BHATNÍ ਭਟੱਈ *s. f.* A female of the *Bhaṭṭ* tribe.

BHATONÁ ਭਤੋਨਾ *a. (K.)* Mad, insane.

BHATORU ਭਤੋਰੂ *s. m. (K.)* *Bhaṭhorú*.

BHATRÁ ਭਾਟੜਾ *s. m.* } A low caste of  
BHATRÍ ਭਾਟੜੀ *s. f.* } Brahmans who  
subsist by begging and assume various disguises to pass for *sádhús* (devotees), a person belonging to that caste.

BHATRI ਭਤਰੀ } *s. f. (M.)* A  
BHATRÍJÍ ਭਤਰੀਜੀ } brother's  
daughter, a niece.

BHATRÍJÁ ਭਤਰੀਜਾ } *s. m.* A brother's  
BHATRÍYÁ ਭਤਰੀਯਾ } son;  
a nephew.

BHATṬ ਭਟੱ *s. m.* A bard, a division of Brahmans who sing in praise of persons in the hope of remuneration; a learned man, a scholar, a philosopher.

BHATT ਭਤੱ *s. m. (K.)* Boiled rice :—*pahárá mitt kiske bhatt kháe tekhiske.* With whom do the hill folk have friendship? whenever they have eaten one's cooked rice away they go !—Prov. used of those who never come near a person after they attain their object.

**BHATTĀ ਭੱਟਾ** *s. m.* Food taken to farmers and agriculturists while at work in the fields; additional allowance; travelling allowance; extra pay to public servants or soldiers.

**BHATTAN ਭੱਤਨ** *s. m. (K.)* A mallet for breaking clods.

**BHATTAN ਭੱਟਣ** } *s. f.* A female of  
**BHATTANĪ ਭੱਟਣੀ** } the *Bhatt* caste.

**BHATTEHĀR ਭੱਤੇਹਾਰ** *s. m., f.* }  
**BHATTEHĀRĀ ਭੱਤੇਹਾਰਾ** *s. m.* }  
**BHATTEHĀRĪ ਭੱਤੇਹਾਰੀ** *s. f.* }

A person who takes food to labourers in the field.

**BHATṬH ਭੱਠ** *s. m.* A grain parcher's oven; a furnace, a kiln:—*bhaṭṭh pai oh sonḍ jehṛā kannḍā nūṣ gāle*. Golden ear-rings that pain the ear, or cut the flesh, should be thrown into a furnace.—Prov. used of anything which, though precious, pains the wearer.

**BHATṬHA ਭੱਠਾ** *s. m.* A furnace, an oven, a kiln; a brick-kiln.

**BHATṬHĪ ਭੱਠੀ** *s. f.* A small furnace or oven; a grain parcher's shop; a kiln, a brick-kiln; a distillery, a distiller's fireplace; a washerman's cauldron; *c. w. chāṛhḍḍā, chāṛhḍā*;—(*M.*) A place where indigo is dried. The sediment of indigo from the vats is placed on a cloth on sandy ground. No precautions are taken to prevent the sand from blowing into the indigo; this is thought rather an advantage than otherwise, for the sand increases the weight of the indigo:—*bhaṭṭhī bharan, v. n.* To spread indigo out to dry.

**BHATṬI ਭੱਟੀ** *s. m.* The name of a caste of *Rājput*s.

**BHATṬĪ ਭੱਟੀ** *s. f.* Food prepared for the family of a deceased person by a relation or friend; grain given by a zamindar to a blacksmith as payment for farm implements.

**BHATTIAR ਭੱਤਿਆਰ** } *s. m.* See  
**BHATTIARĀ ਭੱਤਿਆਰਾ** } *Bhattehar*.

**BHATṬNĪ ਭੱਟਣੀ** *s. f.* A female of the *Bhatt* caste. See *Bhattanāī*.

**BHAṬUHAR ਭਟੁਹਰ** } *s. m.* A cake  
**BHAṬUHRĀ ਭਟੁਹਰਾ** } of fermented  
**BHAṬUHRŪ ਭਟੁਹਰੂ** } bread; *i. q.*  
**BHAṬURĀ ਭਟੁਰਾ** } *Bhaṭhorū*.

**BHAU ਭੈ** *s. m.* Fear, terror, alarm, dread, danger, awe, hazard; *i. q.* *Bhai*.

**BHAŪ ਭੂ** *s. m.* A bugbear, a hobgoblin, an imaginary being held in *terrorem* over children; *i. q.* *Bhaṛḍ, hḍḍ*.

**BHAŪ ਭਾਉ** *s. m.* Rate, price; value profit, advantage:—*ḍdar bhāu, bhāu bhagat, s. m.* Respect, treatment, reverence, courtesy, munificence, goodness:—*bhāu bhaṭṭā, bhutṭā, s. m.* Rate, price, value.

**BHAŪ ਭਾਊ** *s. m. (K.)* A brother, a little boy; a form of address to kill people.

**BHAŪĀ ਭੂਊਆ** *s. m.* Terror. See *Bhaḍ*.



BHAUJAL **ਭੈਜਲ** *s. m.* See *Bhaijal*.

BHAULĪ **ਭੌਲੀ** } *s. m. (M.)* Paying  
BHĀULĪ **ਭਾਉਲੀ** } a share of the pro-

duce as revenue or rent, the cutting and gathering being done under the inspection of a servant of the Government or landlord as the case may be; superintendence of the cutting of crops that have been raised by partners; (appraisal of a standing crop is termed *kann*.)

BHAUN **ਭੁੰ** *s. m.* Dizziness, vertigo :  
—*bhaun denā*, *v. a.* To turn one round and round :—*bhaun jānā*, *v. n.* See *Bhaunā* :—*bhaun lūnā*, *v. n.* To turn round and round, to revolve.

BHAUN **ਭੈਣ** *s. m.* The temple of a *Devī*; an ant-hill :—*bhaunān wāhī terī sādī jai*. Oh goddess ! owner of shrines, be thou ever victorious ! (spoken in praise of *Devī*.)

BHAUNĀ **ਭੈਣਾ** } *v. n.* To turn round,  
BHAUNNĀ **ਭੈਣਾ** } to revolve, to turn  
back; to be dizzy; to make a circuit in the air (as a kite or other bird); to turn or come away; to withdraw; to avoid, to shun; to stop, to discontinue; to forbear; to give up; to abstain from.

BHĀUNĀ **ਭਾਉਣਾ** *s. m.* } Choice, desire,  
BHĀUNĪ **ਭਾਉਣੀ** *s. f.* } will, wish, plea-  
sure, taste, preference; belief. faith; blind faith; fancy, imagination :—*v. n.* To be agreeable, to be pleasant, to be suitable; to be beloved.

BHAUNDŪ **ਭੌਂਦੂ** *a.* Foolish, silly, simple, half-witted.

BHAUNĪ **ਭੈਣੀ** *s. f.* The wheel over which a well rope passes; a similar wheel in a loom.

BHAUNKANĀ **ਭੌਂਕਣਾ** } *v. n.* To bark;  
BHAUKNĀ **ਭੌਂਕਣਾ** } to scold, to  
storm; to talk nonsense, to talk to no purpose; to beat the air.

BHAUNKĀUNĀ **ਭੌਂਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to bark, to cause a person to complain or fret by neglecting his wants, or disregarding his advice.

BHAUR **ਭੌਰ** } *s. m.* A bee; the  
BHAURĀ **ਭੌਰਾ** } soul; a black dog :  
BHAUNR **ਭੌਰ** } —*bhaurkalī* or  
BHAUNRĀ **ਭੌਰਾ** } *bhaurkalī*, *s. f.*  
A halter.

BHAUR **ਭੈੜ** *s. m.* The sound of a shoe-beating.

BHAURĀ **ਭੈੜਾ** *s. m.* } A wooden imple-  
BHAURĪ **ਭੈੜੀ** *s. f.* } ment for scraping  
dirt off altogether prior to removal;  
*i. q.* *Bhahaurd*, *Phauhrd*.

BHAURĪ **ਭੌਰੀ** } *s. f.* A ring or  
BHAUNRĪ **ਭੌਰੀ** } curl of hair, (man  
and some of the lower animals, as the horse); a corn on the toes ;—(*Pot.*) A wooden ring in the spindle of a wheel.

BHAWAKKAR **ਭਵਕੱਜ** *s. m.* A butterfly, a moth.

BHĀWALĪ **ਭਾਵਲੀ** *s. f. (M.)* Division of a crop; the portion of the crop which, under native rule, was taken as the Government share and is still so taken by landlords, who pay the land revenue in cash to Government on behalf of their tenants.

BHAWAN भवान् *v. n. (M.)* To please.

BHAWÁN भवति *s. m.* The eyebrows.

BHAWAN भवन *s. m.* A house; a temple, a shrine :—*Mátá dá bhawan*, *s. m.* A shrine of *Deví*.

BHÁWÁN भवति *conj.* If, although. See *Bháwen*.

BHÁWANÁ भवति *v. n.* See *Bháund*.

BHAWANḠ भवन्ति *s. m.* A species of snake.

BHAWANÍ भवानी *s. f.* Fate; the name of a *Deví*, the goddess of small-pox, and the wife of *Mahádeo*.

BHAWÁṬLÍ भवटली } *s. f.* Turning  
BHAWÁṬNÍ भवटनी } round and round, vertigo :—*bhawáṭliyán dená*, *v. a.* To turn round and round, to cause to make a circuit; to marry a couple, a portion of the marriage ceremony amongst Hindus. The bride walks round a blazing fire thrice, followed by the bridegroom, and then the bridegroom goes round once, followed by the bride.

BHAWATṬÁ भवट्टा *s. m.* See *Bharwattá*.

BHÁWEN भवे *conj.* Corrupted from *Bháund*. *lit.* Thou mayest, a conditional term meaning if, I, thou, he, she, we, &c., please, as *bháwen jáwe bháwen ehe rabs*. He can go, or he can stay; although, though; either or whether.

BHÁWÍ भवी *s. f.* The immutable decrees or counsel of God; the will of God; fate, destiny.

BHAWICHCHH बह्विच } *s. m.* The  
BHAWIKKH बह्विक् } future,  
BHAWIKKHAT बह्विक्खत् } (time  
BHAWISS बह्विमि } and  
tense.)

BHAWJAL बहजल *s. f.* The water or ocean of existence; fear, danger; *i. q.* *Bhaijal*, *Bhaiñjal*.

BHAY भय *s. m.* Fear, awe, dread, danger :—*bhaymán*, *a.* Fearful, afraid, terrified; *i. q.* *Bhai*.

BHAYANÁ भयाना *a.* See *Bhiáná*.

BHAYÁNAK भयानक *a.* Dreadful, terrible, formidable; *i. q.* *Bhaiyának*.

BHAYYÁ भय्यो *s. m.* A brother; (used commonly by *Púrbiás*); a title given to *Maharaja Ranjit Singh's* attendants :—*bhayyá chárd*, *s. m.* Members of a community, brethren.

BHE भे *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian *Bekh*, a root. The root of the water-lily (*Neulumbium speciosum*). It is used both medicinally and as a food; *i. q.* *Bheh*, *Bhen*.

BHED भेद *s. m.* A secret, a mystery; difference :—*bhed dená*, *v. n.* To give a clue or betray a secret :—*bhed kholná*, *v. n.* To divulge a secret, to betray :—*bhed khulná* or *khull jáná*, *v. n.* To be betrayed or exposed (a secret, a mystery) :—*bhed rakthná*, *v. n.* To keep secret :—*bhed lainá* or *páund*, *v. n.* To discover a secret, to get a clue, to spy out.

BHED भेड *s. f.* A sheep; *met.* a timid person :—*bhed dá bachchá* or *lelá*, *s. m.* A lamb.

BHEDÁ भेडा *s. m.* A ram; *i. q.* *Chhattá*

BHEDAN ਭੇਦਣ *s. f.* } One who un-  
 BHEDÍ ਭੇਦੀ *s. m.* } derstands  
 BHEDÍÁ ਭੇਦੀਆਂ *s. m.* } mysteries, one  
 acquainted with secret matters, or with  
 another's secrets; a secret agent, a spy;  
*i. q. Bhetí.*

BHEDÍ ਭੇਦੀ *s. f.* A sheep.

BHEDÚ ਭੇਦੂ *s. m., f. (K)* A ram, a  
 sheep.

BHEH ਭੇਹ *s. m.* The root of the water-  
 lily. See *Bhe*.

BHEKH ਭੇਖ *s. m.* Corruption of the  
 Sanskrit *Vesh*. Dress, manner; dis-  
 guise; a sect of Hindu *faqírs*, such as  
*Jogís, Sanyásís, Bairágís, Udásís*; *c. w.*  
*bandúná, dhárná, karná*; *i. q. Bhes*.

BHEKH-DHARÍ ਭੇਖਧਾਰੀ } *s. m.* A  
 BHEKHÍ ਭੇਖੀ } *faqír, a*  
*sádhú*;—*a.* Deceitful, dishonest, un-  
 certain, unreliable, changeable.

BHEJJÁ ਭੇਜੀਆਂ *s. m.* Brain; marrow;  
*i. q. Mijh*.

BHEJNÁ ਭੇਜਣਾ *v. a.* To send, to des-  
 patch, to transmit, to remit.

BHELÁ ਭੇਲਾ *s. m.* Buttermilk.

BHELLÁ ਭੇਲਾ *s. m.* } A lump or cake  
 BHELLÍ ਭੇਲੀ *s. f.* } of *gur*, as it is  
 made up for the market, weighing two  
 or three seers.

BHELSÁ ਭੇਲਸਾ *s. m.* } A habit, a  
 BHELSÍ ਭੇਲਸੀ *s. f.* } custom; a mis-  
 take; mistaking one person or place for  
 another.

BHEN ਭੇਂ *s. m.* The root of the water-lily  
 See *Bhe*.

BHER ਭੇੜ *s. m.* Butting or fight-  
 ing (cattle, sheep); disputing, quarrel-  
 ling; bringing together, comparison:—  
*sáhná dā bher, s. m. lit.* The butting  
 of sacred bulls; *met.* the fightings or  
 quarrellings of kings or great men.

BHERNÁ ਭੇੜਣਾ *v. a.* To excite a  
 quarrel; to compare (especially ac-  
 counts); to contribute, to give in ex-  
 change; to pay a debt; to give an un-  
 favourable answer; to shut, to close,  
 to lock up.

BHERÚ ਭੇਰੂ *a.* Quarrelsome, one in  
 the habit of exciting quarrels:—*patthar*  
*bherú, s. m.* One who can make even  
 the stones quarrel.

BHES ਭੇਸ *s. m.* Dress, style of dress,  
 manner; disguise; *c. w. badalná,*  
*rafdúná.*

BHET ਭੇਟ *s. f.* A sacrifice, an offering;  
 a song of praise in honour of a *Deví*:  
 —*bhet charháund, dená, karná, v. a.* To  
 present, to offer; to sacrifice:—*bhet*  
*hond, v. n.* To be sacrificed, to fall a  
 victim:—*bhet kasi, s. m.* Bawdry, the  
 business of a procurer:—*bhet pújá, s. m.*  
 Offerings to superiors:—*bhet puná, s. m.*  
 Procuring, pimping.

BHET ਭੇਤ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Sanskrit *Bhid*. A secret, a mystery;  
 difference; *i. q. Bhed*.

BHETAN ਭੇਤਣ *s. f.* } One who dis-  
BHETÍ ਭੇਤੀ *s. m.* } cerns or under-

stands mysteries, one acquainted with secret things, acquainted with another's secrets; a secret agent:—*ghur dá bhetí burá hundá hai, lit.* The secret agent of the house is dangerous, i. e. a servant or near relative acquainted with anyone's secrets can ruin him by betraying them.

BHETAN ਭੇਟਣ *s. f.* } A pimp, a go-  
BHETO ਭੇਟੋ *s. f.* } between, a  
BHETU ਭੇਟੂ *s. m.* } procurer.

BHETH ਭੇਥ *s. m. (K.)* The steep side or bank of a field, plateau or hill.

BHEUNA ਭੇਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To wet, to  
BHEUNNÁ ਭੇਉਂਣਾ } soak, to steep:—  
BHEUNNÍ ਭੇਉਣੀ } *massú bheun honá,*  
*v. n.* To come out or grow (whiskers),  
to arrive at the age of puberty.

BHÍ ਭੀ *ad.* Also, likewise, even.

BHIÁL ਭਿਆਲ *s. m.* A partner, a co-sharer, one associated with another in any business (especially in the cultivation of land):—*bhiálpuná, s. m.* Partnership.

BHIÁLI ਭਿਆਲੀ *s. f.* Partnership (especially in the cultivation of land.)

HIÁNÁ ਭਿਆਣਾ *a.* Afraid, terrified, frightened:—*jí bhiáná, a.* Afraid in heart, heartless; restless, agitated.

BHICHCHHAK ਭਿਛਕ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Bhikshú*. One

who asks alms, a beggar, a mendicant.

BHICHCHHIA ਭਿਛਿਆ *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Bhikshá*. Alms, begging.

BHID ਭਿਡ *s. f. (Pot.)* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Bher*. A sheep.

BHIGÁUNÁ ਭਿਗਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To wet, to soak, to steep.

BHIGGANÁ ਭਿਗੱਣਾ *v. n.* To get wet, to be wetted.

BHIGGARਭਿਗੱੜ } *a.* Injured by rain  
BHIGOR ਭਿਗੋੜ } or moisture, (grain.)

BHIGONÁ ਭਿਗੋਣਾ *v. n.* To wet, to soak, to steep.

BHIJADENÁ ਭਿਜਾਦੇਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
BHIJAUNÁ ਭਿਜਾਉਣਾ } wet, to  
soak, to steep; to cause to be wetted or soaked; to cause to be sent; to cause to run away, to defeat.

BHIJJAR ਭਿਜੱੜ *a.* Injured by rain or moisture (grain); *i. q.* *Bhiggar*.

BHIJJNÁ ਭਿਜੱਣਾ *v. n.* To get wet, to be soaked, or steeped.

BHIJONÁ ਭਿਜੋਣਾ *v. a.* To wet, to damp, to soak or steep.

BHIJOR ਭਿਜੋੜ *a.* Injured by moisture (grain); *i. q.* *Bhijjar, Bhiggar*.

**BHIKAR** **डिकर** *s. m. (K.)* Clods:—

*bhikar bhān denā, v. a.* To break clods of earth with a mallet, as in rice-fields.

**BHĪKH** **डीध** *s. f.* Corrupted from the

Sanskrit word *Bhikshā* Alms, charity; —*bhikh māṇṇī, v. n.* To beg, to ask for alms:—*hin māṇje moti milen; māṇje mile nā bhikh.* Those who do not ask, may get pearls, but those who ask may not get even alms:—Prov. used of those who become wealthy without any exertion, and of those who can get nothing notwithstanding all their struggles to obtain riches:—*bhikh māṇḍana, v. a.* To reduce to beggary.

**BHIKHĀRAN** **डिधारण** *s. f.* } One who  
**BHIKHARI** **डिधारी** *s. m.* } asks  
alms, a beggar.

**BHIKK** **डिक्** *s. f.* } A lump of  
**BHIKKĀ** **डिक्** *s. m.* } earth or  
**BHIKKAR** **डिक्** *s. f. m.,* } clay, a clod;  
a mass of oilcake or other substances, lumps of raw sugar that have softened through heat or moisture and become one mass; *c. w. bajjhā, honā.*

**BHIKKH** **डिध** *s. f.* Begging; *i. q.*  
*Bhikh.*

**BHIKKHAK** **डिधक** *s. m.* One who  
begs, a beggar; *i. q. Bhichchhak.*

**BHĪL** **डील** *s. m.* A tribe of freebooters  
in Central India.

**BHĪLANĪ** **डीलटी** *s. f.* A female  
*Bhīl.*

**BHILĀWA** **डिलावा** *s. m.* A poisonous  
fruit used medicinally (*Semecarpus ana-*  
*cardium*).

**BHĪMSAIN** **डीमसैट** *s. m.* One of the

Pandus famous for his rapacity and  
great size; a glutton; a man of great  
size, a Hercules.

**BHĪNSAINĪ** **डीमसैटी** *a.* Delicious,  
dainty, very good:—*bhīmsainī kapūr,*  
*s. m.* A superior kind of camphor

**BHINAK** **डिटर** *s. f.* A low distant  
sound of flies; buzzing, humming;  
rumour; intelligence, news:—*bhinak painī,*  
*v. n.* To be heard, to hear.

**BHINAKNĀ** **डिटरना** *v. n.* To buzz,  
to hum, to swarm, to fly about  
soiling everything on which it sits (as  
a fly); to be spoiled by flies (food); to  
be injured or become mouldy by long  
lying disused:—*makkhān bhinaknā, v. n.*  
*lit.* The buzzing of flies; to sit idle,  
to have nothing to do.

**BHĪN-BHĪN** **डींडी** *s. f.* The humming  
of a bee, or a wasp; *c. w. karnā.*

**BHINBHINAT** **डिडिनाट** *s. m.*  
Swarming, buzzing, thronging (of flies).

**BHINBHINĀUNĀ** **डिडिनाउटा** *v.*  
*n.* To swarm, to buzz, to fly about  
(flies).

**BHĪND** **डींड** *s. f.* The penis of a dog.

**BHĪNDĪ** **डींडी** } *s. f.* A vegeta-  
**BHĪNDĪ** **डिंडी** } ble, Lady's finger

(*Hibiscus esculentus*):—*bhīṇḍī torī, s. f.*  
A small gourd used as a vegetable (*Lufa*  
*acutangula*.)

BHINḌU **ਭਿੰਡੁ** *s. m.* A kind of hornet.

BHINGGÁRÁ **ਭਿੰਗਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Earth  
from the *Nagáhá* Shrine.

BHINKÁUNÁ **ਭਿਟਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To  
cause to alight, buzz, fly about (flies);  
to expose to the flies:—*makkhiyán*  
*bhinkáuná*, *v. a.* To attract flies by  
exposing food or sweets; *met.* to sit  
idle, to have nothing to do.

BHINN **ਭਿਨ** *s. m.* Difference, separa-  
tion:—*bhinn bhinn*, *ad.* Apart, sepa-  
rately.

BHINNÁ HOIÁ **ਭਿਨੱਹੋਇਆ** *part. a.*  
(*irreg.* from *Bheuná*.) Wetted, steeped,  
soaked; imbued, engrossed, engaged.

BHINNAUNÁ **ਭਿਟਨਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To be  
dizzy, to whirl round (the head), to be  
giddy.

BHIR **ਭੀੜ** *s. f.* A crowd, a multitude,  
a throng, swarm; poverty, distress;  
difficulty, trouble:—*bhír bhár bhír*  
*bhírákká*, *s. m.* A crowd, a swarm of  
people:—*bhír hōná*, *v. a.* To be over-  
crowded:—*bhír bauná*, *bhír paíní*, *v. n.*  
To be entangled in difficulties:—*bhír*  
*karná*, *lagáuná*, *v. a.* To crowd, to swarm.

BHÍRÁ **ਭੀੜਾ** } *a.* Narrow, straighten-  
BHIRÍ **ਭੀੜੀ** } ed, close, tight, close-  
packed, small.

BHIRÁO **ਭਿਰਾਉ** } *intj.* O brother!  
BHIRÁWÁ **ਭਿਰਾਵਾ** } ;—*s. m.* Brothers.

BHIRAUNÁ **ਭਿੜਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause  
to fight; (cattle, sheep), to induce, to

persuade, to instigate.

BHIRNÁ **ਭਿੜਣਾ** *v. n.* To fight, to injure  
one another (cattle, sheep), sometimes  
spoken of men also as quarrelling.

BHÍRNÁ **ਭੀੜਣਾ** *v. a.* To shut, to close.  
to pen, to fence, to lock up.

BHIST **ਭਿਸਤ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Bihisht*. Paradise, heaven;  
*i. q.* *Bahisht*.

BHISTÁ **ਭਿਸਤਾ** *s. m.* A water-carrier  
(humorously so called).

BHISTAN **ਭਿਸਤਣ** *s. f.* } Corrupted  
BHISTI **ਭਿਸਤੀ** *s. m.* } from the Per-  
sian word *Bihishtí*. A Muhammadan  
water-carrier, a dweller in heaven;—*a.*  
Relating or pertaining to paradise,  
heavenly, celestial.

BHÍT **ਭੀਤ** *s. f.* Sand; wall, a fissure.

BHIT **ਭਿਤ** *s. m.* (*Pot.*) A door.

BHITÁÍ **ਭਿਟਾਈ** *s. f.* Contamination,  
pollution (by touch); reward given to a  
go-between; the wages of a pimp.

BHITÁUNÁ **ਭਿਟਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to  
be polluted, to cause to be defiled (food)  
by touch; to cause to prostitute, to cause  
to pimp.

BHITṬ **ਭਿਟੱ** *s. f.* Contamination, pollution,  
defilement (by touching food); *i. q.*  
*Chhoh*.

**BHITTÁ ਭਿੱਟਾ** *s. m.* A kind of clay, which is dissolved in water, and used by schoolboys instead of ink.

**BHITTAR ਭਿੱਟੜ** *a.* Impure, defiled, polluted, (as by touching an earthen vessel).

**BHITTÍ ਭਿੱਤੀ** *s. f.* A kind of food given to nightingales and other kept birds; deceit, trick, fraud, allurements; knavery; ill-advice; *c. w. dená.*

**BHITTNA ਭਿੱਟਣਾ** *v. a.* To defile, to pollute, to render impure (as by touching a Hindu's food.)

**BHITTU ਭਿੱਤੁ** *s. m. (K)* A door, a part of a door, a board.

**BHITTUR ਭਿੱਟੁਰ** *a.* See *Bhittar*.

**BHIYAK ਭਿਯਾਕ** *s. f.* A place where cattle rest during the heat of the day.

**BHIYAL ਭਿਯਾਲ** *s. m.* A partner (especially in cultivating and tilling land). See *Bhiál*.

**BHIYALI ਭਿਯਾਲੀ** *s. f.* See *Bhiáli*.

**BHO ਭੋ** *s. m.* Chaff. See *Bhoh*;—*bho chalná*, *v. a.* To wheedle, to coax, to persuade, to instigate.

**BHOÁ ਭੋਆ** *s. m.* A male nurse; the share of cotton or saffron received by a gatherer.

**BHOBHAR ਭੋਭਰ** } *s. f.* The fine dust  
**BHOBHIR ਭੋਭਿਰ** } and small fragments that remain after removing a pile of dried cowdung.

**BHOCHHÁ ਭੋਛਾ** *s. m.* Strength, energy, vigour, (commonly used negatively):—*merá bhochhá nikal giyá*. My strength is gone, *i. e.* I am very tired.

**BHOCHHAN ਭੋਛਣ** *s. f., m.* A woman's sheet or wrapper; a kind of shawl worn by women.

**BHOCHHANÍ ਭੋਛਣੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A child's veil or shawl, a small veil.

**BHODÁ ਭੋਡਾ** } *a.* Hornless, having very  
**BHODÍ ਭੋਡੀ** } small horns (an ox, cow); hairless, bald; ugly, ill-favoured, shaven-headed (an abuse applied to women).

**BHOG ਭੋਗ** *s. m.* A gift; a delicacy, dainties; offerings made to an idol—pleasure, enjoyment; sexual intercourse, animal gratification; a ceremony performed by the Sikhs after the reading of the whole of the *Granth Sáhib* (Sikh scripture):—*bhog -batás*, *s. m.* Pleasure, enjoyment, sexual pleasure, sexual intercourse:—*bhog karná*, *v. a.* To have or enjoy sexual intercourse:—*bhog lagáuná*, *v. a.* To eat, to take food; to offer food or dainties to an idol:—*bhog píuná*, *v. n.* To read the whole *Granth* (Sikh scripture) and perform a ceremony at the close which consists in the distribution of a sweet-meat called *karáh*.

**BHOGAN ਭੋਗਣ** *s. f.* } One who has  
**BHOGI ਭੋਗੀ** *s. m.* } abundance of everything, one fond of good things, a good liver; a man or woman of pleasure one given up to carnal pleasures, a rake, a

debauchee :—*bhojan hárá* or *hári*, *s. m., f.*  
One fond of delicacies; one addicted to  
dainties.

**BHOGNÁ भोगना** *v. n.* To enjoy, to feel  
pleasure, to relish, to revel, to have sexual  
intercourse; to bear, suffer, endure  
(pain or misfortune); to reap the fruit  
of one's evil deeds.

**BHOH भोह** *s. m.* Chaff (of various  
kinds of pulse) :—*bhoh hojáná*, *v. n. lit.*  
To become chaff; to be fatigued, to  
be greatly exhausted :—*bhoh kar dená*,  
*v. a. lit.* To reduce to chaff, to vanquish  
an adversary; to beat mercilessly.

**BHOHÁ भोहा** *s. m.* See *Bhod*.

**BHOHRÁ भोहरा** *s. m.* A dungeon; a pit  
in which potters place newly-made  
vessels to keep them moist.

**BHOJ भोज** *s. m.* The name of a Raja,  
Vikramaditya's successor; a feast held  
on the birth of a male child in honor of  
his ancestors :—*bhoj parband*, *s. m.* A  
book written in praise of Bhoj :—*bhoj*  
*patlar*, *s. m.* The bark of a hill tree,  
(*Betula bhojpatra*) used in making um-  
brellas, tubes for *huqqas*, writing, and  
for other like purposes.

**BHOJAN भोजन** *s. m.* Food, diet,  
provisions; victuals, bread :—*bhojan*  
*karná*, *páuná* or *bhojan shádan karná*,  
*v. n.* To eat, to partake of food.

**BHOJKÍ भोजकी** *s. m.* The priests who  
officiate and receive the offering at the  
shrine of *Deví*, especially at Kangra and  
Jowalamukhi. They profess to be  
Brahmins, but this is not certain.

**BHOL भोल** *s. f.* A mistake, an error;  
punishment inflicted on a schoolboy for  
making errors; *c. w. dená, lainá*.

**BHOLA भोला** } *s. m.* An error, a mistake.  
**BHOLI भोली** } (especially in counting);

—*a.* Sincere, simple, simple-minded,  
guileless, artless, innocent :—*bholá bhálá*,  
*bholí bháli*, *a.* Simple; innocent :—*Bhoíá*  
*náth*, *s. m.* An epithet applied to Shiva.

**BHOM भोम** *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Bhúmi*. Land :—*bhomdán*,  
*s. m.* Present of land to a Brahman. See  
*Bhúm*.

**BHON भो** *s. f.* Corruption of the Sans-  
krit word *Bhúmi*. Land, soil, earth; coun-  
try, estate :—*bhonsúr*, *s. m. lit.* An earth-  
pig; a turnip (a term used by Sikhs).

**BHONCHAL भोचल** *s. m.* An earth-  
quake; *i. q. Bhochál*.

**BHONCHAL भोचल** *s. m., f.* Compas-  
sion, perplexity; disorder, tumult.

**BHONDA भोडा** *a.* Ugly, ill-favoured;  
*i. q. Bhuṇḍá*.

**BHOR भोर** *s. m.* Dawn, morning, day,  
break (generally used by Hindus) :—  
*bhor bhor ke khánd*, *lit.* To break into  
small bits and eat; to spend money  
economically, or little by little (especially  
used of those who have no employment  
and are obliged to live sparingly on  
their savings.)

**BHORÁ भोरा** *s. m.* A crumb, a small piece,  
a morsel, a little; gold-dust :—*bhorá*  
*chúrá*, *s. m.* Crumbs of bread, chips of  
wood.

**BHORHÁ भोहरा** *s. m.* A dungeon. See  
*Bhohrá*.



**BHORI ਭੋਰੀ** *s. f.* Any fine powder ; persuading, coaxing ; *c. w. páungí.*

**BHORNÁ ਭੋਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To shell (maize), to break or crumble ; to make into pieces, to take dishonestly for one's own use ; to squeeze anything out of another.

**BHOSRÁ ਭੋਸੜਾ** *s. m.* } *Pudendum mu-*  
**BHOSRÍ ਭੋਸੜੀ** *s. f.* } *liebre, Valde*  
*magnum.*

**BHOTNA ਭੋਟਨਾ** *v. a.* To wheedle, to coax, to instigate, to flatter with the object of gaining an end ;—*s. m.* A flatterer, a deceiver.

**BHOTO ਭੋਤੋ** *s. f., m.* An ignorant hill man, an ignoramus, uniformed person, a simpleton ;—*a.* Simple, easily duped.

**BHOWÁRÁ ਭੁਵਾੜਾ** *s. m. (Pot.)* A stack of chaff.

**BHÚ ਭੂ** *s. f.* Land, earth.

**BHÚÁ ਭੂਆ** *s. f.* A father's sister.

**BHUANG ਭੁਅੰਗ** *s. m.* See *Bhawang.*

**BHUÁNÍ ਭੁਆਨੀ** *s. f.* An epithet of *Deví* ; *i. q. Bhawání.*

**BHUÁRÁ ਭੁਆਰਾ** *s. m.* Prevalence (of an epidemic or other sickness), a severe visitation (of any disease) in a particular locality.

**BHUÁRÁ ਭੁਆੜਾ** *s. m.* A place enclosed with a thorn hedge, outside of a village, where cattle are kept ; *i. q. Várá.*

**BHUÁUNA ਭੁਆਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to turn, to make to revolve, to turn round and round, to send about hither and thither ; to forbid, to check, to prohibit, to interdict.

**BHUÁTNI ਭੁਆਟਣੀ** } *s. f.* Turning  
**BHUÁUNÍ ਭੁਆਉਣੀ** } round and  
round ; swimming in the head, dizziness, vertigo ; *c. w. dená, charhjáná.*

**BHUBBAL ਭੁਬੱਲ** *s. f.* Hot ashes.

**BHUBBH ਭੁਭੱ** *s. f.* Crying violently, wailing ; roaring (as a lion) ; sudden outcry ; *c. w. mární.*

**BHUBLÁKHNA ਭੁਬਲਾਖਣਾ** } *v. a.*  
**BHUBLEKHNA ਭੁਬਲੇਖਣਾ** } To roast  
(vegetables, eggs).

**BHUCHÁL ਭੁਚਾਲ** *s. m.* An earthquake ; *i. q. Bhoṇchál.*

**BHUCHANG ਭੁਚੰਗ** *s. m.* A black-snake.

**BHUCHANGGÍ ਭੁਚੰਗੀ** *s. m.* A title given to *Akálí Sikhs.*

**BHUCHAPPÁ ਭੁਚਪੱ** *s. m.* A kind of firework. It is a bamboo filled with various chemicals which in burning throw out lights of different colours.

**BHUCHCH** **बुच** *s. m.* A fat, corpulent man (spoken in derision):—*a.* Barbarous, ignorant; fat, gross.

**BHUCHCHAR** **बुचर** *s. m.* A well fed, over-grown, corpulent man; a fat dog;—*a.* Well-fed, fat (especially a dog; *met.* man); *c. w.* *banuá, honá.*

**BHUCHLÁUNÁ** **बुचलुना** *v. a.* To persuade by sinister means, to wheedle, to coax, to deceive.

**BHÚE** **बुटे** *a.* See *Bhúhe.*

**BHUEÑ** **बुटे** *ad.* On the ground;—*s. m., f. (M.)* Land:—*Bhuenphor. s. m. lit.* the earth splitter. The *Phelipœa calotropidis*. Is grows in sandy places is very succulent and juicy, has fine flowers an inch and a quarter long. It has a girth of 6 or 8 inches and is about 2½ ft. high. It springs up in February and March, fissuring the ground in all directions, hence its name. It is used for sores in horses, and as fodder for oxen, camels, and goats whose milk it is said largely to increase. The name is also given to the *Tulipa stellata*, the bulbs of which are eaten in many places as food and by animals. They are regularly sold in the bazars of Peshawar:—*bhuenphor nirá khir hai. Bhuenphor* is nothing, but milk:—*ret rahái tibbi jái, paidá thiá bhuenphor.* I sowed sand, sand hills came up, *bhuenphor* was all the crop.—Song.

**BHÚHÁLÚ** **बुगलु** *s. m. (K.)* A shed in which chaff is stored.

**BHUGÁT** **बुगत** *s. m.* See *Bhúkal.*

**BHUGAT** **बुगत** *s. f.* Earthly comfort, whatever is to be enjoyed in this world, the good things of this life, whether necessities or luxuries:—*bhugat mán, a.* Present, passing (time), occurring, happening:—*bhugat saurnó, v. n.* To be entangled in difficulties or troubles:—*bhugat suárná, v. a.* To give one trouble; to put one into difficulties or miseries.

**BHUGGÁ** **बुगो** *s. m.* A preparation of sesame (*til*) seed with sugar;—*a.* Rotten, decayed, injured by moisture, or other causes (wood, grain and other things) without substance:—*bhuggá kuffná, v. a. lit.* To prepare *til* seed with sugar; *met.* to cohabit, to have sexual intercourse with (an abusive term):—*bhugjá kuáuná, v. n. lit.* To cause to make a preparation of *til* seed with sugar; *met.* to cause to be cohabited with.

**BHUGRÍ** **बुगरी** *s. f.* A species of plum or date, a first fruit of a young *ber* tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*); *met.* a naked person.

**BHUGTANÁ** **बुगतना** *v. n.* To suffer to endure, to bear up; to enjoy; to use, to spend, to use up; to settle with; to suffer the penalty. See *Bhugtáuná.*

**BHUGTÁUNÁ** **बुगताुना** *v. a.* To execute, to discharge; to finish; to dispose of, to have done with; to settle, to adjust; to pay a debt, to liquidate, to square an account.

**BHÚHE** **बुहे** *a.* Angry, enraged, in a passion; fearless, bold; forward, insolent; *c. w.* *áuná, honá.*

**BHÚHAR** **बुहर** *s. f.* Fine rain; money given to Brahmans at weddings.

**BHÚHARNÁ** **बुहरना** *v. n.* To be about to rise (moon).

**BHÚÍN** **बुयी** *s. m. (M.)* The Oriental plane (*Platanus orientalis*) also the *Edwardsia mollis* a small shrub with a fine yellow flower common in Trans Indus and in the Salt range.

**BHUI** **बुज** } *s. f.* The arm; *met.*  
**BHUIÁ** **बुजा** } a supporter, a helper,  
a friend:—*bhuj band, s. m.* An ornament

worn on the upper part of the arms (commonly *Bahuffā*).

**BHUJANG** **बुजंग** *s. m.* A snake, a serpent.

**BHUCJĪ** **बुज्जी** } *s. f.* Vegetables or  
**BHUJĪ** **बुज्जी** } greens boiled and  
afterwards fried in *ghee* or oil.

**BHUJJNĀ** **बुज्जना** *v. n.* To be parched (grain), to be roasted (meat), to be baked in hot ashes (an ear of Indian corn, vegetables); to be heated with anger, to fly into a passion.

**BHUK** **बुक** *s. f.* A single leaf or blade of an onion top;—(*M.*) Small payments of grain given by way of alms at harvest; time to *jaqirs*.

**BHUKAL** **बुकल** } *s. f. (M.)* The  
**BHUKALĪ** **बुकली** } *Asphodelus fistulo-*  
*sus* *lit.* buds of the earth, the leaves of which are like an onion, but without its bulb and smell. It is abundant as a field weed and grows among the crops, of the spring harvest. The seeds are ground and made into bread of a very repulsive appearance, which is eaten by the poor in time of scarcity. They are also used medicinally under the name of *binghar bij*. The weed is very injurious to the crop among which it grows. A watering before ploughing and plenty of subsequent ploughings always destroy it; *i. q.* *Bhugāt*.

**BHŪKAN** **बुकन** *s. f. (M.)* The canetube with which a drill is worked.

**BHUKANNA** **बुकाना** *s. m.* A hole or broken place in a wall, a break or gate in a hedge; the urinary bladder.

**BHUKĀUNĀ** **बुकाउना** *v. a.* See *Bhaun-*  
*kāund*.

**BHUKHAIL** **बुखैल** } *a.* Excessively  
**BHUKHĀULĀ** **बुखाउला** } hungry, rav-  
enous, impatient for food.

**BHUKHAN** **बुखट** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Bhūshan*. A jewel, an ornament; *met.* a worthy man, one who is an ornament to his place or profession, or of his society or country.

**BHUKKA** **बुका** *s. m.* A blast of wind with dust; also see *Bhuggā*.

**BHUKKH** **बुख** *s. f.* Hunger, appetite eagerness, inordinate desire :—*bhukkh lagnī, v. n.* To be or feel hungry, to have an appetite :—*bhukkh marjānī, v. n.* To pass away (hunger or appetite) :—*bhukkh mārṇā, v. a.* To repress one's appetite; to mortify oneself.

**BHUKKHĀ** **बुखा** } *a., s. m., f.* Hungry,  
**BHUKKHĪ** **बुखी** } having a keen ap-  
petite; greedy, inordinately desirous; poor; a pauper, a beggar :—*bhukkhā bhānā, bhukkhan bhānā, a.* Hungry and poor, destitute of the common necessities of life, wanting food and not knowing where to get it :—*bhukkhā moīā hoīā, s. m., f.* A famine stricken or famished person; a greedy person.

**BHUKKHAR** **बुखर** } *a.* Having no  
**BHUKKHUR** **बुखर** } food, poor,  
penniless, poverty stricken; very hun-  
gry.

**BHUKKĪ** **बुकी** *s. f.* Powder (especially of chaff), anything pulverized.

**BHUKKNĀ** **बुक्कना** *v. a.* To sprinkle (anything in the form of a powder as salt on food, or a medicine on a sore.)

**BHÚKNÁ बुकना** *s. m.* A division in the stem of a bamboo, i. e., the space between two joints; a hollow pipe to let out any thing; a silly, talkative man.

**BHUKNÍ बुकनी** *s. f.* A division in the stem of a slender bamboo; a hollow pipe; a disease of horses:—*bhuk-ní chalní* or *vagní*, *v. a.* To have diarrhoea.

**BHUKWÁUNÁ बुकवाउना** *v. a.* Causative of *Bhukná* which see.

**BHULÁDENÁ बुलादेना** *v. a.* See *Bhuláund*.

**BHULÁÍ बुलायी** *s. f.* Deceiving, deception, beguiling, leading astray; *c. w. dení, khóní.*

**BHULÁUNÁ बुलाउना** *v. a.* To forget; to cause to forget, to cause to err, to lead astray, to mislead.

**BHULÁWÁ बुलावा** *s. m.* Error, mistake, forgetting; doubt, uncertainty and deception, cheat, trick.

**BHULEKHÁ बुलेखा** *s. m.* Error, mistake (especially in accounts); doubt, uncertainty.

**BHULL बुल** *s. f.* An error, a mistake; a fault, an omission; a neglect, negligence:—*bhull bhulekhe*, *ad.* Erroneously, mistakenly:—*bhull chukk*, *s. f.* Blunder, mistake;—*bhull honí*, *v. n.* To be mistaken, to fall into error:—*bhull jáná*, *v. n.* To err, to make a mistake; to forget. See *Bhullná*.

**BHULLÁ बुल्ला** } *a.* Mistaken, err-  
**BHULLIÁ बुलिआ** } ing; forgetting:—  
*bhullá bhaiká, bhullíá bhaiká*, *a.* Erring, wandering, led astray, deceived:—*bhullá*

*vissariá, comp. past. a.* Forgotten not remembered; a state of doubt and uncertainty.

**BHULLNÁ बुलना** *v. n.* To forget. to blot out from remembrance; to go astray. to go wrong; to blunder, to err, to make a mistake; to be vain, to be proud.

**BHULS बुलस** *s. m.* A division of Jata.

**BHULS बुलस** *a.* Burnt (the hand), roasted too much, burnt in the roasting; *met.* enraged, angry.

**BHULSÁUNÁ बुलसाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be roasted, burnt, scorched, charred, or branded.

**BHULSEJÁNÁ बुलसेजाणा** } *v. n.* To  
**BHULSNA बुलसना** } roast in hot  
ashes, to burn (the hand, or foot), to char, to scorch, to brand.

**BHÚM भूम** *s. f.* The earth, land, the ground:—*bhúmdán*, *s. m.* A present of land; money given at Hindu weddings to the bridegroom's family priest by the bride's father.

**BHUMÍA भुमीआ** } *s. m.* A citizen,  
**BHUMÍAN भुमीआं** } an inhabitant, a  
**BHUMÍYAN भुमीयां** } native; a snake,  
a serpent.

**BHUN भुं** *s. f.* The earth, the ground; breaking wind;—*s. m. (M.)* Chaff and straw of grains—*baggá bhún*, *s. f.* The chaff and straw of wheat and barley:—

*missé bhún*, *s. m.* The chaff and straw of peas, grams, moth, mung, máh, mohri, (masar):—*bhún*. *bhún* karnd, *v. n.* To blow a trumpet; to break wind:—*bhún* lok, *s. f.* This world, the present state.

**BHUNÁÍ** **बुनायी** *s. f.* Wages for parching grain.

**BHUNÁUNÁ** **बुनाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be parched, roasted or baked, in hot ashes.

**BHUNBHUNÁ** **बुटबुटा** *s. m.* A small winged insect.

**BHUNCHÁL** **बुंचाल** *s. m.* An earthquake.

**BHUNCHANÁ** **बुंचना** *v. n.* To eat; to distribute.

**BHUND** **बुंड** *s. m.* A wasp; a beetle that burrows in dung; a yellow marked bumble bee:—*Kábali bhund*, *s. m.* A blue coloured wasp:—*bhúndán dí khakkhar nún chherá*, *v. a.* To stir up a wasp's nest; *met.* to stir up evil, to fight with rascals.

**BHUNDÁ** **बुंडा** *s. m.* An aboriginal tribe, a man belonging to that tribe.

**BHUNDÍ** **बुंडी** *s. f.* An insect that infests wheat; an insect that eats and injures vines; a caterpillar.

**BHUNDIN** **बुंडिन** *s. f.* (M.) A wild sow.

**BHUNDLÁUNÁ** **बुंदलाउना** *v. a.* To persuade, to instigate, to entice, to deceive.

**BHUNDÚ** **बुंडु** *s. m.* See *Bhúndí*.

**BHÚNEN** **बुंने** } *ad.* On the ground.  
**BHUNJE** **बुंने** }

**BHUNG** **बुंग** *s. m.* The doubling place in a cloth consisting of two or more breadths sewed together; fullness and puckering in a seam, a pucker, a plait.

**BHUNGÁ** **बुंगा** *s. m.* (M.) A ransom, a gift made to recover stolen property.

**BHUNGGR** **बुंगी** *s. f.* A cloth thrown over the head and shoulders by children; a head dress worn by Hindus on the decease of a parent or other near relative.

**BHUNGGNÁ** **बुंगना** *v. a.* To sponge upon, to gain from by mean tricks (used only in the participial form):—*oh ápneán mitrán nún bhung bhung ke khánda hai*. He lives on what he can squeeze out of his friends.

**BHUNGGU** **बुंगु** *s. m.* A cloth of two or more breadths (larger than a *bhunggi*) thrown over the head.

**BHÚNÍ** **बुनी** *s. f.* A term of affection applied to a cat.

**BHUNKÍ** **बुंकी** *s. m.* A tobacco worm.

**BHUNNÁ** **बुनना** *v. a.* To parch, to roast, to bake in hot ashes.

**BHUNNE** **बुने** *a.* Roasted, baked:—*bhunne tittar udáune*, *v. a.* To fly roasted partridges; *met.* to strive after impossibilities.

BHÚP भूप } s. m. Lord of the  
 BHUPÁL भूपाल } earth, a king, a  
 BHUPÁL भूपाल } sovereign, a ruler  
 BHÚPAT भूपत }

BHÚR बुर s. m. Fine rain, a drizzling  
 shower; money given to Brahmans at  
 weddings; i. q. *Bhúkar*.

BHÚRÁ बुरा s. m. A striped blanket,  
 i. e., light brown with black stripes or  
 black with white stripes; a division of  
 Jats;—a. Brown:—*bhúra jawás*, s. m. A  
 term applied to a tame bear by jugglers.

BHURBHURÁ बुरबुरा a. Brittle, worth-  
 less, (lime work); short, tender, (pie  
 crust), broken up, crumbled:—*man dá*  
*bhur bhurá*, a. Fickle-minded.

BHURBHURÁUNÁ बुरबुराउना v. a.  
 To pulverize, to reduce to powder.

BHÚRÍ बुरी a. A small light coloured  
 blanket with black stripes;—a. Brown.

BHURJAL बुरजल s. m. (M.) The axle  
 of the horizontal lantern wheel of a Per-  
 sian-well.

BHURJÍ बुरजी s. f. Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Bharjjan* to fry.  
 Greens or vegetables boiled and after-  
 wards fried in ghee or oil.

BHURJPATTAR बुरजपतार s. m. See  
*Bhojpattar*.

BHURNÁ बुरना v. n. To be broken  
 (glass or other brittle substance); to

crumble, to become pulverized; to  
 become poor, to be reduced in circum-  
 stances.

BHÚRNÁ बुरना v. n. To cast rays be-  
 fore hand, to be on the point of rising  
 (moon).

BHURTHÁ बुरथा s. m. See *Bharthá*.

BHUS ब्रुम s. m. Habit, practice,  
 (generally spoken of the use of injurious  
 drinks or drugs, as the practice, children  
 eating earth, coal); weakness, disease  
 arising from such habit; anaemia, chaff;  
 c. w. *bharndá*, *paigá*.

BHÚS ब्रुम a. Corrupted from *Behosh*.  
 Senseless, stupid slovenly.

BHUSARÍ ब्रुमरी s. f. (M.) A cake  
 made of two unbaked pieces of bread with  
 sugar between them. The edges of the  
 pieces of bread are joined and the whole is  
 baked. This is a favourite food in the  
 cold weather.

BHÚSARNÁ ब्रुमरना v. n. To be puf-  
 fed up with pride or rage.

BHUSERÁ ब्रुमेरा a. In the habit of  
 eating or drinking something injurious  
 weakened or otherwise unfavorably  
 affected by such habits; i. q. *Bhussid*  
*hoiá*.

BHUSNÁ ब्रुमना v. n. To be in the  
 habit of taking something injurious,  
 to be diseased and debilitated by such ha-  
 bit (used ordinarily in the latter sense  
 and in the principal form *bhussid hoiá*.)

BHUSSEDAKÁR ब्रुमे डकार s. m.  
 See *Bhass*.

BHUSSÍ ब्रुमी s. f. The chaff of  
 wheat and other grains; bran.

**BHUSSIÁ HOIÁ** **ਭੁਸਿੱਆਹੋਇਆ** *a.*

See *Bhuserá*.

**BHÚT** **ਭੂਤ** *s. m.* An evil spirit, a

demon, fiend, goblin; *met.* an ugly or wicked person; an element; the name of a caste of *Jats*;—*a.* Gone, past (time or tense);—*bhūt balakk*, *s. m.* Satanic disposition, anger, petulance, ill nature;—*ōhāt hoke chambarnā*, *v. n.* To cling to one as an evil spirit—*bhūt kaddhā*, *v. a.* To destroy the influence of an evil spirit, to exorcise.

**BHUTÁÍ** **ਭੁਟਾਈ** *s. f.* Wheedling, de-

ceiving, flattery; *c. w.* *kāhāí*.

**BHUTANT** **ਭੁਟੰਤ** *s. m.* A hill region

north-east of Simla.

**BHÚTAR** **ਭੂਤਰ** *s. m.* Demon, evil spirit;

an evil minded person.

**BHÚTAR** **ਭੂਤਾਰ** *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted

from the Sanskrit word *Bhām*. A landowner.

**BHÚTARÍ** **ਭੂਤਾਰੀ** *s. f. (M.)* Ownership

in land; rent; *i. q.* *Lichch*.

**BHUTÁUNÁ** **ਭੁਟਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to

be deceived or wheedled, to suffer one's self to be wheedled:—*main us te āpne āp nūn bhutāundā rehā*. I continued to be deceived by him.

**BHUTNA** **ਭੂਤਣਾ** *s. m.* } A demon, a

**BHÚTNI** **ਭੂਤਣੀ** *s. f.* } goblin; a

witch.

**BHÚTRÁ** **ਭੂਤਰਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A pinna of

a leaf of the date-palm. the pinnae are made into baskets, matting and ropes.

**BHÚTRÍ** **ਭੂਤਰੀ** *s. m.* A division of *Jats*.

**BI** **ਬਿ** *a. (M.)* Second, another.

**BÍ** **ਬੀ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit

word *Vij*. Seed, a cutting of a plant (as sugar-cane for seed); cause, source, origin; the semen of man or animals; a son;—*bí nās honā*, *v. n.* To be utterly destroyed, to become extinct (a family):—*bí nās karā*, *v. a.* To destroy, to annihilate:—*bí páśād*, *v. a.* To sow seed; to be cause of; *c. w.* *painā*;—*s. f.* A title of respect given to prostitutes;—*ad*. Also, too, even; *i. q.* *Bij*.

**BIÁ** **ਬਿਆ** *a., ad. (M.)* Other, an-

other; second, again:—*khdwē bíd*, *marige bíd*. One ate it and another was beaten.—Prov. used when one has profited by a thing while another is punished for it.

**BÍÁBÁN** **ਬੀਆਬਾਣ** *s. m.* Corrupted

from the Persian word *Bayábn*. A desert, a trackless desert:—*ujār bíábán* *s. f.* Wilderness.

**BIÁDH** **ਬਿਆਧ** *s. m.* Wrangle, quarrel;

pain, anguish, grief.

**BIÁH** **ਬਿਆਹ** *s. m.* Corruption of the

Sanskrit word *Viváh*. Marriage, wedlock; a wedding. See *Vidh*.

**BIÁHNÁ** **ਬਿਆਹਨਾ** *v. a.* To marry

(a wife), to get (a son or daughter) married; *i. q.* *Vidhūnā*.

BIĀHṆÚ **बिआहणु** *a.* Pertaining to a wedding; a suit of clothes, given to the bride by the bridegroom's father, two days after marriage.

BIĀÍ **बिआयी** *s. f.* Cracking of the heels from cold; sowing seed; seed time; grain given by zamindars to carpenters and others at the time of sowing.

BIĀHTÁ **बिआहता** *a.* Married, lawfully wedded (a woman.)

BIĀJ **बिआज** *s. m.* Interest, dividends.

BIĀJAR **बिआजर** } *s. m.* An  
BIĀJARĪÁ **बिआजरीआ** } usurer.

BIĀJÍ **बिआजी** } *a.* Put out on in-  
BIĀJÚ **बिआजु** } terest, lent on  
usury (money); —*s. m.* An usurer.

BIĀKAL **बिआकल** } *a.* Corrupted  
BIĀKUL **बिआकुल** } from the Sans-  
krit word *Viyákul*. Perplexed, agitated (in mind), confounded, troubled, harassed, distressed; restless, uneasy.

BIĀN **बिआन** *s. m.* Explanation, relation, discourse, narration, account, statement, exposition; *c. w. karnd.*

BIĀNÁ **बिआना** *s. m.* A pledge, an earnest; a small sum given to seal a bargain, the thing purchased remaining with the seller; *i. q. Sáí*; —*s. f. (K.)* An icy wind which blows on the high passes at certain seasons.

BIĀNDAR **बिआंदर** } *s. m.* A bride-  
BIĀNDHAR **बिआंधर** } groom; *i. q.*  
*Víandhar.*

BIĀṆGU **बिआंगु** *s. m.* A wooden tool used by shoemakers in working leather to soften it and prepare it for use.

BIĀNṬWEN **बिआण्टवे** *a.* Ninety-two.

BIĀP **बिआप** *s. f.* A malignant influence, a curse.

BIĀPNÁ **बिआपना** *v. n.* To dwell, to pervade; to extend, to be diffused; to be effected, or influenced; to pass, to occur, to happen; to come to in one's mind.

BIĀR **बिआर** *s. m.* A basket made of rushes used baling out boats; the *Deodar* (*Verdrus deodara*) identical with the cedar of Lebanon. It is one of the best timber trees in the world, its wood is in common use in the Punjab; *i. q. Diár, Deodar.*

BIĀR **बिआर** } *s. m.* A vegetable or  
BIĀR **बिआर** } fruit left for seed; *i. q.*  
*Bíbar.*

BIĀRÁ **बिआरा** *s. m.* (*Pot.*) Grain given by zamindars to carpenters and others at seed time.

BIĀS **बिआस** *s. m.* A celebrated *Rishi*, the supposed compiler of the Purans; one learned in all sciences; the name of a river in the Punjab. See *Bayás.*

BIĀSÍ **बिआसी** *a.* Eighty-two.

BÍBÁ **बीबा** *s. m.* A term of endearment addressed to a little boy; *i. q. Bíbbá.*

BÍBAR **बीबर** *s. m.* A vegetable or fruit



left for seed, cucumbers over ripe and unfit to be eaten;—*a.* Ill-formed, ugly.

**BĪBARĪ बीबरी** *s. f.* A small *bībar* or vegetable left for seed;—*a.* Dried up, wrinkled (the face) spoken in derision.

**BĪBBĀ बीषा** *s. m.* } Worthy, good,  
**BĪBBĪ बीषी** *s. f.* } excellent, humble,  
of a mild disposition;—*s. m., f.* A term of endearment to a little boy or a girl.

**BIBEK बिबेक** *s. m.* Discrimination, discretion; sense, intelligence; knowledge, divine knowledge; strictness in religious observances; high principle.

**BIBEKĪ बिबेकी** *s. m.* A person of discrimination, a religious, conscions, high-principled man:—*bibekī Singh, s. m.* A Sikh strict in his religious observances.

**BIBHÚT बिबुत** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Bhábút*. See *Bhabút*.

**BĪBĪ बीबी** *s. f.* A lady, a mistress, a term of endearment addressed to a little girl, sister, daughter; a form of address; a form of address to a husband's sister.

**BĪCH बीच** *s. m.* Interval, intermediate space; *i. q.* *Vitth*.

**BICHÁL बिसाल** *s. m.* Damage, injury; dispute, difference, falling out; distance, space between places; *i. q.* *Vichál*.

**BICHÁLÁ बिसाला** *s. m.* Distance, space between two things.

**BICHÁLE बिसाले** *prep.* In the midst of, between; *i. q.* *Vichále*.

**BICHALNÁ बिसलना** *v. n.* To be spoiled, to be corrupted, to be damaged; to become an enemy, to raise a mutiny, to contend; to turn, to lend, to slip, to break one's promise, to become insolent, to foil; *i. q.* *Vichálná*.

**BICHÁLNÁ बिसालना** *v. a.* To spoil, to damage; to excite (any one), to raise a mutiny or insurrection; to make a bankrupt; *i. q.* *Vichálná*.

**BICHÁR बिसार** *s. m.* Consideration, reflection, thought, judgment; *i. q.* *Vichár*

**BICHÁRÁ बिसारा** *a.* Helpless, forlorn, destitute, poor;—*s. m.* A poor or unfortunate person.

**BICHÁRAK बिसारक** *s. m.* A thoughtful, considerate person, one who exercises his judgment.

**BICHÁRNÁ बिसारना** *v. n.* To think, to consider, to reflect, to judge.

**BICHARNÁ बिसरना** *v. n.* To go through, to travel.

**BICHBICHÁLE बिसबिसाले** *prep.* In the midst of, in the very midst of; *i. q.* *Vichvichále*.

**BICHCH बिसँ** *prep.* In, within, in the midst of; *i. q.* *Vichch*.

**BICHCHHARNÁ बिहँहरना** *v. n.* To be separated; *i. q.* *Vichchharná*.

**BICHCHHÚ बिहूँ** *s. m.* A scorpion.

**BICHHÁ DENÁ** **ਬਿਛਾਦੇਣਾ** *v. a.* To spread (a bed, bedding, carpet,); to knock down, to beat down; *i. q.* *Vichhá-dená.*

**BICHHARNÁ** **ਬਿਛਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To be parted, to be separated; *i. q.* *Vichh-arná.*

**BICHHAUŃÁ** **ਬਿਛੋਣਾ** *s. m.* A bed, bedding; *i. q.* *Vichhauná.*

**BICHHÁUNÁ** **ਬਿਛਾਉਣਾ** *a.* To spread (a bed, bedding, carpet, &c.); *i. q.* *Vichháuná.*

**BICHHNÁ** **ਬਿਛਨਾ** *v. n.* To be spread, to be flat; to be mild; *i. q.* *Vichhná.*

**BICHHORÁ** **ਬਿਛੋੜਾ** *s. m.* Separation; *i. q.* *Vichhorá.*

**BICHHORŃÁ** **ਬਿਛੋੜਣਾ** *v. a.* To separate (friends, relatives); *i. q.* *Vichhorná.*

**BICHHÚÁ** **ਬਿਛੁਆ** *s. m.* A kind of dagger, a ring the upper side of which is broad, worn by women on the toe; the nettle.

**BICHHÚCHHAK** **ਬਿਛੂਛਕ** *s. m.*  
The name of a disease, the cholera.

**BICHHWÍÁ** **ਬਿਛਵੀਆ** } *s. m.*  
**BICHHWAIYÁ** **ਬਿਛਵੈਯਾ** } *One*  
**BICHHWAYYÁ** **ਬਿਛਵਯੱ** } *who*  
spreads.

**BICHHWÁUNÁ** **ਬਿਛਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.*  
To cause to spread; *i. q.* *Vichhwáuná.*

**BICHKÁHA** **ਬਿਚਕਾਹਾ** } *s. m.* The  
**BICHKÁL** **ਬਿਚਕਾਲ** } *midst; i. q.*  
*Vichkáhd, Vichkál.*

**BICHKÁHE** **ਬਿਚਕਾਹੇ** } *prep.* In  
**BICHKÁLE** **ਬਿਚਕਾਲੇ** } *the midst of,*  
*between;—ad.* In the midst; *i. q.*  
*Vichkáhe, Vichkále.*

**BICHKÁNÁ** **ਬਿਚਕਾਨਾ** *s. m.* } A child's  
**BICHKÁNÍ** **ਬਿਚਕਾਨੀ** *s. f.* } shoe; a  
small water skin, anything small; a  
dancing boy or girl; a young girl brought  
up to a life of prostitution; *i. q.* *Bach-*  
*káná.*

**BICHKÁR** **ਬਿਚਕਾਰ** *prep.* In the midst  
of.

**BICHLÁ** **ਬਿਚਲਾ** *a.* Belonging to the  
middle, inner; *i. q.* *Vichlá.*

**BICHLÁUNÁ** **ਬਿਚਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To spoil;  
*i. q.* *Bichálná, Vichláuná.*

**BICHOLÁ** **ਬਚੋਲਾ** *s. m.*  
**BICHOLI** **ਬਚੋਲੀ** *s. f.*  
**BICHOLÍÁ** **ਬਚੋਲੀਆ** *s. m. f.* }  
A go-between, a mediator; *i. q.* *Vicholá.*

**BIDÁ** **ਬਿਦਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Viddá*. Bidding farewell, an  
adien; parting, dismissal;—*a.* Dis-  
missed, parted, having taken leave.

**BIDÁIGÍ** **ਬਿਦਾਇਗੀ** *s. f.* A present  
given on letting one go, a parting  
gift; a present (of clothes and money)  
given by the bride's father to the  
bridegroom on the day of departure;  
*i. q.* *Viddáigí.*

**BIDĀM ਬਦਾਮ** *s. m.* Corrupted from this Persian word *Bādām*. See *Badām*.

**BIDAṆGGĪ ਬਿਦਾਂਗੀ** *s. f.* The art or practice of medicine; *i. q.* *Vadāṅgī*.

**BIDAUNĀ ਬਿਦਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to bet, to cause to settle.

**BIDD ਬਿਦ** *s. f.* A bundle of sweetmeat, or clothes or shawls, a bundle.

**BIDḌH ਬਿਛ** *s. m.* The pieces of wood set obliquely at the edge of a well to support the wheel on which the rope runs (when one piece of wood with a fork is used, it is called *kuhīr*); bulk, size.

**BIDḌHṆĀ ਬਿਛੋਣਾ** *v. a.* To set up, and put in order for use (a sugar press.)

**BIDDĪĀ ਬਿਦਿਆ** Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vidyā*. Knowledge, skill, wisdom; science, learning; *met.* trick, deceit :—*biddiārthī*, *a. m.* A seeker after knowledge, a student, a scholar :—*biddiā mān*, *biddiawān*, *a.* Wise, skilful, scientific, learned :—*chaudāṇ biddiā nidhān*, *a.* Versed in the fourteen sciences; a master of practical sciences; *Ironic*, an ignorant man, a fool :—*brahm*, *biddiā*, *s. f.* Divine knowledge, science concerning religion.

**BIDDMĀN ਬਿਦਮਾਨ** *a.* Present, manifest, open.

**BIDḌṆĀ ਬਿਛੋਣਾ** *v. a.* To set up newly cut sesame for the purpose of sunning and drying it.

**BIDH ਬਿਧ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vidhā*. Manner, mode, way, kind; art, contrivance; arrangement; a sacred precept, statute; a name of

Brahma; balance of account, adjustment of an account :—*bidh mātā*, *s. f.* The name of a *Devī* supposed to preside over matters of destiny (considered by some the same as *Māyā*) :—*biḍh melnā* or *mīlāund*, *v. a.* To check, balance an account; to strike a balance.

**BIDHĀTĀ ਬਿਧਾਤਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vidhātā*. The contriver and arranger of all things, the Creator, Brahma, God; destiny.

**BIDHAUNĀ ਬਿਧਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be perforated or bored; *i. q.* *Vidhāunā*.

**BIDHĪĀ ਬਿਧੀਆ** *a.* See *Bidhyā*.

**BIDHNĀ ਬਿਧਨਾ** *s. f.* A name of Brahma, Supreme Being; destiny, fate, doom (*Bidhmātā*.)

**BIDHWĀ ਬਿਧਵਾ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vidhwā*. A widow; *i. q.* *Vidhwā*.

**BIDHYĀ ਬਿਧਯਾ** *a.* Shrewd, cautious; frugal; circumspect, skilful; acquainted with many ways, modes, or methods.

**BIDĪĀ ਬਿਦਿਆ** *s. m.* A farewell, adieu; *c. w.* *honā*, *karnā*. See *Bidā*.

**BIDRĪ ਬਿਦਰੀ** *a., s. f.* Spoken of a particular kind of *huggā*, made of a mixed metal inlaid with silver; a bundle of shawls; *i. q.* *Bidd*.

**BIGAH ਬਿਗਹ** *s. m.* A measure of

land containing four *kanáls*, varying in different places (as fixed by British law 120 feet square); *i. q. Vigah.*

BIGAIR      **ਬਗੈਰ** } *prep.* With-  
BIGAIRÁN   **ਬਿਗੈਰਾਂ** } out, except, be-  
BIGAIRON   **ਬਿਗੈਰੋਂ** } sides; *i. q.*  
BIGAIRÚN   **ਬਿਗੈਰੂੰ** } *Bagair.*

BIGAL **ਬਿਗਲ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the English word "bugle." A trumpet bugle; the sound of a bugle; *c. w. honá, karná, sunná.*

BIGAR **ਬਿਗਰ** *prep.* Without, except, besides; *i. q. Bigair, Bagair.*

BIGÁR **ਬਿਗਾਰ** *s. m.* Damage, injury, misunderstanding between friends, quarrel.

BIGÁR **ਬਿਗਾਰ** *s. f. (M.)* Corrupted from the Persian word *Begár*. Forced labour for all kinds of works, also applied to enforced contribution of supplies for troops and to any sort of call made on the civil population for Government purposes. See *Bagár*.

BIGÁRI **ਬਿਗਾਰੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A forced labourer. See *Bagári*.

BIGAṚNÁ **ਬਿਗੜਨਾ** *v. n.* To be spoiled, to be damaged, to fail; to fall out, to quarrel, to be troublesome; to commit adultery.

BIGÁRNÁ **ਬਿਗੜਨਾ** *v. a.* To spoil, to damage, to mar; to cause to fall out (friends.)

BIGÁRÚ **ਬਿਗੜੂ** *s. m.* A mischief maker, one who spoils, a breaker up of friendships.

BIGARWÁUNÁ **ਬਿਗੜਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To cause to be spoiled. damaged.

BIGER      **ਬਿਗੋਰ** } *prep.* See  
BIGERÁN   **ਬਿਗੋਰਾਂ** }  
BIGERON   **ਬਿਗੋਰੋਂ** } *Bigair, Bagair.*  
BIGERÚN   **ਬਿਗੋਰੂੰ** }

BIGHAN **ਬਿਘਣ** *s. m.* Hindrance, obstruction; damage, injury; *c. w. páund.*

BIGRÁUNÁ **ਬਿਗੜਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To spoil, to damage, to mar; to cause to be spoiled.

BIH **ਬਿਹ** *s. f.* Poison; *i. q. Vih. Vis.*

BÍH **ਬੀਹ** *s. m.* A quince (*Cydenia vulgaris*); a kind of raisin; a pomegranate:—*bíh dá marabbá, s. m.* Quince jam, a preserve used as a sweetmeat:—*bíh dánd, s. m.* Quince seed (used medicinally); a street, a lane;—*a. Twenty; i. q. Vih.*

BIHÁG **ਬਿਹਾਗ** } *s. m.* The  
BIHÁGRÁ **ਬਿਹਾਗੜਾ** } name of a tune  
or song sung at mid-night;—(*K.*)  
Dawn:—*bárrí bihág, ad.* An early dawn.

BIHÁJÁNÁ **ਬਿਹਾਜਾਣਾ** *v. n.* To pass away, to be spent (time, life); *i. q. Vihá jánd.*

BIHÁJHÍ **ਬਿਹਾਜ਼ੀ** } *s. f.* Buying  
BIHÁJÍ **ਬਿਹਾਜ਼ੀ** } a little at a

time with money acquired on loan from usurer; buying for use, as distinguished from buying for sale or from living on one's own produce (spoken of grain); —*a.* Bought for use (as distinguished from raised at home, or not bought for sale):—*bihájt khánd, v. a.* To borrow a small amount from a usurer; *i. q.* *Vihájt.*

BIHÁJHŇÁ विहाज्हा } *v. a.* To buy,  
BIHÁJŇÁ विहाज्हा } to purchase.

BIHÁK विहाक *s. f. (K.)* A place where cattle sit after drinking or during the heat of the day; *i. q.* *Bhiyák.*

BIHAL विहल *s. m.* Leisure, disengagement;—(*M.*) A second ploughing.

BIHÁN विहान *s. f. (M.)* A colt, a filly.

BIHANGGAM विहंगम *s. m.* One who has no fixed place of abode; a *faqir* who subsists on alms.

BIHANŇA विहान्हा *v. n.* To pass away.

BIHÁRÍ विहारी *s. m.* An epithet of Krishna.

BIHÍ विही *s. m.* A quince; a lane, a street. See *Bih*;—*s. f. (K.)* A raised place to sit on in front of a house under an overhanging roof.

BIHÍN विहीन *s. m.* A sewer, a drain.

BIHINDA विहिन्हा *s. m.* A custom by which women are allowed in the beginning of the month of *Mágh* (January) to levy contributions on travellers or to pillage them with impunity, to a small extent.

BIHLA विहला *a.* At leisure, disengaged; *Vihlá.*

BIHOG विहोग *s. m.* Separation, absence (especially of lovers); *i. q.* *Biyog.*

BIHOGAN विहोगन *s. f.* } A lover  
BIHOGÍ विहोगी *s. m.* } suffering the pangs of absence or separation from a friend.

BAHOTRÍ विहोत्री *s. f. (K.)* Married woman.

BIHRÁ विहरा *s. m.* } A court, a yard  
BIHRÍ विहरी *s. f.* } surrounded by buildings; *i. q.* *Vihrá.*

BÍHRÍ बीहरी *s. f.* A score.

BIHRMÍN विहर्मनी } *s. f.* A kind of  
BHIRWÍN विहर्वादी } bread, consisting of two *chapátis* baked together, with ground pulse between them; *i. q.* *Vihrmín.*

BIHU विहु *s. m.* Poison; *i. q.* *Vihu.*

BÍHWÁN बीहवां *a.* Twentieth;—*s. m.* Twentieth day.

BIÍ-SABHÁN बिहीमबहान *s. m. (M.)* From *biá* second and *sabbán* to-morrow (*sabbán* is corrupted from the Arabic word *Subah*.) The day after to-morrow.

BÍJ बीज *s. m.* Seed; grain, source, cause:—*bíjmatar, s. m.* A small quantity, a very few, the minutest remnant:—*bij nás honá, v. n.* To be utterly destroy.

ed, to become extinct (a family):—*bij náś karná*, *v. a.* To destroy, to annihilate:—*bij battár*, *s. m.* (*K.*) Recovery of the seed grain with interest out of the harvest heap; ordinarily it is recovered at the rate of four to three *tirchoká*, or five to four *chapanchá* on the seed actually sown.

**BÍJÁ बीजा** *s. m.* (*M.*) A sugarcane cutting. The sugarcane is cut from November to January. The canes intended for cuttings for the following year's crop are stacked in heaps and covered with earth. In February and March the heaps are opened and cut into pieces, and the cuttings planted:—*bíjá ráláwan*, *v. n.* To plant sugarcane cuttings.

**BIJÁÍ बीजाई** *s. f.* Sowing.

**BÍJAK बीजक** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Vijak*. A ticket tied to goods or attached to bags to mark their contents, prices; a list, an invoice, a label, a price ticket.

**BIJÁR बीजार** *s. m.* A sower; a *bászár*, a market.

**BIJÁRÁ बीजारा** *s. m.* (*M.*) A seedling:—*bijár lāwan*, *v. a.* To plant out seedlings.

**BIJÁUNÁ बीजाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be sown.

**BIJJ बिज** *s. f.* Lightning; an unexpected oppression, a sudden calamity; *c. w.* *paíná*.

**BIJJÚ बिजु** *s. m.* The Hyæna, the Indian badger (*Meles* or *Arctonyx colaris*); *met.* a stupid, ill-favoured person.

**BIJLÍ बिल्ली** *s. f.* Lightning:—*bijlí paíná*, *v. n.* To be struck by lightning, to be destroyed by lightning; *c. w.* *chamkná*.

**BÍJNÁ बीनना** *v. a.* To sow, to plant.

**BIJOG बिजोग** *s. m.* Parting, separation.

**BIJOGÍ बिजोगी** *s. m., f.* One separated from his or her beloved; *c. w.* *hoñd*.

**BIJRÁHI बिराही** *s. f.* (*M.*) A present of grain made by a cultivator at sowing time to his menials, i. e. the carpenter, potter, barber, smith, shoemaker and farm-servants. The rate varies, but usually the first three get six seers of grain, the leather-worker three seers, and the farm-servants eight seers for each pair of bullocks, working on the estate; a cess levied by the Sikh Government at harvest, nominally as repayment for advances of seed which might or might not have been made.

**BIJYÁ बिजया** *s. f.* A plant from which an intoxicating potion is made; the Indian Hemp; *Cannabis sativa*. (*bhang*.)

**BIKAL बिकल** *a.* Confused; mad, insane; entangled.

**BIKÁR बिकार** *s. m.* Change for the worse, deterioration; disease.

**BIKAT बिकट** *s. f.* A picket (corrupted from the English word picket);—*a.* Difficult, toilsome, dangerous.

**BIKÁU बिकाऊ** *s. m.* Sale, selling; *i. q.* *Viká*.

BIKÁÚ **बिकाऊ** *a.* For sale, saleable;  
*i. q.* *Pikáú.*

BIKAUNÁ **बिकाऊना** *v. a.* To cause to  
be sold; *i. q.* *Vikáund.*

BIKH **बिख** *s. m.* Poison; *i. q.* *Vikh*  
*Bih, Bis.*

BIKHÁDH **बिखाय** *s. m.* Hatred, dis-  
agreement, quarrelling, contention; oppo-  
sition, contraity; *i. q.* *Bakhádh.*

BIKHÁDHAN **बिखायण** *s. f.* }  
BIKHÁDHI **बिखायी** *s. m.* } *A*  
quarrelsome person; *i. q.* *Bakhádhān.*

BIKHARÁ **बिखड़ा** *a.* See *Bikhrá.*

BIKHARNA **बिखरना** *v. n.* To be  
spread out, to be scattered.

BIKHIA **बिखिया** *s. m.* Poison;  
tobacco; a bad thing.

BIKHODH **बिखोय** *s. m.* Hatred, dis-  
agreement, quarrelling.

BIKHODHAN **बिखोयण** *s. f.* } *A*  
BIKHODHI **बिखोयी** *s. m.* } quarrel-  
some person.

BIKHRA **बिखड़ा** *a.* Difficult, imprac-  
ticable, inpassable, impenetrable; com-  
plicated.

BIKHRAUNÁ **बिखराऊना** *v. n.* To  
scatter, to spread out.

BIKKARÍ **बिकरी** *s. f.* Selling, sale;  
retailing.

BIKKARMÁJÍT **बकरमानीत** *s. m.*  
Corrupted from the Sanskrit word  
*Vikramaditya*. The name of a celebrat-

ed Hindu king of Ujjain. He was one  
of the wisest of Hindu kings. He is  
said to have driven out the Sakas (Scy-  
thians) and to have ruled over almost  
all north India. He was a great patron  
of literature. Nine great literary men  
flourished at his court, and many legends  
exist of his prowess. He is said to  
have been killed in battle with Saliva-  
hana king of the Deccan in *Kali yuga*  
3044. The Hindu era (Samvat) which  
begins 57 B. C. is reckoned from  
him.

BIKKARMÁJÍTÍ **बिकरमानीती** *a.* Of  
or belonging to *Bikkarmájít* (commonly  
spoken of the epoch, which dates from  
B. C. 57.)

BIKKHIA **बिखिया** *s. m.* See *Bikhiá.*

BIKRÁL **बिकराल** *a.* Corrupted from  
Sanskrit word *Vikarál*. Frightful, dread-  
ful, terrible, hideous.

BIL **बिल** *s. m.* The cornice round the  
opening in an earthen grain-bin.

BÍLÁ **बीला** *s. m.* Colic;—*a.* (*M.*)  
Ready to cry in play; timid, cowardly.

BILÁIT **बिलाइत** *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Viláit*. A country,  
especially the country of foreign rulers  
of India as England, Afghanistan; *i. q.*  
*Viláit*.

BILÁITAN **बिलाइतन** *s. f.* } *A*  
BILÁITÍ **बिलाइती** *s. m.* } foreign-

er, a European or English person,  
a native of Afghanistan;—*a.* Foreign;  
European, American, of or relating to  
Afghanistan; an Englishman.

BILALLÁ **बिलल्ला** *a.* Uneducated, ill-  
mannered, ill-bred; stupid, clumsy, fool,  
blockhead, idiot; *i. q.* *Vilallá.*

**BILAND विलंद** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian *Baland*. High, lofty.

**BILÁND विलंद** } *s. f.* Corruption of  
**BILANDÍ विलंदी** } the Persian  
*Baland*. Height.

**BILANGG विलंग** *s. f.*  
**BILANGGÁ विलंग** *s. m.*  
**BILANGGAN विलंगट** *s. f.*  
**BILANGGH विलंग** *s. f.*  
**BILANGGNÍ विलंगटी** *s. f.*

A pole suspended from the ceiling by a cord at each end, on which clothes are hung, a rope stretched for a similar purpose; *i. q.* *Tanggná*.

**BILÁNÍ विलानी** } *s. f. (M.)* Feminine  
**BILÁNÍN विलानी** } of *Belá*. A lady

friend, a lady love, a mistress:—*wdh tedé bilánín jo kkalé bujjá tedé kare mizmánín*. A nice mistress you have who regales you with shoe-beatings and insults.—Prov.

**BILÁP वलाप** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Viláp*. Weeping, wailing, lamentation, mourning; *c. w. karná*.

**BILÁPNÁ विलापन** *v. n.* To lament, to mourn, to wail.

**BILÁRÁ विलारा** *s. m. (M.)* An island.

**BILAS विलाम** *s. m.* Pleasure, delight, joy; *i. q. karná*.

**BILÁSÍ विलामी** *a.* Voluptuous, given to pleasure, jovial.

**BILÁTHÍ विलाथी** *s. f.* A piece of *bill* wood of the Bael tree, used for mixing the coloured unguents applied by Hindus to the forehead between the eyebrows as sectarial marks; *i. q. Chandíthí*.

**BILAUL विलौल** } *s. m.* The name  
**BILAWAL विलावल** } of a musical mode (*rágini*).

**BILBILÁT विलविलाट** *s. m.* Complaining grievously, crying, blubbing.

**BILBILAUNÁ विलविलाउना** *v. n.* To be restless, to be distressed, to complain with pain or grief, to cry, to blubber.

**BILCHHANÁ विलहना** *v. n.* To live luxuriously, to be extravagant.

**BILEL विलेल** *s. f.* A low voice.

**BILGAN विलगट** *s. f.* A pole or rope stretched horizontally to hang clothes on.

**BILÍPÁP विलीपाप** *s. f.* Lamentation, mourning; *i. q. Vilíáp*.

**BILKANÁ विलकना** *v. n.* To sob, to cry bitterly; to have a longing desire; *i. q. Vilkaná*.

**BILKÁUNÁ विलकाउना** *v. n.* To cause to cry or sob; to put or keep in a state of longing; *i. q. Vilkáund*.

**BILL विल** *s. m.* The Indian Bael (*Aegle marmelos*.) The fruit has astringent properties, the shell of the fruit is used for holding snuff or other powdered medicine; a greenish hue in the eye, the colour of a cat's eyes.



**BILL** बिल्ल *s. m.* The English word *bill* and used in the same sense. An account, bill of exchange, a draft, a cheque.

**BILLÁ** बिल्ला *s. m.* A male cat, a tom-cat ; a badge, a medal, a tablet or flat piece of metal or of cloth or of threads such as worn as a badge by peons, policemen :—*a.* Having light brown eyes like a cat :—*bághar, or báhar billá, s. m.* A wild he-cat ; a bugbear, a hobgoblin.

**BILLAM** बिल्लम } *s. f.* Delay, long  
**BILANB** बल्लब } stay, procrastination,  
tardiness.

**BILLAMNÁ** बिल्लमना *v. n.* To stop, to tarry, to remain, to procrastinate, to delay.

**BILLÁUNÁ** बिल्लाउना *v. n.* To weep bitterly, to cry, to mourn.

**BILLÍ** बिल्ली *s. f.* A she-cat ; a bar, a door catch for keeping it shut or open ; an iron implement for cutting or cleaning radishes and pumpkins :—*billí loṭan, s. f.* The name of a medicine (*Valeriana officinale*), so named from its effects on cats, who are so overcome with its fragrance that they roll about in ecstasy.

**BILP** बिलप *s. m.* Lamentation, mourning, weeping, grief ; *c. w. karná.*

**BILPATÍ** बिलपत्ती *s. f.* Leaves of the *bill* tree presented as an offering to Shiva to whom the tree is sacred

**BÍMÁ** बीमा *s. m.* Insurance, the premium paid on an insurance.

**BÍMÁR** बीमार *s. m.* Ailing, ill-disposed, unwell, sick ;—*s. m.* A sick man, a patient.

**BIMÁRI** बीमारी *s. f.* Illness, indisposition, sickness, disease.

**BĪN** बी *s. m.* Seed, a cutting of a plant, (as sugercane) for seed :—*bīn bolá, v. n.* To be defeated, to be of bad reputation.

**BĪN** बीट *s. f.* A name applied to two kinds of musical instruments, the one a stringed, the other a wind instrument :—*bīnkár, s. m.* One who plays on the stringed *bīn*.

**BĪN** बिट } *prep.* Without, exclusive  
**BĪNÁ** बिना } of, except, save.

**BĪNÁ** बीना *s. f. (K.)* The true musk deer. (*moschus moschiferus*). The musk deer commonly so called (*Tragulus meminná*) have no musk gland.

**BINÁSHANĠ** बिनासीन } *ad.* Certain-  
**BINSHANĠ** बिनसीन } ly, without  
doubt ; dauntlessly, fearlessly, boldly.

**BĪNB** बिंब *a.* Swollen from rain, overflowing (a stream, a pond) as *jalbīnb* ; an image, shadow, a form reflected or represented :—*bīnb bolá, v. n.* To be notorious, to be defeated, to be held up to ridicule.

**BĪND** बिंद *s. f.* *Semen virile, sperma gentale* ; moment, small space of time ; a drop ; blood ; point :—*jhaṭṭ bīnd, s. m.* A small space of time, the twinkling of an eye :—*ratí bīnd, s. f.* A very little.

**BĪND** बींड *s. f.* A coarse rope of grass or withes, coiled within a *kachchá* well, as a support to keep the sides from falling in ; a musical instrument used by snake charmers to charm serpents ; a ledge, a ridge ; the coupling of a dog and a bitch ; entanglement in any difficulties ; *c. w. bajáuná, phas jáná, phasná.*

BINDĀ धिंडा } s. m. The tree cricket  
BĪNDĀ धींडा } one of the *Aoridiidae*,

a very noisy insect, which abounds in the hills, a beetle; a species of child's rattle which whirls with a loud clatter; a bundle of the leaves of the edible *Arum colocasia* twenty in number; the handle of an axe; *met.* a noisy or chattering boy.

BĪNDĪ धींड़ी s. f. The foremost pair of bullocks yoked in a large cart; the yoke placed on the neck of an ox which works an oil press: it is simply a curved piece of wood.

BĪNDĪ धिंड़ी s. f. A cipher, a dot; the name of an ornament worn by women on the forehead.

BĪNDĪĀ धींड़ीआ s. m. The leading ox in a team of three or five.

BĪNDNĀ धिंदना v. a. To apply a *bindī* or small cipher (to a draft or note of hand) to imply that the money has been received; to put dots (about a word or letter) signifying that it is crossed out.

BING धिंग s. m. Crookedness, unevenness; i. q. *Vieg*.

BINGGĀ धिंगो }  
BINGGĀTARINGGĀ धिंगोउरिंगो }  
a. Crooked, uneven; having the face averted, displeased, angry; i. q. *Vieggā*.

BINHĀĪ धिन्हायी s. f. Perforation, payment for boring; i. q. *Vinhāī*.

BINHĀUNĀ धिन्हाउना v. a. To cause to be perforated or pierced; i. q. *Vinhā-nā*.

BĪNĪ धीनी s. f. *lit.* The nose of any thing; the flat of a book, pocket book; the piece of wood attached to the edge of one leaf of a door on the outside which overlaps the other leaf also; the guard of a sword.

BĪNĪ धीनी s. f. The wrist:—*bīnī pharnī*, v. n. For one to catch the wrist with both hands while the other who has been caught tries to free his wrist; a mode of wrestling with hands.

BINNĀ धिनो s. m. A coarse mat made of pressed sugarcane (*pacchi*); a pad or mat placed on the head to support a burden, a mat of grass, or reeds on which any vessel is placed.

BĪNNĀ धीनो } a. Seeing,  
BĪNNĀKĀR धीनोकार } having a good apprehension of things, prudent, knowing, sagacious, discreet, having common sense.

BĪNNĀKĀRĪ धीनोकारी s. f. A good knowledge of things, wisdom, common sense, sagacity, cleverness.

BINNHNĀ धिनोना v. a. To perforate, to bore, to pierce: i. q. *Vinnhā*.

BINNŪ धिनु s. m. Any thing placed on the head by coolies or women to support a burden, a small mat to sit on; i. q. *Binnā*.

BINSNĀ धिनमना v. n. To die, to expire; to be killed, to be destroyed.

BINTĪ धित्ती s. f. Supplication, prayer, petition; i. q. *Benti*, *Benasti*.

BIPAT विपत } *s. f.* A calamity,  
 BIPHTÁ विहता } distress, a misfor-  
 BIPTÁ विपता } tune, adversity,  
 suffering, pain; plague; *c. w. vichch paigá.*

BIPPHALNÁ विहलना } *v. n.* To be  
 BIPPHARNÁ विहर्नना } cross or an-  
 gry, to be refractory, to quarrel.

BIPRÍT विप्ररीत *s. f.* Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit *Viprít*. Disaffection,  
 hostility, enmity; opposition;—*a.* Hos-  
 tile, antagonistic, unfriendly, opposed;  
 informal, irregular; *i. q. karná.*

BÍR बीर *s. m.* A hero; a brother (so-  
 called by a sister); also a supposed class  
 of invisible beings (fifty two in number),  
 supernatural power;—*a.* Heroic, gal-  
 lant, chivalrous:—*bír balí, s. f.* An ear  
 ring:—*bírbauhí, s. f.* The name of a  
 small insect, a species of *Coccus* with a  
 back red and soft like velvet, generally  
 seen in the rains; a scarlet fly.

BÍR बीर *s. f., m.* A volume made up of  
 several distinct treatises, a book compos-  
 ed or edited; a range, a row; the back-  
 part of a book; a boundary line between  
 fields; meadows or wood lands reserved  
 for the use of government, a collec-  
 tion; *c. w. bannhná, hannhná.*

BÍRÁ बीरा *s. m.* The stopper of a bottle,  
 jar or flask of *surmd*; beetle leaf prepar-  
 ed for chewing; a linen button:—*bírá*  
*chakkná, chukkná, uñhná, v. a.* To under-  
 take some difficult enterprise:—*ghundí*  
*bírá, s. m.* A loop and button attached to  
 a *chogá* or *kurtá*.

BIRÁGAN विरागत *s. f.* Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Vairágan*. See *Barágan*.

BIRÁGÍ विरागी *s. m.* See *Bairágí*.

BIRAH बिरह } *s. m.* The pain ex-  
 BIRHÁ बिरहा } perience by lovers  
 BIRHON बिरहों } in consequence of  
 separation from each other; separation

BIRÁJNÁ बिराजना *v. n.* To enjoy one-  
 self; to live in health, ease, content and  
 independence; to live, to dwell; to  
 grace or adorn a meeting, to preside  
*i. q. Barájná.*

BIRÁJMÁN बिराजमान *a.* Brilliant,  
 shining, presiding; being in ease and  
 independence; *i. q. Barájmán.*

BIRAK बिरक *s. f.* A clattering or rust-  
 ling sound as of footsteps; an intima-  
 tion of approaching danger; *c. w. laíná,*  
*paíná,*

BIRAMHNÁ बिरामहना } *v. n.* To stay,  
 BIRAMNÁ बिरामना } to stop, to re-

main away from home; to be pleas-  
 ed with the scenes of a foreign country  
 and to take up one's abode in it.

BIRÁN बिराट } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
 BIRÁNÍ बिराटी } the Sanskrit *Vári*.

Lands dependent for irrigation on rain, in  
 contradistinction to *cháhi* lands, which  
 are watered by wells;—*a.* Waste, depopu-  
 lated; *i. q. Virán.*

BIRÁNÁ बिराना *s. m.* A waste,  
 solitude:—*a.* Strange, foreign.

BIRAT बिरत *s. m.* A circle, a segment  
 (in Geometry):—*birat khand, s. m.* Part  
 of a circle:—*birat turyá, s. m.* The fourth  
 part of a circle:—*sajáti birat, s. m.* Simi-  
 lar circles:—*tul birat, s. m.* Equal circles.

**BIRÁT** बिराट *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit *Vrat*. The party which accompanies the bridegroom party to a wedding; *i. q.* *Barát*.

**BIRÁTÍ** बिराती *s. m.* One who joins a marriage procession; *i. q.* *Barátí*.

**BIRBIRÍ** बिरबिरी *s. f.* Small boils or pimples which come out on the body; *c. w.* *uṣhni*.

**BIRCHH** बिरह *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit *Vriksh*. A tree, a plant:—*kalap birchh*, *s. m.* One of the fabulous trees of paradise said to yield whatever may be desired.

**BIRD** बिरट *s. m.* Daily use, practice, task; the garb of a *sādhu*:—*bird karná*, *v. n.* To repeat the name of God, to worship (properly *Vird*):—*bird khilár-ná*, *v. n.* To be shameless.

**BIRDH** बिरध *a.* Old, aged:—*birdh avasthá*, *s. f.* Old age:—*birdh sarír*, *s. m.* An infirm, weak or aged person.

**BIRHÍ** बिरही } *inter.* An exclamation used to restrain elephants.  
**BIRÍ** बिरि }

**BIRHON** बिरहो *s. m.* See *Birah*.

**BIRÚRÍ** बिरुरी *s. f.* An eruption of small pimples; *i. q.* *Barúrí*, *Birbiri*.

**BIRK** बिरक *s. f.* See *Birak*.

**BIRKH** बिरख *s. m.* A tree. See *Birchh*.

**BIRKNÁ** बिरकटा *v. a.* To speak, to utter a word; to speak under compulsion; this term is used when one is threatened to make him speak.

**BIRL** बिरल *s. f.* A small edifice, a very fine split; *met.* difference; *i. q.* *Virl*.

**BIRLÁ** बिरला *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit *Virala*. Fine, scarce, rare, wonderful; uncommon, one of a thousand; *i. q.* *Virlá*.

**BIRLÁP** बिरलाप *s. m.* Sorrow, grief, mourning, weeping bitterly; *c. w.* *karná*; *i. q.* *Virláp*.

**BIRMAUNÁ** बिरमाउना *v. a.* To cause to stop, to amuse, to allure, to reduce to obedience.

**BIRODH** बिरोध *s. m.* Enmity, dispute, contention, contrariety, opposition; *i. q.* *Virodh*.

**BIRODHAN** बिरोधन *s. f.* } Quar-  
**BIRODHÍ** बिरोधी *s. m.* } rel-  
**BIRODHÍA** बिरोधीआ *s. f. m.* } some, contentious, one who makes himself objectionable; an enemy; *i. q.* *Virodhan*.

**BIRT** बिरट *s. f.* Livelihood, maintenance:—*akás birt*, *s. f.* Uncertain sources of maintenance, one who has not any apparent means of livelihood.

**BIRTHÁ** बिरथा *a.* Worthless, useless, vain;—*ad.* Worthlessly, uselessly, in vain, fruitlessly;—*s. m.* A dead letter, a nullity.

**BIRTHÍ** बिरथी *a.* See *Birthá*;—*s. f.* (K.) A vampire who is said to take the shape of a leopard to devour people.

**BIRTÍ** बिरती *s. f.* Attention, concentration of mind.

**BIRUDDH** विरुद्ध *a.* Opposite, adverse, contradictory;—*ad.* On the contrary, in opposition, against; *i. q.* *Viruddh.*

**BIRWĀ** विरवा *s. m.* A plant, a tree;—*a.* In want (of something), in need, destitute.

**BIS** विम *s. f.* Poison, venom, poison of reptiles or insects. The root and other parts of various species of *Aconite* (*A. napellus*, *A. ferox*, *A. luridum*, *A. plamatum*); anger:—*bis gholná*, *v. n. lit.* To vomit poison; to be restless, to be in agony (applied to the contentions of a snake when being killed); to speak ill of, to sneer at, to take revenge:—*bis dend*, *v. n.* To administer or give poison:—*bis kháná*, *v. a.* To swallow or take poison:—*bis khaprá*, *s. m.* A medicinal plant (*Primula speciosa*); the *Draco volans*; a small perfectly harmless lizard, popularly supposed to be virulently poisonous; *i. q.* *Vis*, *Beh*, *Veh*.

**BÍSĀ** बीसा *s. m.* A dog with twenty nails (some having only eighteen); a kind of amulet worn to ward off evil.

**BISĀH** विमह *s. m.* Trust, faith, confidence, reliance; *c. w.* *kháná*, *karná*.

**BISĀHAN** विमहण *s. f.* A stench or stink.

**BISAHUNĀ** विमहण *v. a.* To make to believe, to inveigle by inspiring false confidence; *i. q.* *Visáhuná*.

**BISĀKH** विमाध *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit *Vishákḥ*. The name of the first month of the astronomical and the second of the civil year, beginning in the middle of April; *i. q.* *Basákḥ*, *Visákḥ*.

**BISĀKHĪ** विमाधी *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit *Visákḥī*. The name of the first day of the month *Bisákḥ*; *i.*

fair held on that day in different towns of the Panjab; a bamboo for supporting *khas dē tattis* put against doors in the hot weather.

**BISANBHAR** विमंभर *s. m.* An epithet of God; a title of Krishna.

**BISĀNDH** विमांय } *s. f.* A stench,  
**BISĀNH** विमान } a stink.

**BISĀNDHĀ** विमांया *a.* Fetid, foul smelling.

**BISĀR** विमार *s. f.* Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*); *i. q.* *Visár*, *Haldí*.

**BISAR DENĀ** विमारदेण *v. a.* See *Bisárnd*.

**BISARJAN** विमरमज *s. m.* From the Sanskrit *Visarjan*. A prayer repeated by Brahmins or other worshippers at the close of worship for the purpose of giving the *devtá* his dismissal; dismissal of a *devtá*; throwing the image of deity into holy water as the concluding rite of a festival; *c. w.* *karná*.

**BISARJĀNĀ** विमरमजा } *v. a.* To  
**BISĀRNĀ** विमारना } forget, to  
**BISARNĀ** विमरना } cause to forget.

**BISAT** विमाज *s. m.* Capital; stock in trade.

**BISEKH** विमेध *a.* From the Sanskrit *Vishesh*. Excellent, peculiar, special, particular; abundant;—*s. f.* Peculiarity, distinction.

**BISEKHTĀ** विमेधता } *s. f.*  
**BISEKHTĀĪ** विमेधतायी } Excellence, abundance.

**BISHAN** विषन } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**BISAN** विसन } from the Sanskrit

*Vishnú.* One of the Hindu triad, the Deity in the character of the Preserver; *Vishnú,* the husband of Lakshmi; God:—*bishanpadá, bishanpatá, s. m.* A song in praise of *Vishnú,* sung by his votaries to the accompaniment of trumpets:—*bishanpundá, s. m.* Purity, ceremonial cleanliness.

**BISHNÍ** विषनी } *s. f.* A lover, a  
**BISNÍ** विसनी } paramour, a customer;

the favourite amongst the visitors of a prostitute, a sensualist, a debauchee.

**BISÍ** बीसी *s. f.* A score; a bitch that has twenty nails.

**BISMÁD** विममाद *a.* Amazed, astonished.

**BISMÁR** विममार *s. m.* One who controls his anger; a species of plant; any antidote to a poison.

**BISMAUNÁ** विममाउटा *v. a.* To extinguish (a lamp).

**BISMIL** विममिल *a.* Sacrificed animal.

**BISRÁM** विमराम *s. m.* From the Sanskrit *Visráma.* Rest, repose, ease, comfort; a pause, a stop:—*bisráma kar-ná, v. a.* To rest, take rest, repose; to lie down, to sleep; *i. q.* *Visráma.*

**BISRÁUNÁ** विमराउटा *v. a.* To forget, to cause to forget, to derive out of one's mind, to mislead; *i. q.* *Visráuná.*

**BISSAMNÁ** विममंटा *v. n.* To rest; to extinguish or burn out (a lamp); *i. q.* *Vissamná; i. q.* *Bissamná.*

**BISSARBHOLÁ** विमरभोला *s. m.* Forgetfulness, error, mistake, a miss, a blunder:—*bissar bhol, ad.* Unintentionally.

**BISSARNÁ** विमरना *v. n.* To slip from the memory, to be forgotten, to escape the recollection; to forget, to be mistaken; *i. q.* *Bissarná, Vissarná.*

**BISTÁ** विमटा } *s. m.* Excrement,  
**BISHTÁ** विमटा } ordure; *i. q.* *Vishá.*

**BISTAR** विमडा } *s. m.* A bed, bed-  
**BISTARÁ** विमडा } ding, carpetting;  
 the abode or resting place of a *faqir*;  
*a. w.* *bichhāuná, vichhāuná, karā.*

**BISTÁR** विमडार *s. m.* Expansion, extention spreading out, diffusion, prolixity; enlargement; explanation.

**BISTARNÁ** विमडारना *v. a.* To spread, out, to enlarge; to explain.

**BISUÁD** विमुआद *a.* Insipid, flavorless; *i. q.* *Besaváda, Bisvada.*

**BISÚCHKÁ** विमुचका } *s. m.* Sickness  
**BISÚTKÁ** विमुतका } with vomiting  
 and purging, cholera.

**BISWÁ** विमदा *s. m.* The twentieth part of a thing, particularly of a *bighá* of land; a part, a portion;—*bih biswa ad.* Almost to a certainty; *i. q.* *Visvada.*

BISWAD बिसदाद *s.* See *Biswad*.

BISWAN बीमदां *a.* Twentieth ; *i. q.* *Vithudā.*

BISWAS बिसदास *s. w.* Doubt, apprehension, hesitation ; superstition ; trust, faith ; *c. w.* *karnā, līdand.*

BIT बिउ *s. m.* Bulk, size, stature ; ability, power, means ; wealth, substance ; *i. q.* *Vit.*

BITĀLĪ बिउली *a.* Forty-two.

BITAR BITAR VEKHNĀ बिउरबिउर  
देखटा *v. a.* To look with astonishment at any thing, to stare at.

BITAURĪ बिउरी *s. f.* A kind of bird.

BITARNĀ बिउरना } *v. n.* To fail,  
BITURNĀ बिउरना } to fall out, to disagree, to be enraged ; to be sulky, to be rebellious ; to be spoiled, to be damaged ; *i. q.* *Vitharnā, Bitharnā.*

BITHĀ बिधा } *s. f.* Pain, affliction, distress ; circumstances, narrative, detail,  
BITHIĀ बिधिआ }

BITHAK बिधक } *s. m.* Space, distance,  
BITHĀK बिधाक }

BĪTHAL बीठल *s. m.* A large earthen vessel used by dyers ; an epithet given to Krishna in Daccan ; *i. q.* *Batthal.*

BETHĀUNĀ बिठाउना *v. a.* To cause to sit, to seat, to settle. See *Batthand.*

BĪTĪ बीडी *s. f. (M.)* A thin dough or pap made of grain and used for feeding birds ; *i. q.* *Bhittī.*

BITĪT बिडीउ *a.* Passed away, gone : — *bitīmdn, a.* Transient ; *i. q.* *Batī ; c. w.* *hond.*

BITĪTNĀ बिडीउटा *v. a.* To pass away.

BITTARNĀ बिउरना *v. n.* See *Bitharnā.*

BITTH बिध } *s. f.* Space, distance,  
BITTHU बिधु } separation (of friends).

BITTH बिठ } *s. f.* Dung of birds ;  
BITTHU बिठु } *i. q.* *Vith.*

BITTHANĀ बिठना *v. n.* To dung (birds.)

BITTULNĀ बिठुलना *v. n.* To turn to curd ; to coagulate (milk), to be in a great heat and perspiration.

BIYAL बिजाल *s. f. (M.)* See *Bidi.*

BO बो *s. f.* Bad smell ; met. pride, arrogance ; a part of the gear of a loom ; — *bo nikaljāsi, v. n. lit.* To emit a bad smell ; met. to spread (bad news.)

BOBA बोबा } *s. m.* Goods and chattels,  
BOBBĀ बोबा } property, wealth (spoken of a man's property by one inimically disposed.)

BOBÍ बेंबी } *s. f.* Sister; also mother,  
BOBO बेंबे } (a term of special endearment.)

BOCHNÁ बेंचन v. a. To catch (a ball in play or any falling object.)

BOD बेंड *s. f.* Grain that has become musty from age or dampness;—(M.) A flood, the annual rising of a river:—*Je bod áve, tá bakht vadháve; je ná áve, tá kurá kháve.* If the flood come, it brings us good luck, if it does not come, drought consumes us.—*Prov.*

BODÁ बेंडा *s. m. (M.)* A cluster of flowers or fruit, especially of the tobacco plant, the flowers of which are picked off in order to give strength to the leaves:—*bode bhanan, v. n.* To pluck tobacco flowers; *i. q.* *Gull.*

BODAL बेंदल *s. f.* A bottle (corruption of the English word.)

BODDÁ बेंदो } *a.* Injured by age, de-  
BODDÁ बेंडो } cayed, worm-eaten, rotten (wood, cloth); worthless, stale; weak; feeble; faint-hearted, timid.

BODDA बेंदो *s. f.* A woman's hair (spoken in anger or contempt.)

BODDI बेंडो *a.* *Fem. of Boddá*;—*s. f.* Old musty grain; *i. q.* *Bod.*

BODDÍ बेंदो *s. f.* The small tuft of hair that a Hindu retains on the crown; *c. w. muná, rakhi.*

BODH बेंप *s. f.* Wisdom, understanding, knowledge.

BODHÁ बेंपा } *a.* Intelligent, ingenious,  
BODHÍ बेंपी } sensible.

BODHAR बेंपर *s. m. (M.)* A ram, so called between the ages of 6 to 12 months.

BODLÁ बेंदला *s. m.* A class of Mohamadan *fagirs* supposed to be able to avert the evil effects of the bite of a mad dog;—*a.* Simple, unsophisticated, silly.

BOGGÁ बेंगो *s. m. (M.)* A species of the pulse called *moth.* (*Phasolus aconitifolius*).

BOGH बेंप *s. m. (M.)* A kind of worthless date, the fruit of which is hollow.

BOGNÁ बेंगना *s. m.* A rope, or cloth, attached to a pot, or any similar vessel, as a temporary handle; *i. q.* *Bangná.*

BOHAL बेंहल *s. f.* The grain heap after threshing and winnowing;—(M.) Small amounts of grain given in alms at harvest time to *fagirs*; *i. q.* *Bohul.*

BOHAR बेंह *s. m.* The banyan tree (*Ficus Indica*); *i. q.* *Bohár. Bork.*

BOHÁR बेंहार *s. m. (K.)* The garret or attic room under the roof of a house;—(M.) Dust raised by sweeping, sweepings, dust, rubbish.

BOHÁRÍ बेंहरी } *s. f. (M.)* A broom  
BOHKAR बेंहर } *i. q.* *Bahárl, Bauhkar.*

BOHIR बेंहि *s. m. (M.)* A banyan tree (*Ficus Indica*); *i. q.* *Bohár, Bork.*



**BOHLÍ बौली** *s. f.* A small heap of grain or anything else; a collection of worms, ants; a collection of worms (in a sore or carcase); *i. q.* *Bohulí*;—(*M.*) The first day's milk of cows and buffalos newly calved; *i. q.* *Bauhlí*.

**BOHŪÍ बौही** *s. f.* The first sale made in the morning which must always be a cash transaction; the first money received during the day by shopkeepers.

**BOHUL बौल** *s. m.* A heap of grain (especially wheat) on a threshing floor, winnowed and ready for storing.

**BOHULÍ बौली** *s. f.* A small heap; a collection of worms; *i. q.* *Bohlí*, which see.

**BOHUR बौर** *s. m.* See *Bohir*.

**BOJH बौ** *s. m.* A burden, a load, a heavy weight; *met.* trouble, a load of care;—*bojh hondá, v. n.* To be costive, to be constipated.

**BOJHAL बौल** *a.* Heavy, burdensome, difficult to be borne; indigestible.

**BOJJHA बौझ** *s. m.* A burden, a load to be carried by enforced labor.

**BOK बौ** *s. m.* A he-goat of superior quality kept for breeding purposes; any he-goat.

**BOKKÁ बौक** *s. m.* A leather bucket used in drawing water from a well.

**BOKKÍ बौकी** *s. f.* A small leather bucket; a child's trousers (Provincial.)

**BOL बौल** *s. m.* Speaking, manner of speaking, a voice; that which is spoken, word:—*bol bállá, s. m.* Prosperity, success, superiority (much used by *faqirs*, Brahmins; as a benediction):—*Parmeshar teré bol bállá rakkhe.* May God give you success:—*bol bagár, bigár, a.* Foul-mouthed, abusive, ill-tempered; one who spoils a business by unseemly speaking:—*bol bagárá bigárá, s. m., f.* Spoiling a business by unseemly language; foul-mouthed, ill-speaking:—*bol bulárá, s. m.* The sound of human voices, the sound of quarrelling:—*bol chál, s. f.* Conduct, deportment, (*lit.* speaking and acting); intercourse, acquaintance; dispute, quarrel:—*bol uñhád, v. a.* To speak out, to exclaim; to a dispute or quarrel.

**BOLÁ बौल** *s. m.* } Deaf person;—*a.*  
**BOLÍ बौली** *s. f.* } Deaf:—*bold bad-*  
*dal, a.* Entirely deaf.

**BOLAKAR बौलकर** } *a.* Given to  
**BOLAR बौलर** } mean prating,  
talkative, quarrelsome, contentious.

**BOLÁRÁ बौलरा** *s. m.* The sound of voices in talking, the sound of quarrelling; the chirping of birds; a collection of many partridges kept for the sake of alluring others into the net; the sound made by decoy-birds.

**BOLDÁ बौलदा** *s. m. lit.* That which speaks, the soul, the heart, the mind, the life, the inner man.

**BOLLÁ CHALLÍ बौलचल्ली** }  
**BOLLÁ CHÁLLÍ बौलचल्ली** }  
*s. f.* Quarrelling, disputing; talk, conversation.

**BOLLÍ बोल्ली** *s. f.* Word, language, a hint, an intimation; reviling, reproach:—*bolli dená, v. a.* To bid, (at an auction):—*bolli kháti, v. n.* To be reviled, to be abused, to be ridiculed, to be defamed:—*bolli, láugi, mární, v. a.* To reproach, to revile:—*bolli pholli, s. f.* Taunt, ridicule, raillery:—*bollián bolá, v. a.* To chirp; to speak or sing in a different tunes; to abuse.

**BOLNA बोलना** *v. n., a.* To speak, to talk, to utter a word, to sound, to emit a sound, to tell, to say; to chirp, chirrup, to twitter; to dispute, to quarrel.

**BOMÍ बोमी** *s. m.* A caste of Rajputs.

**BON बॉ** } *s. m.* A weaver of Chu-  
**BONÁ बोना** } *már* caste.

**BONDÍ बंडी** } *s. m.* An abusive term  
**BONDÚ बंडू** } for the passive agent in  
*Pederastia.*

**BONÍ बोटी** *s. f.* A female of the *Bondá* caste.

**BONKRI बॅकरी** *s. f. (K.)* A broom;  
*i. g. Bauhkar, Bohárl, Bahárl.*

**BOR बोर** *s. m.* A kind of gold or silver ornament, worn on the feet, loins, arms, sometimes so made as to tinkle;—(*M.*) Meat, flesh.

**BOR बॅर** *s. m.* A break, a crack (in a vessel), removing one of a series or a row so as to make a deficiency; loss, defect, injury (of teeth);—(*M.*) See *Bod.*

**BORÁ बोरा** *a.* Broken (a tooth);—*s. m.* One whose tooth is broken; an earthen vessel which has its upper part broken.

**BORÁ बोरा** *s. m.* A sack; a bag in which things are carried on the backs of pack animals; a coarse bag:—(*M.*) A measure of grain varying in weight from 6 maunds 16 seers, to 10 maunds.

**BORAN बॅरन** *v. a. (M.)* To drown, to sink:—*dpá berí bor diti.* You have sunk your own boat.

**BORH बॅरह** *s. m.* See *Bohar, Bohir.*

**BORÍ बोरी** *s. f.* A sack, a bag of sack-cloth, which can hold about seven or eight maunds, a bag for loading goods on camels, &c.; a large coarse purse.

**BORRÁ बॅररा** *s. m.* A slight shower of rain, deficient rain.

**BOSK बोसा** *s. m.* A kiss.

**BOT बॅट** } *s. m.* An unfeathered young  
**BOT बॅट** } sparrow; a large bit of flesh,  
(spoken in derision.)

**BOTA बोटा** *s. m. (M.)* A plant, a young rice plant.

**BOTAL बॅटल** *s. f.* A bottle (Corrupted from the English.)

**BOTÍ बोटी** *s. m. (K.)* A Brahman cook.

**BOTTÁ बॅटॉ** *s. m.* }  
**BOTTÍ बॅटो** *s. f.* } A young camel.

**BOTTA** **बोटो** *s. m.* A sugar-cane slip for planting.

**BOTTÍ** **बोट्टी** *s. f., m.* A small piece of flesh;—(K.) A cook.

**BOWÁ** **बोवाटी** *s. m. (K.)* A shepherd.

**BUÁ** **बुआ** *s. f.* An epithet of a *Devi*;—(M.) A father's sister.

**BUÁL** **बुआल** *s. m.* Scarcity arising from drought, or famine.

**BUAR** **बुआर** *s. m.* A stock or plant of sesame that has borne no seed.

**BUBÁ** **बुबा** *s. f. (M.)* A woman's breasts :—*bibi kánún bube bári thie pien* The lady's breasts have become heavier than herself.

**BÚBÁ** **बुबा** *s. m.* The mouth, the face of a child.

**BUBBH** **बुब्ब** *s. f.* Crying, sobbing; *c. w. mánú; i. q. Bhubbh.*

**BÚBÍ** **बुबी** *s. f.* A kiss; the mouth; the face (of any thing.)

**BUCHAR** **बुचर** *s. m.* Corrupted from the English word *butcher*. A butcher.

**BÚCHAR** **बुचर** *s. m. (M.)* Husks of the great millet (*Sorghum vulgare*) without grain.

**BUCHCHÁ** **बुच्चा** } *a.* Crop-eared; hav-  
**BUCHCHÍ** **बुच्ची** } ing very small ears  
(a dog).

**BUCHKÁ** **बुचका** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Buqchah*. A bundle of clothes.

**BUCHKÁRNÁ** **बुचकारना** *v. a.* To call a horse, cow or other animal by making a special sound.

**BUCHKÍ** **बुचकी** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Buqchah*. A small bundle (of clothes):—*mán margai náng-gí dhi dá ná buchki. lit.* The mother died naked, the daughter's name is *buchki*.—Prov. concerning those who are ostentatious, or of those who boast of having much while they really have nothing at all.

**BUÐAN** **बुडन** *v. n. (M.)* To sink, to dive, to be drowned;—*Mullah buðan manjúr kítá, hatth, ðeven manjúr ná kítá.* The Mullah preferred to be drowned rather than give his hand (by which he would have been saved):—Prov. on the avarice of *Mulláhs*. He would not even give his hand to save himself.

**BUDDH** **बुध** *s. f., m.* Sense, understanding, wisdom, discretion, intellect, quickness of apprehension, discrimination; Wednesday:—*buddhmán, buddhwán; a.* Wise, sensible, intelligent, sagacious :—*buddhwár, s. m.* Wednesday;—*a.* Five; (in the argot of shopkeepers, especially of cloth merchants.)

**BUDDHÁ** **बुद्धा** *a.* Old;—*s. m.* An old man.

**BUDDHAR** **बुद्धर** *s. m.* } An old per-  
**BUDDHARÍ** **बुद्धरी** *s. f.* } son (spoken contemptuously).

**BUDDHBALED** बुद्धबलेट *a.* (*lit.* old bull) O'd, like an old bull, *i. e.* old enough but nevertheless devoid of understanding; stupid, silly.

**BUDDHĪ** बुद्धी *s. f.* An old women, a woman, a term applied to any woman when addressing her in a disrespectful way, sometimes used instead of mother as *be buddhī*, O mother.

**BUDDHĪ** बुद्धी *s. f.* Wisdom, understanding, sense, discretion, intellect:—*buddhī mān* or *wān*, *s. m.* A wise, sagacious man; an examination in Gur-mukhi held by the Punjab University.

**BUDDH SUHĀGAN** बुद्धसुहागट *s. f.* An old woman whose husband is still living:—*buddh suhāgan ho*. May your husband live till you are alive. Is a benediction given by an elderly woman or by a priest or a *sādhū*, to a young woman.

**BUDDHO** बुद्धो } *s. m.* Born on  
**BUDDHŪ** बुद्धु } Wednesday; silly,  
stupid, foolish; a dunce, an idiot.

**BUDDNĀ** बुद्धना *v. n. (M.)* To dive, to be dipped, to be drowned, to sink; *i. q.* *Buḍan, Dubbnā*. (of which it is a corruption.)

**BUDH** बुध *s. m. (M.)* A river inlet.

**BUDGAR** बुदगर *s. m. (M.)* A heavy piece of wood used for gymnastic exercises; a dumb bell; *i. q.* *Bugdar, Mugdar*.

**BUDHĀPĀ** बुद्धाप } *s. m.* Old age.  
**BUDHEPĀ** बुद्धेप }

**BUDH BHAS** बुद्धभस *s. m.* An old wretch.

**BUDHENDĪ WĀRĪ** बुद्धेन्दीवारी *ad.* In old age.

**BUDHKĀ** बुधका *s. m.* A boy's pigment stand; it is used by school boys in writing on their wooden tablets.

**BUDHKĀ** बुधका *a.* Precarious, forward, smart (a child.)

**BUDHRĀ** बुद्धरा *s. m.* } An old per-  
**BUDHRĪ** बुद्धरी *s. f.* } son (spoken contemptuously.)

**BUDKĪ** बुदकी } *s. f.* A golden  
**BUDKĪĀN** बुदकीआं } coin worth five  
rupees.

**BUGCHĀ** बुगरा *s. m.* } Corruption of  
**BUGCHĪ** बुगरी *s. f.* } the Arabic  
word *Bugchah*. A bundle carried on the back or on the head; a bundle of clothes; *i. q.* *Buchkā, Buchkī*.

**BUGDAR** बुगदर *s. m.* See *Budgar, Mugdar*.

**BUGG** बुग *s. m.* A cloth case or covering (especially of a sword, gun, shield, musical instrument, drum); a state officer entrusted with the scourge.

**BUGGHAR** बुग्ग *a.* Fat-cheeked.

**BUH** बुह *s. f.* A mucus discharge that passes from a buffalo in the early stage of being with calf.

**BUHĀ** बुहा *s. m.* A door, a window, a house:—*ghar dā bāhā dūje dā honā*,

(lit. to turn the door of the house) To waste money, to spend all a man possesses on any one case or thing.

**BUHAL** **बुहल** *s. m.* The grain heap after threshing and winnowing;—(M.) A yearly gift to a spiritual teacher (*murshid*). The *Murshids* go around to their disciples' houses and demand their *buhā* in the most shameless manner, and even carry off articles by force if refused. If the disciples are slow in giving, the *murshids* curse them and heap most filthy abuse on them. Refusals are very rare. The *murshids* known as *phulsagewalas*, i. e. who give amulets to their disciples, are notorious for this kind of extortion:—*buhā de nā tāt jhugē kun bhā lendātān*. Give the *buhāl*, if you do not I will set fire to your house. This is a mild specimen of the way in which *murshids* stimulate their disciples.

**BUHANB** **बुहब** } *s. m.* (M.) An  
**BUHANBH** **बुहब** } earth-quake.

**BUHĀR** **बुहार** *s. m.* Conduct, behaviour; business, calling; trade, traffic, commerce, bargain.

**BUHARĀ** **बुहार** *s. m.* } (M.) A besom;  
**BUHARĪ** **बुहारी** *s. f.* } the fruit

stalk of the date-palm after the dates are plucked:—*uchī khajī jānde lambe buhāre; sahī nā dham jānt teḍe kure lāre*. A tall date-tree which has long fruit-stalks; I did not know, love, that your promises were false.—Song.

**BUHARĪ** **बुहारी** *s. f.* A broom;—a. Skilled in trade; upright and honest in business transactions; not very pure.

**BUHARNĀ** **बुहारना** *v. a.* To sweep.

**BÚHŪ** **बुहुटी** *s. f.* (M.) See *Bohūt*.

**BUHOLĀ** **बुहोला** *s. m.* A kind of adze.

**BUHUL** **बुहुल** *s. m.* A heap (especially of wheat.)

**BUHUNĪ** **बुहुटी** *s. f.* See *Bohūt*.

**BÚF** **बुफी** *s. f.* (Pot.) "The smeller"

a name given to the following plants:—*Crotalaria burhia* (*Leguminosae*) used for ropes, and as a cooling medicine. *Ophelia alata* (*Gentianaceae*) used as a tonic and febrifuge. *Francoeuria crispa* (*Compositae*) used in veterinary medicine for wounds and bruises. *Ballota limbata* (*Labiatae*) a fodder for goats, used for the gums children and for Ophthalmia in man and beast. *Plectranthus rugosus* (*Labiatae*) the well known "Flea plant." It keeps off fleas and forms some sorts of "Insect powder."—*Búf chhoṭī*, *s. f.* *Pandera pelosa* (*Salsolaceae*) used medicinally:—*búf kālān*, *s. f.* *Aerva bovis* (*Amarantaceae*) the woolly fruit is used for stuffing pillows and also medicinally.

**BÚJĀ** **बुजा** *s. m.* A child (used near Sarhand);—(M.) Spreading the hand before the face. This is considered a most insulting gesture.

**BÚJH** **बुझ** *s. f.* Understanding, discretion, wisdom.

**BUJĀ** **बुजा** *s. m.* A stopper of a bottle; a menstruous cloth;—(M.) The act of spreading out the hand before a person's face, the palm being towards him. This is a very grave insult.

**BUJĪ** **बुजी** *s. f.* The stopper of a bottle  
—*bujī lāchī*, *s. m.* A small cardamum.

**BUJĀ** **बुजा** *s. m.* } Corrupted from  
**BUJĪ** **बुजी** *s. f.* } the word See  
*Buchh*.

**BÚJLÍ** **बुजली** *s. f.* A cylindrical ear ornament.

BÚJNÁ बुजना *s. m.* } (*Pot.*) A  
 BÚJO बुजो *s. f.* } monkey (from  
 the Persian *boosna*.

BUKCHÁ बुक्चा *s. m.* } Corruption  
 BUKCHI बुक्ची *s. f.* } of the Ara-  
 bic word *Bugchah*. See *Buchká*, *Buchki*.

BUKHÁR बुखार *s. m.* Steam, a  
 glowing heat; fever; grief, anguish, an-  
 ger, wrath, excitement; a basket or  
 box attached to the under-side of cart  
 used for holding knick-knacks; a granary.

BUKHÁRÁ बुखारा *s. m.* A kind of  
 cloth used for woman's trousers:—*dálá*  
*bukhárá*, *s. m.* The Bokhara or purple  
 plum (*Prunus domestica*).

BUKHÁRÍ बुखारी *s. f.* A granary.

BÚKHAR बुखर *a.* Fat and stout  
 with little sense; *i. q.* *Bustar*.

BUKIL बुकिल *s. m., f. (M.)* A kind  
 of plant, growing in light sandy soil,  
 it springs up with the crop, and chokes  
 it; a way in which women wear their  
 sheets, the end is carried across the  
 breast and thrown over the shoulder:—  
*ná buká ná bukil, te bebí mastúre*. She  
 a modest woman! why she wears neither  
 veil nor *bukil*.—*Prov.*

BUKK बुक्क *s. m.* A double handful,  
 the cavity formed by the lower borders  
 of the two hands being put together.

BUKKÁ बुक्का *s. m.* A handfull of  
 dust brought by the wind; *i. q.* *Bhukká*.

BUKKAL बुक्कल *s. f.* See *Bukkul*.

BUKKHÁ बुक्खा *a.* Of large stature and  
 little sense.

BUKKNÁ बुक्कना *v. n.* To roar (as  
 a lion); to make a loud bleating (a

goat); to be filled with pride; to be  
 brave and fearless.

BUKKO BUKK बुक्को बुक्क *ad.* By  
 handfulls.

BUKKUL बुक्कुल *s. f.* A mode of put-  
 ting on a shawl or sheet, with one end  
 hanging down behind over the shoul-  
 ders; *c. w.* *mární*.

BÚKNÍ बुक्की *s. f.* A small jet steam  
 as from a hole in a vessel, a jet; *c. w.*  
*wagní*.

BUKRÁLIA HOIÁ बुकरालिआहोइआ  
*part. a.* Agitated, perplexed, very  
 thirsty; going about bellowing (the  
 males of buffaloes or goats in heat); fill-  
 ed with pride, puffed up with arrogance.

BUKRÁLNA बुकरालना *v. n.* To be  
 very thirsty; to be perplexed; *i. q.* *Bak-  
 rálná*.

BÚLÁ बुला *s. m. (M.)* A pendant  
 ornament of gold worn in the cartilage  
 of the nose.

BULHAN बुलहट } *s. m.* A porpoise  
 BULLHAN बुलहट } or dolphin,

BULÁHAT बुलाहट *s. f.* Calling,  
 summon.

BULÁK बुलाक *s. m.* A trinket worn  
 in the nose.

BULAND बुलंद *a.* See *Biland*.

BULANDÍ बुलंदी *s. f.* Height.

BULÁLA बुलाला } *s. m.* The sound  
 BULÁRÁ बुलारा } of human voices;  
 noise; the sound made by decoy-birds.

BULÁUNÁ बुलाउना *v. a.* To call, to

summon, to send for, to invite; to con-  
dole with.

**BULÁWÁ बुलावा** *s. m.* Summon, call,  
invitation.

**BULBUL बुलबुल** *s. f.* The Indian  
nightingale.

**BULBULÁ बुलबुला** *s. m.* } A bubble,  
**BULBULÍ बुलबुली** *s. f.* } a frail  
thing.

**BULEL बुलेल** *s. f.* Sound, voice of  
speaking, the sound of human voices,  
word, manner, intelligence, news; *i. q.*  
*Bilel*.

**BULHIN बुलित** *s. f. (M.)* The  
fresh water dolphin found in the Ganges  
at its mouth (*Platanista Gangeticae*).

**BULÍ बुली** *s. f. (M.)* Originally a  
water channel or stream of water; a  
share in the water or in the land  
irrigated from it.

**BULL बुल** *s. m.* A lip.

**BULLÁ बुलॉ** *s. m.* A blast of wind  
(especially the dry south wind.)

**BULLHAN बुलहण** *s. f.* The porpoise  
or dolphin; a piece of iron used as a  
mould in forming the eye of an axe or  
adze.

**BULLÍ बुली** *s. f. (M.)* A large section  
of the tribe of the Miankhels and Bar-  
bars, amongst whom both the land and  
water are divided.

**BULWÁUNÁ बुलवाउना** *v. a.* See  
*Bulduná*.

**BUNÁÍ बुनायी** *s. f.* The price of wear-  
ing; *i. q.* *Bindí*.

**BUNÁR बुनार** *s. m. (K.)* A thicket  
of oaks.

**BUNÁUT बुनाउट** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Hindi word *Bandvaṭ* Construction,  
structure, formation, manufacture; work-  
manship, handiwork; frame, form; fa-  
shion; fabrication, forgery, perjury  
mis-statement.

**BUNBÁ बुबा** *s. m.* A bubble, of froth  
or foam; a small piece of cotton wool used  
as a stopper of a little bottle, or used  
to clean a wound.

**BUND बुंद** } *s. f.* A drop, a drop of  
**BUND बुंद** } water or medicine; cloth

that has been tied in dyeing so as to  
leave spots or patches of white (used  
by women for petticoats.)

**BUND बुंड** *s. m.* The rectum, the anus :  
—*bund bhirikká, bhirikká, s. f.* Mutual  
sodomy :—*bund párná, v. a. (lit. to*  
*crack the anus.) To put one in a great*  
*fright :—bund párná, v. n. (lit. the*  
*anus to be cracked.) To be in a great*  
*fright :—bund chapná, v. a. (lit. to lick*  
*the anus). To fawn and flatter, to toady :*  
*—bund maráuná, v. n. To suffer sodomy,*  
*as a catamite :—bund márná, v. a. To*  
*commit sodomy :—bund ragárná, v. n.*  
*(lit. to rub the anus). To try or labour*  
*very hard :—bund vichch gúnh ná honá,*  
*v. n. (lit. to have no faeces in the rectum)*  
*To be extremely poor—bund vichch ungal*  
*dená, v. a. (lit. to thrust one's finger*  
*up the fundament.) To harass, to vex,*  
*to annoy.*

**BUNDÁ बुदा** *s. m.* A man's ear trinket,  
an ear ring.

**BUNDÁ बुडा** *s. m.* The part of a carrot,  
turnip, radish, and similar vegetables  
where the green top joins the root.

**BÚNDÍ ਬੁੰਦੀ** *s. f.* The name of a sweetmeat ; it is of two kinds, the one coarse, the other finer, with a coating of sugar : —*búndí de laḍḍú*, *s. m.* Balls of *búndí* sweetmeat consisting of the meal of grams, *ghí*, and sugar.

**BUNDELAN ਬੁੰਦੇਲਣ** *s. f.* } A na-  
**BUNDHELAN ਬੁੰਧੇਲਣ** *s. f.* } tive  
**BUNDELÍ ਬੁੰਦੇਲੀ** *s. m.* } of  
**BUNDHELÍ ਬੁੰਧੇਲੀ** *s. m.* } *Bun-*  
*dhelkhand.*

**BUNDELKHAND ਬੁੰਦੇਲਖੰਡ** *s. f.* A  
**BUNDHELKHAND ਬੁੰਧੇਲਖੰਡ** *s. f.* pro-  
 vince of Central India, the Central Pro-  
 vinces.

**BUNDRÁL ਬੁੰਦਰਾਲ** } *s. f.* (K.) Mat-  
**BÚNDRÍ ਬੁੰਦਰੀ** } ting of rice  
 straw.

**BUNGGA ਬੁੰਗਾ** *s. m.* A seat, sitting ; a  
 habitation ; a house, especially one of the  
 costly buildings erected by the Sardars  
 around the Golden Temple at Amritsar ;  
 the lofty peak in which an *Akálí* finishes  
 his head dress.

**BUNH ਬੁਨ** *ad.* (K.) Downwards or  
 below :—*bunh jāṇḍá*, *v. n.* To go down ;  
*i. q.* *Bunh.*

**BUNIÁD ਬੁਨਿਆਦ** *s. f.* Foundation ;—  
 (M.) A superior proprietary right in land.

**BUNIÁDÍ ਬੁਨਿਆਦੀ** *a.* Belonging  
 to the foundation ;—*a.* (M.) Ancestral.

**BUNIÁDAR ਬੁਨਿਆਦਾਰ** *s. f.* (M.) A  
 woman that owns the *Bunídd*.

**BUNNÁ ਬੁਨਣਾ** *v. n.* To weave.

**BUNNH ਬੁਨ** *prep.* (K.) Below, be-  
 neath, under ; down ; *i. q.* *Bunh.*

**BUNNHÁ ਬੁਨਾ** *a., s. m.* Stupid, silly, a  
 blockhead, an idiot.

**BUNT ਬੁੰਤ** } *s. f.* Weaving.  
**BUNT ਬੁਣਤ** }

**BUNWÁÍ ਬੁਣਵਾਈ** *s. f.* The price of  
 weaving ; weaving.

**BUNWÁUNÁ ਬੁਨਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause  
 to be woven, to cause to be made.

**BUPÁR ਬੁਪਾਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Vayáṇḍr*. Trade,  
 merchandize, commerce.

**BUPÁRAN ਬੁਪਾਰਣ** *s. f.* } Corrup-  
**BUPÁRÍ ਬੁਪਾਰੀ** *s. m.* } tion of  
 the Sanskrit word *Viyáṇḍr*. A dealer, a  
 trader, a merchant.

**BUR ਬੁਰ** *s. m.* The nap of cloth :—*s.*  
*f.* (M.) A woodshaving ; a rag torn off  
 his cloth by a *faqír* and given to his  
 disciple and kept by the latter as an  
 amulet :—*faqír dí bur to amír dí dur*  
*barabbar haṅ*. The *faqír's* rag is as good  
 as the merchant's pearl.—*Prov.*

**BÚR ਬੂਰ** *s. m.* The fructifying dust  
 which is formed in the anthers of plants,  
 pollen, farina ; sawdust ; a green scum



that is formed on the surface of stagnant water :—*búr de laddú*, *s. m.* (lit. a sweetmeat made of the green scum aforesaid) Deception, ostentation.

**BÚRĀ** बुरा *s. m.* Wheat bran ; refined sugar ;—*búrá súrá*, or *chhán búrá*, *s. m.* Wheat bran and husks of gram mixed together ;—*a.* Light brown, (used of the buffalo.)

**BURĀ** बुरा *a.* Bad, ill, evil (physical-ly or morally); hurtful, pernicious ; unfavorable, unfortunate ; merciless, cruel ; hateful, odious ;—*s. m.* Injury, harm, mischief, ill-conduct ; a wicked person, an enemy :—*búrá bandúnd*, *v. n.* To cause to fall in one's estimation :—*búrá banná*, *v. n.* To be considered as an evil ; or mischievous person :—*búrá bhalá*, *s. m.* Abusive language :—*búrá chitmand*, *v. n.* To think ill off :—*búrá dīn páund*, or *paīnd*, *v. n.* Presents made to a Hindu widow by her own and her deceased husband's relatives on the 11th or 13th day (*kiryá* day) after the death of her husband :—*búrá hál*, *s. m.* A deplorable or bad state :—*búrá hál karná*, *v. a.* To reduce to a wretched condition :—*búrá karná*, *v. a.* To do wrong, to hurt :—*búrá lagná*, *v. n.* Opp. of *Achchhá lagná* :—*búrá mandúnd*, *v. n.* To take ill, to take amiss.

**BURAIRS** बुरैरस *s. m.* A kind of plant (*Rhododendron arboreum*).

**BÚRĀ** बुरा *s. m.* } Having no ears,  
**BÚRĪ** बुरी *s. f.* } having the ears cut  
off entirely or partially ; one whose ears are mutilated ; one whose nose is bored.

**BURĀ** बुरा *s. m.* A large family.

**BURAJ** बुरज *s. m.* The *Betula bhojpattra*.

**BURĀLĀ** बुराला *s. m.* The noise of human voices ; *i. q.* *Buldrá*.

**BURANG** बुरंग *s. m. (M.)* A black variety pulse. (*Paseolus max*).

**BURĀT** बुराट *s. m.* Talking or crying out in sleep.

**BURĀUNĀ** बुराउना *v. n.* To talk in sleep, to cry out in one's sleep, to talk incoherently in one's sleep.

**BURBHASS** बुरभस *s. m.* An old wretch.

**BURBURĀT** बुरबुराट *s. f.* Muttering, chattering, talking foolishly.

**BURBURĀUNĀ** बुरबुराउना *v. n.* To mutter, to chatter, to talk nonsense.

**BURBURĪ** बुरबुरी *s. f.* A small bubble.

**BURCHHĀ** बुरछा *s. m.* A spear, a lance ;  
—*a.* Perverse, impolite, rude, unpolished ; stupid :—*burchhā gardh*, *s. f.* Rebellion, insurrection ; mutiny.

**BURCHHNĀ** बुरछना *v. a.* To cut slightly, to trim with scissors.

**BURD** बुरट *s. f.* Cocks, partridges, nightingales kept for fighting for wagers :  
—*a.* Received, destroyed, lost, laid down :  
—*búrd hojáná*, *v. a.* To perish, to lose every thing, to go to ruin.

**BURDO BURDĪ** बुरटैबुरटी *v. a.* To fight cocks, and other birds on the condition that the winner of the game takes both birds.

**BURHĀKĀ** बुरहाका *s. m.* The noise of a *huqqá*.

BURHÁL ਬੁਰਹਾਲ *s. m.* A deplorable or bad state, wretched condition.

BURBURÍ ਬੁਰਬੁਰੀ *s. f.* A small bubble.

BURÍ ਬੁਰੀ *a.* Fem. of *Burá*.

BURÍÁ ਬੁਰੀਆ *s. m.* The cog or tooth of a cog wheel.

BURÍÁÍ ਬੁਰਿਆਈ *s. f.* Evil, badness, wickedness, mischief.

BURIAR ਬੁਰਿਆਰ *s. m.* An evil doer, a bad man.

BURJ ਬੁਰਜ *s. m.* A tower, a bastion ; balloon, a kind of firework ; a constellation, one of the Zodiacal signs.

BURJÍ ਬੁਰਜੀ *s. f.* A small tower ; a pillar or heap of mud erected to demark boundaries ;—(*M.*) A mud platform on which a watcher stands.

BURK ਬੁਰਕ *s. m.* Biting, a bite, the quantity taken at a bite ; a mouthful, a morsel.

BURKA ਬੁਰਕਾ *s. m.* (From the Arabic word *Burqa*.) A veil covering the entire person and furnished with eyeholes (worn by Muhammadan women mostly when they go abroad.)

BURKÍ ਬੁਰਕੀ *s. f.* Fem. of *Burk*.

BURKNÁ ਬੁਰਕਨਾ *v. n.* To sprinkle, to wet.

BURSAUNÁ ਬੁਰਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cut or trim leather.

BURSNÁ ਬੁਰਸਨਾ *v. a.* To cut slightly, to trim leather.

BURIYÁR ਬੁਰਿਆਰ *a.* See *Buriár*.

BÚSAR ਬੂਸਰ *a.* Tall and stout but with little sense ; *i. q.* *Bustar*, *Búkhar*.

BUSARÍ ਬੁਸਰੀ *s. f.* See *Bhusari*.

BUSÁUNÁ ਬੁਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to rot.

BUSBUSÁṬ ਬੁਸਬੁਸਾਟ *s. m.* Sobbing, complaining, murmuring ; rottenness, stinking.

BUS BUS KARNA ਬੁਸਬੁਸਕਰਨਾ } *v.*  
BUS BUSÁUNÁ ਬੁਸਬੁਸਾਉਣਾ } *a.*  
To snivel, to sob, to be ready to weep, to be on the point of weeping.

BUSBUSÍÁN ਬੁਸਬੁਸੀਆਂ *s. f.* Sobbing.

BUSKNÁ ਬੁਸਕਨਾ *v. n.* To snivel, to sob.

BUSSÁ ਬੁਸੱਐ *a.* Of sad countenance, sorrowful ; unadorned, without jewelry ; of unusual appearance.

BUSSNÁ ਬੁਸੱਨਾ *v. n.* To rot, to stink.

BUSTAR ਬੁਸਤਰ *a.* Fat and stout with little sense.

BUT बुट *s. m.* See *Butt*.

BÚṬ बुट *s. m.* A stalk or plant of *chand* (*Cicer arietum*); family, race, household; a boot (corruption of English.)

BÚṬÁ बुटा *s. m.* A bush, a shrub, a tree, a stalk of grain, a plant, a flower or figure stamped or worked on cloth; the reed grass (*Saccharum sara*):—*dhái báte te mán bágán*. Two trees and a half and *mán* (the gentleman) for a gardener.

BUTÁIT बुटाइट *s. f.* (Corruption of the Hindi word *Buhatát*.) Abundance, plenty.

BÚṬEDAR बुटेदार *a.* Flowered, figured (as chintz.)

BÚṬEMAR बुटेमार *s. m. lit.* One who clears jungle. A person who acquires a tenure of land by clearing the jungle and bringing the land under cultivation.

BÚṬEMARÍ बुटेमारी *s. m. lit.* The act of clearing jungle. The tenure acquired by clearing jungle and bringing land under cultivation. The nature of the tenure so acquired has varied at different times, and now varies according to locality. Under former Governments clearing the jungle and bringing the land under cultivation usually constituted the *búṭemár* proprietor of the whole or half of the land cleared. At present he is generally entitled to become only a tenant with occupancy rights in the land cleared. On the banks of Indus he becomes only an occupancy tenant. On the Chenab he may become owner of half or a third or occupancy tenant of the whole of the land cleared, according to the agreement made with the original proprietor.

BÚTH बुथ *s. m.* The mouth and face of

a horse, camel, or other animal; filling, up to the brim; vexation:—*búth chárhná*, *v. n.* To fill up to the brim; to vex.

BUTHÁ बुथा *s. m.* } The mouth of an  
BUTHÍ बुथी *s. f.* } animal, a snout.

BUTHÁ बुथा *a. (M.)* Rotten.

BUTHAR बुथार *s. m.* The face and mouth, the face and mouth of an animal:—*buthár bhann satṭá*, *v. a.* To break a man's face (spoken in anger.) *Anglice.* To punch the head.

BUTHARNÁ बुथारना *v. a.* To beat, to assault, to inflict damage on the face.

BÚTHNÁ बुथना *v. a.* To fill up to the brim.

BÚṬÍ बुटी *s. f.* Hemp; a herb, any medicinal herb; a flower or figure on cloth or leather.

BUTT बुट *s. m.* An idol; an image; a shot taken at *cowries* in the course of a certain game;—*a.* Silent, speechless, dumb; stupified, senseless; *c. w. honá*

BUTṬ बुट *s. m.* The gum without the teeth, a toothless gum (spoken of an infant or an old man.)

BUTṬÁ बुटो *a.* Without ornament, unadorned, without bracelets. Also see *Bussá*.

BUTTÁ बुटा *s. m.* Fraud, deception, trick, cajolery, overreaching; means, power, ability; *c. w. dená, máná*.

BUTṬAR बुटार *s. m.* A subdivision of Jats.

BUTTHÁ ਬੁਠਾ *Past tense irreg. of Bars-ná, to rain ; i. q. Vuṭṭhá.*

BUTTHÁ ਬੁਠਾ *s. m. A root of a jawar stalk ; the core of a boil, or sore ; proud flesh ; a clot of blood.*

BUTTÍ ਬੁਠੀ *s. f. Labour, (especially compulsory) ; unrewarded service (of barbers and Brahmans) ; c. w. jáná, karná*

BUTTU ਬੁਠੁ *s. m. See Butt.*

## CH—(ਚ)

CHÁ ਚਾ *s. f. Corrupted from the Hindi word Cháh. Desire, wish ; love ; avidity ; appetite, hunger ; liking ;—an imperative form of v. a. Cháuná, rise. It is generally used as prefix before some verbs such as cháke liduná, chá lainá cháduná ; i. q. Cháh.*

CHÁB ਚਾਬ *s. f. The act of chewing ; anything to chew as parched grain.*

CHABÁÍ ਚਬਾਈ *s. f. The act of chewing parched grain.*

CHÁBAK ਚਾਬਕ *s. m. (P.) A whip ; a hardship ;—chábak marná, v. n. To whip, to lash :—chábak súdr, s. m. A rough rider, one who breaks in horses ; a jockey :—chábak súdrí, s. f. Breaking in horses.*

CHABAL ਚਬਲ *a, s. m., f. Stupid, silly ; blockhead, idiot ; a degraded, low person.*

CHABÁÚ ਚਬਾਉ *s. m. One who chews grain.*

CHABÁUNÁ ਚਬਾਉਣਾ *v. a. To cause to be chewed ; to chew, to masticate.*

CHABBNÁ ਚਬਣਾ *v. n. To champ, to grind between the teeth, to crunch, to chew anything dry and hard, as parched corn, sugar-candy.*

CHABHEL ਚਭੇਲ } *s. f. A tribe who*  
CHABNAIL ਚਭੈਲ } *live on the banks*

*of Káhnwán lake in the Gurdaspur district ; they snare wild fowl, catch fish and prefer these pursuits to agriculture.*

CHABHAK ਚਭਕ *s. f. A pricking pain in the eye or other tender part ; c. w. marná ; i. q. Chubhak.*

CHABHOLÁ ਚਭੋਲਾ *s. m. A stroke or hurt in the eye :—chabholdá jhárná, v. a. To perform a ceremony (throwing oil into water and looking at it) by which a hurt is supposed to be removed from the eye ; i. q. Jhabhold.*

CHABÍNÁ ਚਬੀਨਾ *s. m. Anything chewed and eaten between meals (as parched grain) ; day food of the poor in Oudh consisting of parched grain partaken of two or three hours before the midday meal.*

CHABOLNÁ ਚਬੋਲਨਾ } *v. a. To work*  
CHABOLNÁ ਚਬੋਲਣਾ } *about in the*  
*mouth, (as food in the process of mastication.)*

CHÁBÚ ਚਾਬੂ *a. Fit to be chewed (grain.)*

CHABÚTRÁ ਚਬੂਟਰਾ *s. m. An earthen or masonry platform to sit on ; a police office, a custom house.*

CHÁCHÁ ਚਾਚਾ } *s. m. A father's*  
CHACHCHÁ ਚਾਚਾ } *younger brother,*  
*an uncle ; children sometimes address their fathers also by this term.*

CHÁCHÍ ਚਾਚੀ } *s. f.* Father's  
 CHÁCHCHÍ ਚਾਚੱਚੀ } younger brother's  
 wife.

CHACHIGAL ਚਚਿਗਲ *s. m. (M.)* A horizontal bar moving on a pivot round a vertical post. It is used to teach children to walk.

CHÁDAR ਚਾਦਰ } *s. f.* A sheet, a  
 CHADARÁ ਚਾਦਰਾ } shawl; sheet iron,  
 CHADDAR ਚਦੌਰ } copper, zinc or  
 tin; a kind of firework in imitation of a waterfall; a cascade, an inclined plane for a sheet of water to pass over; the ceremony (among Sikhs) of marrying a widow to a brother or other relative of the deceased husband. It consists in having a single sheet spread over the contracting parties by the officiating *granthí*:—*chádár chhatt*, *s. f.* A cloth spread under the roof as a coiling.

CHADḌA ਚਡੌ *s. m.* The groin:—*chadḍe gáte kar deḍá*, *v. a.* To bring the neck down to the groins, as in the wrestling; to subdue, to bring under.

CHADḌHÁ ਚਡੌਹਾ *s. m.* The name of a caste of *Khattrís*; also a caste of Jats.

CHADDHAR ਚਧੌਰ *s. m. (M.)* The name of a tribe.

CHÁ DENÁ ਚਾਦੇਣਾ *v. a.* To give, to take up and give; to raise up.

CHADÍÁUNÁ ਚਡਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To bring the neck down to the groin, to throw (as in wrestling); to subdue, to bring completely under.

CHAGAL ਚਗਲ *s. f.* The leavings

of meal, used as a term of contempt; a degraded person:—*chagal chaff*, *s. m., f.* One who eats the leavings of every one; *met.* a person of low, mean disposition.

CHAGALNÁ ਚਗਲਨਾ *v. a.* To defile food or drink, as a dog or a child, by eating of it, thereby making the remainder unclean; to eat without appetite.

CHAGALWAUNÁ ਚਗਲਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.*  
 See *Chaglāuná*.

CHAGATTÁ ਚਗਤੌ *s. m.* A title of the Mughal dynasty of Dehli; a man of fine portly appearance and bearing.

CHAGLÁUNÁ ਚਗਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be defiled; *i. q.* *Ohagalwāuná*.

CHÁH ਚਾਹ *s. f.* Desire, wish, love, avidity, appetite, hunger, liking; tea.

CHAHÁ ਚਹਾ *s. m.* The lower stratum of a mud roof which may consist either mud or of bricks; a snipe; *c. w.* *pāuná*.

CHÁHAK ਚਾਹਕ *a.* Affectionate; one that desires; a lover.

CHÁHAL ਚਾਹਲ *s. m.* A sub-division of Jats.

CHÁHARNÁ ਚਾਹੜਨਾ *v. a.* To raise, to cause to mount or ascend, to set on; to offer in sacrifice; to cook relish or eatables for bread.

CHÁHAT ਚਾਹਤ *s. f.* Desire, will, wishing, liking; love.

CHAHE ਚਹੇ *s. m. pl.* The eyes (spoken of a hawk, the eyes of which are artificially closed on its first being

caught, until it has become somewhat tamed). It is also used metaphorically:—*chahs khulne*. The removing of the covering from the eyes; obtaining increase of knowledge; the casting off all modesty and shame.

CHÁHE ਚਾਹੇ *conj.* Either, or.

CHAHICHAHÁT ਚਹਿਚਹਾਟ *s. m.*

The singing of birds, warbling, twittering.

CHAHICHAHÁUNÁ ਚਹਿਚਹਾਉਣਾ *v.*

a. To sing as a bird, to warble.

CHÁHÍDÁ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ *a.* Desirable, proper, necessary.

CHAHIKÁ ਚਹਿਕਾ *s. m.* A kind of fire-work.

CHAHIKNÁ ਚਹਿਕਣਾ *v. n.* To sing or speak in a pleasing style like a nightingale; to make a noise like a *Chahiká*.

CHAHIL BAHIL ਚਹਿਲਬਹਿਲ } *s. f.*  
CHAHIL MAHIL ਚਹਿਲਮਹਿਲ } *s. m.*

Jollity, merriment, cheerfulness, mirth.

CHÁHLÍÁ ਚਾਹਲੀਆ *s. m.* The year 40th especially the year 1840 of Bik-armajit, memorable for a famine which occurred then; the period of forty days for performing any vow.

CHÁHMÁN ਚਾਹਮਾਨ *a.* Desirous, a lover.

CHÁHNÁ ਚਾਹਨਾ *s. f.* Desire, wish; love.

CHÁHNÁ ਚਾਹਣਾ *v. a.* To desire, to love, to wish, to like, to choose, to demand, to ask, to want, to need, to

require, to pray, to attempt, to be on the point of doing a thing.

CHAHON ਚਹੋ } *a.* All four:—*chahun*  
CHAHUN ਚਹੁ } *chakki, ad.* In the four  
CHAHUN ਚਹੁ } quarters of the world:

—*chahun chorán dí mār*. (lit. the punishment of four thieves). A severe punishment, heavy calamity:—*chahun díśá, s. f.* The four quarters or countries of the world:—*chahun or, ad.* All four sides.

CHÁHWELÁ ਚਾਹਵੇਲਾ *s. m. (M.)*

(lit. Butter-milk time) so called because field labourers then break their fast with a bit of bread and butter-milk (*chhā*) an hour and a half or a couple of hours after sunrise; *i. q.* *Chhāhwelá*.

CHAHYE ਚਾਹਯੇ *a. def. v. (from cháh-nd,)* Desirable, necessary, proper; also used impersonally, it ought to be.

CHÁIN CHÁIN ਚਾਈਚਾਈ *ad.* With great pleasure, cheerfully, joyfully; the whimpering and weeping of children.

CHAJJ ਚਜੱ *s. m.* Wisdom, intelligence, discretion, sense; condition, state, good state; a fan for winnowing.

CHÁK ਚਾਕ *s. m.* A slit in a garment; a boor; a caste of Jats, *Ránjhá*, the paramour of *Hír* is known as *chák*:—*a.* Insolent:—*chák chuband, a.* Healthy and vigorous, of buoyant spirits; cautious:—*chák pugá, s. m.* Insolence; impertinence.

CHAK ਚਕ *s. m. (M.)* A division of land with defined boundries; the mouth; the circular wooden frame on which the masonry cylinder of a well is built; a circle:—*chakdár, s. m.* (1) The owner of the *chak* or circular wooden frame on which the masonry cylinder of a well is built. Hence *chakdár* means owner of the well, as opposed to owner of the land attached to the well. In this

sense he is also called *silakhdár*, i. e. owner of the bricks of the well.—(2) The proprietor of land on a tenure common in the south-western Punjab. Sawan Mall, finding the owners unable to cultivate their land, encouraged outsiders to sink wells and cultivate the fields. Those who sunk wells were called *chakdárs*, and the old proprietors *zamindars* or *mukaddams*. When the proprietors (*zamindars*) were powerful enough they made the *chakdár* pay an investiture fee called *pag*, *luggi*, *saropá*, or *jhúrt* on sinking his well. Sawan Mall secured to the proprietors the payment of a quit-rent called *hak zamindári*, and *málikáná*, varying from about  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  seers of grain in the maund, from the *chakdár* whom the *zamindar* maintained in possession, or in the management of the cultivation if he (the *chakdár*) did not cultivate the ground himself. This description of tenure had existed before, but Sawan Mall was the first to regulate it and give the name *chakdár* (*chakdárs* were known as *ridyá* before his time.) The *chakdár's* tenure is heritable and transferable; he can locate tenants, and is not liable to ejection even if he fail to pay his rent to the *zamindar*. The rent paid by a tenant to the *chakdár* is called *lichh* on the banks of Indus, and *kasúr* on the Chenab and in Multan. Since the introduction of British rule the *chakdárs* have been called inferior proprietors (*málikán adná*) and the old proprietors (*málikán alá*) superior proprietors, :—*chakdári*, *s. f.* The tenure of a *chakdár*; also see *chakk*.

**CHAKAL चकल** *s. m.* Horizontal and vertical well wheels; the size is determined by the number of cogs. These vary from 20 to 32. The most useful wheels for a well of medium depth are those of 28 cogs. In deep wells the machinery used is heavier and stronger, and 32 cogs are the number generally used.

**CHAKANÍ चकानी** *s. f. (M.) Fem. of Chákí*, which See.

**CHÁKAR चाकर** *s. m.* A servant, an under servant.

**CHAKAR चकर** *s. m.* See *Chakkar*.

**CHAKARÁ चकारा** *s. m.* A kind of fiddle, a young buck, a male fawn.

**CHAKÁRI चकारी** *s. f.* A young doe, a female fawn :—*chorí chakári*, *s. f.* Theft.

**CHAKARPATÍ चकरपती** } *s. m.* An  
**CHAKARWATÍ चकरवती** } emperor,  
an universal sovereign.

**CHAKARYÁ चकरया** *s. m.* A disputer, a quarrelsome person; a servant.

**CHAKÁUNÁ चकाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be lifted; *i. q.* *Chukáuná*.

**CHAKCHÁL चकचाल** *s. f.* An instigator of evil, an evil doer; a vicious and mutinous woman.

**CHAKCHUNDHAR चकचुंधर** } *s. f.*  
**CHAKCHÚNDHAR चकचुंधर** } A  
kind of mole, a muskrat, a kind of fire-work :—*chak chūndhar chherná*, *v. n.* To stir up evil, to foment quarrel.

**CHAKHÁ चखा** *s. m.* The daily share of *gur* given to the labourers working a sugar-press.

**CHAKHÁCHUKHÍ चखाचुखी** *s. f.* Discord, quarrelling; *c. w.* *honá*, *karná*, *lagná*, *jágná*.

**CHAKHÁÍ चखायी** *s. f.* Tasting (commonly used in the plural.)

**CHÁKHARI चाखरी** *s. m. (M.)* Cover of a *chnrn*.

**CHAKHÁUNÁ चकाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be tasted; to give a specimen of.

**CHAKHAUTÍ** ਚਖੋਤੀ *s. m.* Tasting food;—*chakhautí karní*, *v. a.* To taste, to eat delicacies.

**CHAKHE** ਚਖੇ } *Inter.* Go!  
**CHAKHE-HO** ਚਖੇਹੋ } away! begone!  
avaunt!

**CHAKHE-CHUBAND** ਚਖੇਚੁਬੰਦ *a.*

Healthy and vigorous; of buoyant spirits; cautious.

**CHAKHMAK** ਚਖਮਕ } *s. f.* A flint;  
**CHAKHMAKH** ਚਖਮਖ } disagreement.

**CHAKHWAYYÁ** ਚਖਵਯੋਂ *s. m.* One who tastes and one who eats well, a hearty eater.

**CHÁKÍ** ਚਾਕੀ *s. f.* A flat or circular piece of soap: a bite;—*s. m. (M.)* An oil man, one whose trade it is to extract oil:—*Lál kitáb farmáñdī yún, chákí dāñd bhīráyā kuen; khal khāwē te kitus moñd, dāñd dē dāñd te dāñ rupayā chhoñd.* The book of the law speaks thus; why did the *chákí* make the bullocks fight; having fed it on oil-cake and made it fat, he must give a bullock for the bullock and ten rupees as a fine. An oilman's bullock fought with and killed the *Qāñí's* bullock. The oil man went to the *Qāñí* who had not heard of the encounter, and asked whether an owner was responsible if two animals fought. "No" said the *Qāñí*; but as soon as he heard his bullock had been killed, he decided the case as stated in the lines above; which have become proverbial for persons who decide cases in their own favour.

**CHAKÍ** ਚਾਕੀ *s. f. (M.)* See *Chakki*.

**CHAKIR** ਚਕਿਰ *s. f.* The line of division which divides one man's share of a field from another.

**CHAKK** ਚਕੱ *s. m.* A frame of wood on which the wall of a well is built; a potter's wheel; a large vessel in which the inspissated juice of the sugar-cane is poured to cool; the land of a village; a quarter of the world; a bite;—*chakk bannhñd*, *v. a.* To measure out a piece of land (to be given to some one) and set up marks around it, to inhabit a village; *c. w. mārñd*.

**CHAKKÁ** ਚਕੱ *s. m.* Coagulated milk, thick, sour milk;—*a.* Thick, well-coagulated.

**CHAKKAN** ਚਕੱਨ *a.* Very thick, thick; *i. q.* *Chikán*.

**CHAKKAR** ਚਕੱਰ *s. m.* A ring, a circle, a circular course; a circuit; the circular lines on the palm of hands and soles of feet; a sharp edged iron discus worn on the head by *Akálís*, and used as a weapon; the course of time; giddiness, vertigo; perplexity, difficulty:—*chakkar bannhñd*, *v. a.* To whirl rapidly round:—*chakkar dēñd*, *v. a.* To cause to move round:—*chakkar kháke dēñd* or *pañchñd*, *v. n.* To arrive at a place by a circuitous route:—*chakkar khāñd*, *v. n.* To whirl, to revolve, to take a round about road; to be giddy (head):—*chakkar mārñd*, *v. n.* To make a circuit, to walk or travel or go on a long journey:—*chakkar vichh dēñd*, *v. n.* To be entangled in difficulties:—*chakkar varñd*, *s. m.* An emperor, a sovereign of the world.

**CHAKKHÍ** ਚਖੀ *s. f.* A taste:—*chakkhí dēñd, lāñgí*, *v. a.* To give a taste, to teach a hawk to hunt by giving him a taste of blood or of flesh; to tame.

**CHAKKHNA** ਚਖੱਣਾ *v. a.* To taste.

**CHAKKÍ** ਚਕੱੀ *s. f.* A hand-mill; a cake of anything such as soap, refined sugar, the tail of the *dumbá* or fat



tailed sheep; a single root of the *zamín-kand*; a river east of Pathankot which divides the Gurdaspur from the Kangra district:—*chakki; hond*, or *pihnd*, *c. n. lit.* To grind in a mill; to tell a long tedious tale:—*tinnen ráh kuráh; mard nún chakki; rann nún rdh; sande nún gdh.* Three roads are bad roads; the hand mill for a man; any road at all (travelling on foot on a journey) for a woman; the threshing floor for a buffalo.—Prov.

CHAKKLÍ ਚਕੱਲੀ *s. f.* See *Chakli*.

CHAKKÚ ਚਕੁ } *s. m.* A clasp-  
CHÁKKÚ ਚਾਕੁ } knife, a pen knife.

CHAKLÁ ਚਕਲਾ *s. m.* An open square in a city; a district; a brothel; a street infested with houses of ill fame; any quarter of a town, especially the prostitutes' quarter; a small round board or stone on which dough is rolled; a kind of silk cloth; a drop of liquor;—*a.* Wide, broad, round.

CHAKLÁÍ ਚਕਲਾਈ *s. f.* Width, breadth.

CHAKLÍ ਚਕਲੀ *s. f.* Roundness; a small board or stone on which dough is rolled; the root of a tree taken up with a round mass of adherent earth; the perpendicular wheel of Persian well:—*chaklidár, a.* Round and hard (spoken of a boil.)

CHÁKLÍ ਚਾਕਲੀ *s. f.* A flat, circular piece of wood;—*a.* Flat, circular.

CHAKMAK ਚਕਮਕ *s. f.* A flint; *i. q.* *Chakhmakh.*

CHAKNÁCHÚR ਚਕਨਾਚੂਰ *a.* In pieces, shivered to atoms, broken to pieces; tired out; *c. w.* *hond, karnd.*

CHAKODHRÁ ਚਕੋਧਰਾ } *s. m.* The  
CHAKOTRÁ ਚਕੋਤਰਾ } name of a

large fruit of the citron kind, the shaddock or pomello (*Citrus decumana*).

CHAKOR ਚਕੋਰ *s. m.* The name of a bird;—*a.* Having four equal sides, square.

CHAKOTÁ ਚਕੋਟਾ *s. m. (K.)* Fixed rent or any assessment generally used when it is partly in kind.

CHAKRÁUL ਚਕਰਾਉਲ *s. f.* A disease in the feet of horses.

CHÁKRÍ ਚਾਕਰੀ *s. f.* Service, employ; attendance.

CHAKRÍ ਚਕਰੀ *s. f.* Disputation, debating; quarrelling; the tail of the *dumb* sheep; a small ring or discus; *c. w.* *karm, láung.*

CHAKRÍÁ ਚਕਰੀਆ *s. m.* A disputer: one who works as a servant.

CHÁKSÚ ਚਾਕਸੂ *s. m.* The name of a medicine generally used for ophthalmia.

CHAKTÍ ਚਕਟੀ *s. f.* A circular piece of leather or wood on which tobacco is prepared; a mass of prepared tobacco shaped like a cheese; a round cake of soap.

CHÁKÚ ਚਾਕੂ *s. m.* A penknife, a knife.

CHAKULÁ ਚਕੁਲਾ *s. m.* See *Chaklá.*

CHAKULÍ ਚਕੁਲੀ *s. f.* Roundness. See *Chakli.*

CHAKWÁ ਚਕਵਾ *s. m.* A kind of bird famed in Hindi poetry, the Ruddy Sheldrake or Brahmani duck; (*Casarca rutila*)

CHAKWÁÍ चकवाही *s. f.* Recompense for portorage.

CHAKWÁUNA चकवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be lifted.

CHAKWAYYÁ चकवयाँ *s. m.* One who takes up and carries away anything; one capable of carrying a heavy load; a strong man.

CHAKWÍ चकवी *s. f.* The female of the *Chakwá*.

CHAL चल *s. m. (M.)* A flood, the spreading out of the river over the low lands.

CHÁL चाल *s. f.* Movement, pace, step, gait, conduct, habit:—*chál dhál, chál wál, s. f.* Gait, motion, manners, behaviour, breeding, politeness:—*chál báj, a.* Deceitful, treacherous, fraudulent:—*chál chalná, v. n.* To behave, act, conduct oneself; to deceive, to cheat, to trick:—*chál kuchál, s. f.* Misbehaviour, misconduct.

CHALÁ चला *s. f.* Moving, movement; the firing of a gun; activity of trade, currency of things; a kind of fish:—*chalá dená, v. a.* To defeat:—*chalá lainá, v. n.* See *Chalduná*.

CHALÁ चाला *s. m.* Going, movement, departure; moving a chessman or dice counter; way, manner, process; trick, deceit; policy, hypocrisy; conduct, habit; a man of diabolical disposition.

CHALÁCHAL चलाचल } *s. f.*  
CHALÁCHALÍ चलाचली } Perpetual motion, incessant movement; going out of the world, dying; the unceasing

ravages of death as in the time of pestilence; preparation for a journey.

CHÁLAINA चलेना *v. a.* To take up, to take away; to be taken away from this world, to be dead:—*sar te chá lainá, v. a.* To exalt one, to treat one with consideration, to receive one with open arms.

CHALÁK चलाक *a.* Corruption of the Persian word *chálák*. Active, alert, clever, ingenious, dexterous, expert, nimble, fleet, swift; artful, designing, tricky:—*chalák log, s. m.* Sharpers, swindlers.

CHALÁKÍ चलाकी *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *chálákí*. Activity, alertness, nimbleness, celerity, dexterity, agility, fleetness, cleverness, ingenuity, stratagem, manœuvre; tricky craft, fraud:—*chalákí nál, ad.* By unfair means, fraudulently, dishonestly; *c. w. karná*.

CHALAN चलन *s. m.* Conduct, behaviour; fashion, mode, manner, custom, ceremoney; currency of coin, circulation.

CHALAN चलन *s. m.* See *Chalá*.

CHALAN चलान *s. m.* A despatch; a certificate of despatch, an invoice, way-bill, bill of loading; a criminal case sent up for trial by the police; *c. w. honá, karná*.

CHALÁNÁ चलाना *s. m.* Death:—*chaláná karná, karjáná, v. n.* To die, to breath one's last, to expire.

CHALANT चलंत *s. m.* Passing, currency, being in force.

CHALÁÚ ਚਲਾਉ } a. Fit for tem-  
CHALÁWAN ਚਲਾਵਾਂ } porary use.

CHALÁUNX ਚਲਾਉਣਾ v. a. To set in motion, to stir; to impel, to drive, to direct, to urge; to conduct, to manage; to issue, to circulate, to make current (coin); to enforce, to discharge (a gun), to shoot (an arrow); to defeat.

CHALBICHAL ਚਲਬਿਚਲ s. f. Discord, separation; the spoiling of work.

CHALCHAKHE ਚਲਚਖੇ Inter. Go! be gone!

CHALCHALX ਚਲਚਲਾ s. m. See Chald.

CHALDAL ਚਲਦਲ s. m. A moving army.

CHÁL DHÁL ਚਾਲਢਾਲ s. f. Gait, motion; manners, behaviour, breeding, politeness.

CHALETÚ ਚਲੇਤੂ s. m. (K.) Stubble or straw of Indian corn.

CHALHX ਚਲਾ s. m. A place where dirty water is thrown, a sink.

CHÁLHIÁ ਚਾਲੀਆ s. m. The year 40; i. q. Cháhlá.

CHÁLÍ ਚਾਲੀ a. Forty;—s. m. Conduct, habit; a woman of diabolical disposition.

CHALÍHÁ ਚਲੀਹਆ } a. The  
CHALÍHMÁN ਚਲੀਹਮਾਂ } fortieth,  
CHALÍHWÁN ਚਲੀਹਵਾਂ } i. e.,  
CHALÍSÍÁ ਚਲੀਸੀਆ } amongst  
CHALÍSMÁN ਚਲੀਸਮਾਂ } Muham-  
CHALÍSWÁN ਚਲੀਸਵਾਂ } madans

the fortieth day after a death when the *faqirs* are fed.

CHALITTAR ਚਲਿਤੜ s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Charittar*. Behaviour, disposition; deceitful conduct; the tricks of jugglers, enigmatical and deceitful language; fraud; cleverness; biography.

CHALITTRAN ਚਲਿਤੜਨ s. f. }  
CHALITTARÁ ਚਲਿਤੜਾ s. m. }  
CHALITTARÍ ਚਲਿਤੜੀ s. m. }  
CHALITTARNÍ ਚਲਿਤੜਨੀ s. f. }

One who makes false pretensions or who speaks falsely or enigmatically: one who resorts to tricks to conceal his or her evil deeds.

CHAL JÁNÁ ਚਲਜਾਣਾ v. n. To be spoiled, to be very greedy, to be avaricious.

CHALLÁ ਚਲਾਂ s. m. (K.) Ditch behind land or house to entrap or carry off drainage from hill above; also a drain to carry off water from field.

CHÁLLÁ ਚਾਲਾਂ s. m. See Cháhlá.

CHALINÁ ਚਲਣਾ v. n. To move, to go, to proceed, to walk, to go off, to pass, (as coin); to be discharged (as a gun); to flow; to behave; to soil;

to work, to answer; to succeed; to avail; to last, to serve; to fly (an arrow); to have diarrhoea.

**CHÁLLÚ** चालू *s. m.* A goer :—*chállú*

*hojánd, v. n.* To flee :—*chállú kar dand,*  
*v. a.* To put to flight :—*chállú kar*  
*laingd, v. n.* To overcome.

**CHALNÁ** चलना *v. n.* To spoil, to

rot, to decay, (as fruit) :—*chalid hoid,*  
*a.* Spoiled, decayed, rotten; ~~avaricious~~;  
miserly.

**CHALNÍ** चलनी *a.* Current, pass-  
able (coin);—*s. f. (K.)* An iron sieve.

**CHALTÍ** चलती *s. m. (M.)* A grain  
measure; an ox-load.

**CHALWAL** चालवाल *s. m.* See  
*Chál dhál.*

**CHALWESHTY** चलवेष्टी *s. m. (M.)*

Men selected to lead a tribe in time of  
war.

**CHÁM** चाम *s. m.* Leather (not or-  
dinarily used, except in composition  
and poetry) :—*chám ke dām, s. m.* Leath-  
er money (once current) :—*chám ke*  
*dām chaldand, v. a. lit.* To introduce  
leather currency; to stretch one's  
authority to the utmost to oppress :—*chám*  
*charikk, s. f.* A bat :—*chám*  
*dé buddh, s.* Having good parts, cap-  
able of learning, intelligent.

**CHAMAK** चमक *s. f.* Shining, splen-  
dour, flash, gleam, brightness, glitter :—*chamak damak, s. f.* Glitter, splen-  
dour :—*chamakdār, a.* Shining, beam-  
ing, glittering.

**CHAMAKNÁ** चमकना *v. n.* To shine,

to glitter; to glow, to flash, to beam; to  
be polished, to prosper, to flourish; to be  
angry; to flare, to fire up;—*chamak*  
*uñhā, v. n.* To spring up (because of  
rage or alarm); to be kindled (fire.)

**CHÁMAL** चामल } *s. f.* Insolence.  
**CHÁMALÍ** चामली } audacity, imper-

tinence; rudeness;—*chámál jánd, v. n.*  
See *Chámálná.*

**CHÁMALNÁ** चामलना *v. n.* To be in-  
solent; to make a great noise :—*chámaliá*  
*haid, a.* Insolent, audacious.

**CHAMAR** चमर *s. m.* The tail of the  
yak (*Poephagus grunniens*) used on grand  
occasions as a fly disperser brush; *i. q.*  
*Chaur, Chaurwar*

**CHAMÁR** चमार *s. m.* A low caste; a  
man of low caste who deals in hides or  
works in leather;—*chamár battnd, cha-*  
*már vatnd, s. m.* Bird cherry (*Cerasus vel*  
*Prunus puddum.*) It attains a girth of 20  
inches; *i. q.* *Chamidr.*

**CHAMÁRÍ** चमारी *s. f.* A female of  
the *Chamár* caste; *i. q.* *Chamidrí.*

**CHAMATKÁR** चमत्कार } *s. m.*  
**CHAMATKÁRÁ** चमत्कारा } Pomp,  
grandeur; amazement; haste.

**CHAMBÁ** चमचा *s. m.* From the  
Sanskrit *Champaka*. A tree bearing  
fragrant yellow flowers *Michelia cham-*  
*paca*; also the name of the flower;  
—*a.* Having large white spots (a  
horse); *i. q.* *Chapbá.*

**CHAMBAL** चमबल *s. f.* The name  
of a cutaneous disease (*Psoriasis*.)

**CHAMBARNÁ** चमबर्ना *v. n.* To cling  
to; to be pasted, gummed, or glued on

to persecute ; to have sexual intercourse with, to make an indecent assault upon ; to clasp, to embrace, to stick to ; to charge falsely.

CHAMBELÍ ਚੰਬੇਲੀ *s. f.* Jessamine ;  
*Jasminum grandiflorum* :—*chambelí dá tel*, *s. m.* Oil of jessamine ; *i. q.* *Chambelí*.

CHAMBH ਚੰਭ *s. m.* (K.) The high bank or cliff of a river.

CHAMCHÁ ਚਮਚਾ *s. m.* A spoon, a ladle.

CHAMCHÍ ਚਮਚੀ *s. f.* A small spoon.

CHÁMCHITTHÍ ਚਮਚਿੱਠੀ } *s. f.* (M.)  
CHÁMCHITTHÍ ਚਮਚਿੱਠੀ } A bat.

CHAMERNÁ ਚਮੇੜਨਾ *v. a.* Caus. of  
*Chamarná*. To cause to adhere ; *i. q.* *Chimeṛná*.

CHAMETÍ ਚਮੇਟੀ *s. f.* (M.) A bat.

CHAMGIDDAṚ ਚਮਗਿਦੜ *s. m.* }  
CHAMGIDDAṚÍ ਚਮਗਿਦੜੀ *s. f.* }  
CHAMGIDRÍ ਚਮਗਿਦੜੀ *s. f.* }  
A bat.

CHAMIÁR ਚਮਿਆਰ *s. m.* } A per-  
CHAMIÁRÍ ਚਮਿਆਰੀ *s. f.* } son of  
low caste who works in leather. See  
*Chamár*, *Chamárí*.

CHAMKÁHAṬ ਚਮਕਾਹਟ *s. f.* }  
CHAMKÁRÁ ਚਮਕਾਰਾ *s. m.* }  
CHAMKÁṬ ਚਮਕਾਟ *s. f.* }

Glitter, splendour, glare, light, flash.

CHÁMKALÍ ਚਮਕਲੀ *s. f.* A necklace

of long pointed beads much in the shape of jessamine buds and strung on twisted silk ; *i. q.* *Champákalí*.

CHAMKÁUNÁ ਚਮਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to shine, to make to glitter ; to polish, to smooth ; to excite, to enrage, to stir up ; to put spices and pepper in food.

CHAMLÁUNÁ ਚਮਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To fondle (a child) ; to render insolent ; to provoke, to excite feelings of hostility, to encourage a quarrel between persons ; to make a feint of retreating (an army) with a view to draw on the enemy.

CHAMM ਚਮੱ *s. m.* Hide, leather, skin :  
—*chammras*, *s. m.* A sore on the foot caused by the galling or friction of a tight shoe :—*chamm udherná*, *v. a.* To skin, to flay ; to beat so as to take off the skin : to beat severely :—*chamm vadḍhnd*, *v. a. lit.* To cut the skin ; to harass, to give one trouble ; to grind one to the utmost (generally used by debtors when they are short of money and are compelled by creditors to pay up.)

CHAMMACH ਚਮੱਚ *s. m.* A spoon ;  
*i. q.* *Chamchá*.

CHAMMAL ਚਮੱਲ *s. m.* The name of a cutaneous disease ; *i. q.* *Chambal*, *Chambal*.

CHAMMARNA ਚਮੜਨਾ *v. a.* To stick to, to adhere to ; *i. q.* *Chimmarná*. See *Chamarná*.

CHAMOTÁ ਚਮੋਟਾ *s. m.* } A piece of  
CHAMOTÍ ਚਮੋਟੀ *s. f.* } leather ; the

leather put on the legs of prisoners to protect them from the chafing of the iron fetters ; the bit of leather used to keep the flint of a gun firm in the cock.

**CHAMPÁ ਚੰਪਾ** *s. m.* The name of a flower :—*champákali*, *s. f.* An ornament worn by women around the neck. See *Chanbá*, *Chámkali*.

**CHAMPÁKALÍ ਚੰਪਾਕਲੀ** *s. f.* (*lit.* A bud of *champá*.) A trinket worn on necklaces. See *Chámkali*.

**CHAMPAT HONÁ ਚੰਪਤਹੋਣਾ** *v. a.* To vanish, to depart, to run away.

**CHAMRÁ ਚਮੜਾ** *s. m.* } Hide, leather,  
**CHAMRÍ ਚਮੜੀ** *s. f.* } skin :—*chamrí*

*udherndá*, *v. a.* To beat so as to take off skin; to beat severely :—*sukk ke chamrá honá*, *v. n.* To dry so as to be like a skin; to dry extremely; to be lean and emaciated in the extreme; to waste so that nothing is left except skin and bones.

**CHAMRAKH ਚਮਰਖ** *s. f.* A part of the apparatus of a spinning wheel made of leather; leather trousers; *met.* a thin, lean person.

**CHAMRAS ਚਮਰਸ** *s. f.* A sore on a foot caused by the friction of a shoe; *i. q.* *Chammras* in *Chamm*.

**CHAMRIKKÁ ਚਮਰਿਕਾ** *a.* Made by a *Chamiár*; of or belonging to a *Chamiár*.

**CHAMYÁR ਚਮਯਾਰ** *s. m.* } See  
**CHAMYÁRÍ ਚਮਯਾਰੀ** *s. f.* } *Chamár*,  
*Chamárí*.

**CHÁN ਚਾਂ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A name of bird considered sacred among Hindus; the blue or Indian jay; *i. q.* *Nílkanth*.

**CHAN ਚਣ** *s. m.* A kind of sugarcane.

**CHANÁ ਚਣਾ** *s. m.* A kind of pulse,

gram; (*Cicer, arisium*) :—*chaná bhurkú te bhaññ dháú* or *chaná tapsí te bhár bhanest*, *lit.* The gram will jump and will burst the oven :—*Prov.* used of the poor who, by their utmost efforts, cannot injure the great or influential *i. e.*, a poor man cannot cope with a wealthy one; *i. q.* *Chhollá*.

**CHANÁ ਚਨਾ** *s. m.* The scale of a fish; *i. q.* *Channá*.

**CHANÁL ਚਨਾਲ** *s. f.* (*K.*) A paved road or flight of paved steps down a hill side; *i. q.* *Okhwál*.

**CHÁNAN ਚਾਨਣ** *s. m.* Light :—*dil* or *andar dá chánan*, *s. m.* Spiritual illumination; enlightenment of the mind or conscience.

**CHÁNANÁ ਚਾਨਣਾ** *s. m.* } Moon-light,  
**CHÁNANÍ ਚਾਨਣੀ** *s. f.* } light; an awning; a disease of horses :—*chánaní már jántí*, *v. n.* To be withered or spoiled by the flash of the lightning (crops).

**CHANÁR ਚਨਾਰ** *s. f.* The oriental plane (*Platanus orientalis*). It grows luxuriantly in Kashmir, the wood is highly esteemed for gun stocks.

**CHANÁT ਚਨਾਤ** *s. f.* (*K.*) See *Chanál*.

**CHANÁTHÍ ਚਣਾਠੀ** *s. f.* A small piece of sandal wood.

**CHANBÁ ਚਨਬਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) Corrupted from the Persian word *Panjah*. The hand.

**CHANBÁ ਚੰਬਾ** *s. m.* The jessamine tree and flower. See *Chambá*.

**CHANBAL ਚੰਬਲ** *s. f.* See *Chambal*, *Chammal*.

**CHANBELÍ ਚੰਬੇਲੀ** *s. f.* See *Chambelí*.

CHĀNBHĀN चण्डभान् } s. m. The  
CHĀNBHĀN चण्डि } signs of life

and activity in a place; confused hum of human voices in a city or village; the din of business, the prosperity of a place.

CHĀNCHAK चानचक } ad. From  
CHĀNCHAKK चानचक् } the San-

skrit *Agīdnāti*. Unnecessarily, uselessly; suddenly, all at once; unwittingly, unconsciously, unexpectedly, unawares; i. q. *Achānchakk*.

CHANCHAL चंचल a. Restless, playful,

wanton; active, clever;—*chanchalāti*, *chanchalpund*, *chanchaltāti*, s. f. Restlessness, activity, cleverness, playfulness, wantonness; i. q. *Achplāti*.

CHAND चंद } s. m. The moon; a term  
CHAND चान्द } of endearment used

in addressing children; *met.* a beautiful person; the suffix to some Hindu names e. g. *Amr Chand*; a circular piece of cloth in the upper part of a cap or hat; an ornament like a half moon:—*chand grahn*, s. m. A lunar eclipse:—*chāndmārī*, s. f. Target practice.

CHANDĀ चंदा s. m. The upper side of a quilt; the moon: a collection, a subscription for charitable purposes:—*chānd karnā*, v. a. To make a collection, to raise a subscription.

CHANDĀL चंडाल s. m. } A  
CHANDĀLANĪ चंडालनी s. f. } low,

mean person, one of low caste, hybrid, mongrel; an outcaste: a merciless wretch; miserly; a malignant, or blood-thirsty person:—*chāndāl chaunkarā*, s. f. A community of four or more bad men:—*chāndālpund*, s. f. Meanness, depravity.

CHANDAN चंदन s. m. Sandal wood, (*Santalum album*) used for boxes, ornaments, &c. and also for marking the forehead by Hindus, medicinally considered

to be cooling and to clear the complexion:—*chāndanhar*, s. m. A necklace.

CHANDAR चंदर s. m. The moon:

—*Chandar banśi*, s. m. The face of the moon; the lunar race of kings; the second great line of Kshatriya dynasties in India. This lunar race of kings reigned at Hastinapura (Dehli); they claimed descent from Soma (the moon) the child of the Rishi Atri, and the father of Budha, who joined himself to the solar race by marrying the daughter of the solar king Ikshvaku. He had a son Aila or Pururavas whose great grandson Yayate had two sons Puru and Yadu from whom sprung the two branches of the lunar line. In the line of Yadu Krishna and Balarama were born, and in that of Puru Dushyanta and Bharata. Ninth from him came Kuru and fourteenth from him Santanu who had a son Vichitravirya and a step son Vyasa. The latter married the two widows of his half brother and had by them Dhritarashtra and Pandu, the wars of whose sons are recorded in the Mahabharata:—*chandar bhāṅ*, a. Ill fated, wretched; also a proper name:—*chandar pund*, s. m. Misfortune, ill fate, misery, wretchedness:—*chāndarmukhī*, a. Moon faced, beautiful.

CHANDARĀ चंदरा s. m. A whit

low; a cold in the head; a boil on hand or fingers;—a. Unfortunate, ill-fated, miserable, wretched, undone;—*chandarā, dā*. Son of a wretched woman (abuse.)

CHANDARH चंदरह s. m. A division of Jats living west of the *Rāvī*.

CHANDARMA चंदरमा s. m. The moon.

CHANDŪA चंदूआ s. m. A circular piece of cloth in the upper part of a cap or hat; a small round cake for children made of flour; a coloured awning stretched over the Granth or over a bride or bridegroom in the ceremony of *Mānyān* at weddings; any small round piece of cloth matting; a metallic plate.

CHANDĀUNĀ ਚੰਡਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be sharpened by hammering.

CHANDELÍ ਚੰਦੇਲੀ } *s. f.* A name  
CHANDERÍ ਚੰਦੇਰੀ } given to a fine

kind of turban, from the name of the place, where it is made.

CHAND HOJĀNĀ ਚੰਡਹੋਜਣਾ } *v. n.*  
CHAND HONĀ ਚੰਡਹੋਣਾ } To be

made destitute of all one's possessions, to be destroyed; to be oppressed, to be suppressed.

CHĀNDÍ ਚਾਂਦੀ *s. f.* Silver; money, wealth, riches; profits, grain, emoluments:—*chāndī dā patirā* or *warg*, *s. m.* Silver leaf.

CHĀNDÍ ਚੰਡੀ *s. f.* The name of a Hindú Devī or Durga; a goddess of war or fire; a furious woman:—*chāndī chāphnā. lit.* To be influenced by *Chāndī*; to be very angry; to be very passionate, to be mad with wrath:—*chāndī karnā, v. a.* To be insolent.

CHĀNDÍ ਚੰਦੀ *s. m.* (*K.*) Counting, numbering.

CHANDĪĀUNĀ ਚੰਡਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* See *Chāndīdūnd.*

CHANDNĀ ਚੰਡਣਾ *v. a.* To sharpen by hammering; (*e. g.* a hoe); to sharpen one's intellect, to bring one to his sense, to educate, to cultivate one's faculties.

CHANDOĀ ਚੰਦੋਆ } *s. m.* See *Chānda-*  
CHANDUA ਚੰਦੁਆ } *śd.*

CHANDOL ਚੰਡੋਲ *s. m.* A swinging cradle in which an image of the infant *Krishnā* is placed at the celebration of his birth; a kind of litter in which Hindu widows were carried to the funeral pyre to be burned; a lark.

CHANDRAPPAN ਚੰਦਰਪੱਣ } *s. m.* Mis-  
CHANDRAPPUN ਚੰਦਰਪੁੱਣ } fortune,  
ill-fate, misery, wretchedness.

CHANDRÍ ਚੰਦਰੀ *s. f.* (*M.*) A disease of camels. This, which consists in an eruption of boils, is rarely fatal and occurs at any time. The cause is unknown. Black pepper, and *ghí* mixed together are given; or *masar* (*Ervum lens*) boiled with salt and red pepper. The boils are opened with a needle or sliced off with a knife. In very bad cases branding is resorted to.

CHANDŪĀ ਚੰਦੁਆ *s. m.* See *Chānda-śd.*

CHANDWĀÍ ਚੰਡਵਾਈ *s. f.* The cost of sharpening a hoe or plough-share.

CHANDWĀUNĀ ਚੰਡਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.*  
To cause to be sharpened by hammering.

CHANG ਚੰਗ *s. m.* The name of a musical instrument.

CHĀNG ਚਾਂਗ } *s. f.* A cry, a  
CHĀNGGAR ਚਾਂਗੜ } shriek; *c. w.*  
*mārnā.*

CHANGGĀ ਚੰਗਾ } *a.* Good, excel-  
CHANGGÍ ਚੰਗੀ } lent, pleasant,  
fortunate, favourable; healthy, well;—*ad.* Well:—*chānggā bhalā, a.* Good, sterling; sound; in health, vigorous, uninjured; tolerable, passable, fair. See *Achokhā.*

CHANGGAL ਚੰਗੱਲ *s. m.* A paw, claws; the hollow of the hand; *c. w.* *mārnā.*

CHANGGAR ਚੰਗੜ *s. m.* The name of a low caste; a man of that caste, whose profession is to winnow threshing grain. They are Gypsies; and their name recalls the term *Zingari* applied to the Gypsies of Europe;—*a.* See *Chānggā.*



CHANGGARÍ ਚੰਗੜੀ }  
 CHANGGARIANÍ ਚੰਗੜਿਆਣੀ }  
 CHANGGARINÍ ਚੰਗੜਣੀ }  
*s. f.* A *Changgar* woman.

CHANGGER ਚੰਗੋਰ *s. f.* A shallow  
 basket made of bamboo or reed, used  
 for flowers or garlands or for holding  
 fruit at marriages.

CHANGGERÁ ਚੰਗੋਰਾ *a.* Good; of  
 good quality; of an excellent kind.

CHANGGERTÁ ਚੰਗੋਰਟਾ *s. m.* Dim. of  
*Changger*. A small shallow basket;—  
*a.* Good, excellent, well.

CHANGGIÁÍ ਚੰਗਿਆਈ *s. f.* Goodness,  
 excellence.

CHANGGIÁRÁ ਚੰਗਿਆਰਾ *s. m.* A kind  
 of bird; a spark.

CHANGGIARÁ ਚੰਗਿਆੜਾ *s. m.* }  
 CHANGGIÁRÍ ਚੰਗਿਆੜੀ *s. f.* }  
 A spark of fire:—*changgiári láuní. lit.*  
 To hurl fire-brands or sparks; to sow  
 dissension.

CHANGRAHN ਚੰਗਰਹਨ *s. m.*  
*(Pot.)* A lunar eclipse.

CHÁNH ਚਾਂਹ *s. m. (M.)* A kind of  
 bird, the blue jay, the Indian roller  
*(Caracia Indica of Jerdon).*

CHANJÍ ਚੰਜੀ *s. f.* A kind of red  
 spotted veil worn by women.

CHANJÚS ਚੰਜੁਸ *s. m. (M.)* A miser:—  
*chanjús khatte te jímín kháe.* Only  
 the ground benefits from the miser's  
 earnings, i. e. misers do not spend money  
 but bury it in the ground; i. q. *Kanjús*  
*Súm.*

CHANKÁR ਚੰਕਾਰ *s. m. (Pot.)* Clink-  
 ing, tinkling; ringing; i. q. *Jhankár,*  
*Jhunkár.*

CHANNA ਚੰਨਾ *s. m.* The gable end  
 of a house; side or side wall of a house;  
 the mud walls upon which the beam of a  
 well (*Kanjaz*) rests:—*channá banná, s. m.*  
 Boundaries of two villages, neighbours.

CHÁNNÁ ਚਾਨਾ *s. m.* The scale of a  
 fish; i. q. *Cháná.*

CHANNAN ਚਨਣ *s. m.* Derived  
 from the Sanskrit word *Chandan*. San-  
 dal wood, (*Santalum album*); the sec-  
 tarial mark on the forehead and other  
 parts of the body made with this wood:—  
*channan birchh* or *rukhh, s. m.* The  
 sandal wood tree; the wood ground fine  
 is used for sectarial marks by Hindus  
 and is also used medicinally:—*channan-*  
*búr, s. m.* Sawdust of the sandal wood  
 used with incense:—*channanhar, s. m.*  
 A costly kind of necklace; i. q. *Chandan*.

CHANUN ਚਨੂਨ *s. m. (K.)* A hole  
 made in a system of surface drainage in  
 the border of a field to drain out the water  
 in it, above that depth (plate).

CHANWAR ਚੰਵਰ *s. m.* } The tail  
 CHANWARÍ ਚੰਵਰੀ *s. f.* } of the  
*yak (Bosgrunniens)*; a flapper to wave  
 off flies or used as a mark of res-  
 pect or royalty; c. w. *Jhuláná*; i. q.  
*Chmar, Chaur.*

CHANWATÍ ਚੰਵਾਤੀ *s. f.* See *Chawátí.*

CHÁP ਚਾਪ *s. m. (M.)* A dam which does not completely stop the flow of water in a canal. A dam of this description is usually made of brush-wood.

CHAPAL ਚਪਲ *a.* Quick, brisk, glancing, vivid, brilliant, wanton, restless, volatile, playful, fluent in speech :—*chapaltái, s. f.* Wantonness, playfulness, volatility in speech or behaviour.

CHAPALESÍ ਚਪਲੇਸੀ *s. f. (P.)*  
Fawning, sycophancy; flattery.

CHAPAR ਚਪਰ *s. f. (M.)* A wedge :—*Músá kaṇḍ valái chapar ukhṛ dí.* Directly *Músá* turned his back, out came the wedge.—Prov.

CHÁPAR ਚਾਪੜ *s. m.* A flake of mud caked and dried by the sun; a cover or lid of the clay vessel called *Bharolá*, or *Bharolí*; *met.* a fat deformed person :—*chápar chullhá, s. m.* A cover for a fire place; *met.* an uninformed man, a fat and deformed person.

CHAPAR CHAPAR ਚਪਰ ਚਪਰ }  
CHAPAR CHAPAR ਚਪੜ ਚਪੜ }  
*s. m.* The noise made by a dog in eating or lapping; prating, chattering;  
*c. w. karná.*

CHÁPARÍ ਚਾਪੜੀ *s. f. Dim. of Chápar.*  
A scale of dried mud.

CHAPAR KANÁTÍÁ ਚਪਰਕਨਾਤੀਆ }  
CHAPAR KANÁTÍÁ ਚਪੜਕਨਾਤੀਆ }  
*s. m.* A knave, a scoundrel, a rascal.

CHAPATÍ ਚਪਾਤੀ *s. f.* Unleavened bread made thin in the form of the griddle cakes of Scotland, the common bread of India.

CHAPPAUL ਚਧੌਲ *s. m.* A sudden irruption of an enemy, or a marauding party :—*chapaul márná, v. a.* To pounce upon a place unawares.

CHAPER ਚਪੇੜ *s. f.* Derived from the Sanskrit word *Chapeṭ*. A slap, a flap, a blow; a sudden misfortune; loss, damage.

CHAPERNA ਚਪੇੜਨਾ *v. a.* To slap to throw with the hand (as mud against a wall); *i. q. Chamernd.*

CHAPET ਚਪੇਟ *s. f.* } See *Chaper*.  
CHAPETÁ ਚਪੇਟਾ *s. m.* }

CHÁPÍ ਚਾਪੀ *s. f.* Message; squeezing and pressing the limbs and body, shampooing; generally used as *muṭhí chápí*; *c. w. karní.*

CHAPKAN ਚਪਕਣ *s. m.* A kind of coat.

CHAPLÁ ਚਪਲਾ *s. f.* Lightning; a restless woman.

CHAPNÁ ਚਪਣਾ *v. n.* To be vexed, to be irritated, to become angry.

CHÁPNA ਚਾਪਣਾ *v. a.* To squeeze and press the limbs, to shampoo.

CHAPNÍ ਚਪਨੀ *s. f. (M.)* Cover of a churn.

CHAPPÁ ਚਧੌ *s. m.* An oar; the breadth of four fingers; a bullock with small horns standing straight up :—*chappá láund, or márná, v. n.* To row (spoken especially of a long oar used in water

too deep for the bottom to be reached with poles ; to help one in his business so as to make him successful :—*chappá bhar*. About four finger's breadth ; any thing (especially a piece of bread) equal to four fingers in length, breadth or height ; a small piece.

**CHAPPAN ਚੱਪਣ** *s. m.* The cover of an earthen vessel (made likewise of earth.)

**CHAPPAR ਚੱਪਰ** *s. f. Dim. of Chapar ; i. q. Pachchar.*

**CHAPPNI ਚੱਪਣੀ** *s. f. Dim. of Chappan.*

The cover of an earthen vessel with a small mouth, as a jar, *gharā* ; the patella ; —*chappniān bhannā*, *v. n.* To break covers of earthen vessels by jumping from a basket, done by a bridegroom a little before starting for the bride's father's house on the day of marriage ; also by boy who is to be vested with a sacred thread (*janeu*) :—*chappni vich nakk dob ke marnā* or *marjānā*, *v. n. lit.* To dip the nose into a *chappni* and so to drown, *i. e.* to drown oneself in a spoonful of water ; to be greatly ashamed ; to be ready to die with shame :—*kaul dode dī chappni*, *s. f.* The ripened seed vessel of the *kaul*, or so called Indian *Lotus* (*Nelum bium speciosum*.) The seeds are eaten and are also used medicinally.

**CHAPPÚ ਚੱਪੂ** *s. m. (M.)* A flat bottomed boat with a straight stern and bow ; an oar.

**CHAPRÁ ਚੱਪੜਾ** *s. m.* Purified lac, shell lac.

**CHÁPRÍ ਚੱਪੜੀ** *s. f. Dim. of Chápar i. q. Chápari.*

**CHAPRÍ ਚੱਪੜੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A small flat piece of wood about a span long and of the width of a finger. Spiritual guides (*murshid*) sell to their disciples (*murid*) *chappris* of Ak wood (*calotropis procera*) with the following Persian words written on them :—*gark shud lashkar-i-Farún dar daryá-i-Níl*. Drowned was the army of Pharaoh in the river Nile. The dis-

ciples wear these *chappris* round their necks as a prophylactics against remittent fever.

**CHAPRÁS ਚੱਪੜਾਸ** } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**CHAPRÁS ਚੱਪੜਾਸ** } from the Per-

sian word *Chap o rást*. A metallic plate (on a belt) with an inscription on it, worn on the breast by certain functionaries, as a badge of office.

**CHAPRÁSAN ਚੱਪੜਾਸਣ** *s. f.* The wife of a *Chaprási*.

**CHAPRÁSÍ ਚੱਪੜਾਸੀ** } *s. f.* Any  
**CHAPRÁSÍ ਚੱਪੜਾਸੀਆ** } one hav-

ing on a *Chaprá*, a messenger or other servant who is in the habit of wearing a *Chaprá*, a peon, an orderly ; a bailiff, a process server.

**CHAPTÁ ਚੱਪਟਾ** *a.* Flattened, compressed, shallow.

**CHAPTÍ ਚੱਪਟੀ** *s. f. (1.)* A manual-stick, guiding rod or ruler used by artists. (2.) Any small thin flat slip of wood, joined to an another and larger piece, *e. g.* a thin slip attached to loose fitting door or window, to make it close properly, or to fill up a crack or break in it. (3.) Sapphicism. *Congressus libidinosus duarum mulierum*. (4.) *Instrumentum in formae membri virilis corio concinnatum quo mulieres libidinosae utuntur* :—*chaptí larní*, or *khelní v. n.* *Libidini sapphicae indulgere*.

**CHAR ਚਰ** *s. f.* Pasturing, grazing, feeding :—*char char karnā*, *v. a.* To prate, to chatter, to babble, to talk much and to little purpose, to speak insolently.

**CHAR ਚੜ** *s. f.* The skin which grows finger nails, at their proximallud, a peg for hanging things on ;—*s. m. (Pot.)* A bug bear ; *i. q. Chir*.

**CHÁR ਚਾਰ** *a.* Four :—*chárbdj*, *a.* Active ; enterprising, intelligent, prudent :—*chár bdj*, *s. f.* Activity, intelli-

gence:—*chār bāg, chār bāk, s. f.* A *Kashmīrī* shawl, the ground work of which is divided into four squares; the name of a place in Afghanistan:—*chār bhujī, a.* having four arms (Vishnu or Devi):—*chār dawālī, s. f.* A court yard, enclosure; a wall round a city, a rampart:—*chārdīn, s. m. lit.* four days. A few days:—*chār dīn dī bahār, lit.* four day's pleasure. A few day's pleasure:—*chār harf, lit.* four letters. A little knowledge:—*chār jāmā s. m. lit.* four folds of cloth. A padded saddle used by natives:—*chār jāti, s. m.* A division of the *Khatrī* caste comprising four sections (*gots*.) the members of which intermarry among themselves, but remain separate from other *Khatrīs*, a man of that caste; a similar division among the Brahman caste:—*chār jug, s. m.* Four ages, *i. e.* according to Hindus *Sat jug, Duāpar, Tretā, Kali jug.* These correspond respectively to the Golden, silver, copper and iron ages of Western mythology:—*chār khānā, khānīā, a.* Checked, chequered;—*s. m.* Chequered cloth, check muslin, cloth, ornamented with squares:—*chār kūnt, s. m.* The four quarters of the world; the whole world:—*chār mukhī, a.* Having four faces (Brahma):—*chār paise, s. m. lit.* four pice. Money, competence, easy circumstances:—*chār wāk, s. m.* The principles of Atheism or Agnosticism:—*chār wākīā, s. m.* An atheist, a sceptic, one who denies or doubts the existence of God, a materialist:—*chār yār, s. m.* The four successors of Muhammad, *i. e.* Abu Bakar, Umar, Usman, and Ali.

**CHĀR चार** *s. m.* A wooden instrument used by shoemakers for stretching a shoe that is too tight; a boot tree; *i. q.* *Kalbūt.*

**CHĀRĀ चारा** *s. m.* Fodder for cattle; help, support, remedy, power, ability;—*(K.)* Stepping stones in a stream;—*(M.)* A cattle road through fields with wattled fences on both sides.

**CHARAD चरड** *s. m.* A deep wound or sore; *i. q.* *Charghal, Charhgal.*

**CHARĀG चराग** *s. m.* A lamp.

**CHARĀGI चरागी** *s. f.* The offerings made to the keeper of a shrine of the Mohamedans to enable him to keep the lamps burning; money paid at a ferry, to ferry men as a *bakshish* over and above the regular tolls.

**CHARAH चरग** } *s. m.* Fodder,  
**CHARAHĀ चराहा** } food for cattle  
whether stored or in the field.

**CHARĀÍ चरायी** *s. f.* Pasturing, feeding; wages of a shepherd or cowherd.

**CHARAIT चरैत** *s. m. (M.)* A tenant-at-will.

**CHARAITĀ चरैता** *s. m.* The plant *Ophelia chirretta.* A medicine used for purifying blood.

**CHARAJ चरज** *s. m.* Derived from the Sanskrit word *Ascharj.* Prodigy, wonder, astonishment; an extraordinary evil, a great calamity; *i. q.* *Acharj.*

**CHARĀK चराक** *s. m.* A cowherd, a shepherd.

**CHARAKH चरख** *s. m.* A windlass; a grindstone; a turner's lathe; a brazier's lathe; the celestial spheres, sky:—*charakh charhnā, v. n.* To turn; to polish:—*charakh charhdunā, v. a.* To cause to be turned or polished; to make active; to make one notorious:—*charakh denā, v. n.* To turn round, to revolve; to melt (metals.)

**CHARAKHRĪ चरखरी** *s. f.* The wheel on which the rope of a well bucket turns; any small wheel over which a rope plays; a pulley; *i. q.* *Charkhari.*

**CHARAKNĀ चरकना** *v. n.* To make

a creaking noise (as a bedstead);  
i. q. *Charkand*.

CHARÁND चरंद } s. f. Grazing  
CHARÁNDH चरंद } land, a place

for grazing; a pasture :—*charánd chare ná chare, tirni bhare*. Whether he graze in the grazing land or not, the grazing-tax must be paid.—Prov.

CHARAS चरस } s. f. A preparation of  
CHARAS चरस } *bhang* (*Cannabes Indica*

or *Sativa*) which is smoked for its intoxicating qualities, the resinous exudation of the leaves and flowers of the plant collected while the dew is still on them and prepared for use as an intoxicating drug; a large leather well bucket drawn by oxen, a mode of irrigation much used in the N. W. P. and *Máhuá*. In other parts of the Punjab the Persian wheel is the common method.

CHARÁUN चरौण्ड s. f. The wages  
of a shepherd or cowherd.

CHARÁUNÁ चरौणा v. a. To feed, to  
pasture.

CHARÁUNÁ चरौणा v. a. To vex, to  
tease; to prejudice; to excite, to pro-  
voke; i. q. *Chirdund*.

CHARÁWÁ चरवा s. m. (M.) A  
circular casing of matting in which  
grain is stored.

CHARB चरब a. Fat, good, excellent;  
overcoming, overpowering, victorious,  
predominant; c. w. *hozá*.

CHARBEDÁR चरबेदार s. m. An ost-  
ler, a groom.

CHARBEDÁRÍ चरबेदारी s. f. The  
business of a groom.

CHARBEDARNÍ चरबेदरनी s. f.  
The wife of a groom.

CHARBÍ चरबी s. f. Fat, grease :—  
*akkhán agge charbí dungi*, v. n. To  
have a film over the eyes; to be wilfully  
or intentionally blind; to be conceited  
or proud.

CHARBILLÁ चरबिलॉ s. m. One who  
begs food from door to door; a chatterer.

CHARCHÁ चरचा s. m. Talking over  
an event, gossip, report, rumour, men-  
tion, discourse, conversation :—*dharm  
charchá*, s. m. Religious conversation;  
i. q. *karná*.

CHAR CHAR KARNÁ चरचर  
CHAR CHAR KARNÁ चरचर

चरना } v. n. To prate, to chatter, to  
चरना } babble, to talk much and to  
little purpose, to speak rapidly and  
insolently; i. q. *Charpar karná, chir  
chir karná*.

CHÁRE चारे a. All four.

CHARETAR चरेतर s. m. (M.) A fuel  
yard or place where the stock of fire-  
wood is stored up.

CHARG चरग s. m. A kind of hawk,  
a bird of prey.

CHARGAINÁ चरगौणा s. m. }  
CHARGAINÁ चरगौना s. m. }  
CHARGAINÍ चरगौटी s. f. }  
CHARGAINÍ चरगौनी s. f. }

A babbler, a chatterer, a prater; talkative, loquacious.

CHARGHAL चरघल *s. m.* A deep wound or sore; *i. q.* Charhgal.

CHARH चरु *s. f.* A trench dug in the ground, and used as a fireplace, when large dinners are to be cooked and several pots are to be set on at one time; fodder; *i. q.* Churh, Senj.

CHARHÁ चरु *s. m.* See Charah.

CHÁRHÁ चरहा *s. m. (M.) (lit. one who ascends.)* A date-picker. A *chárhí* gets from six to eight rupees wages per mensem:—*yár asáá kot khajín dá chárhí*; *chhál mareddá khair howl, jiveñ haran ubálhó*. My lover is a date-picker; bless you! he bounds as swift as a deer.—Song.

CHARHAY चरहायी *s. f.* An ascent; an invasion; money paid for raising anything.

CHARHAIÑT चरहैत } *s. m.* A  
CHARHAIT चरहैत } mounted  
CHARHAITÁ चरहैता } servant,  
a trooper.

CHARHÁU चरहाउ *s. m.* Rising, overflowing (as of a river); ascent, acclivity.

CHARHÁÚ चरहाउ *a.* About to rise (as the moon); fit for riding (a horse); fit to be raised (as water.)

CHARHÁUNÁ चरहाउना *v. a.* To lift, to raise, to cause to ascend; to cause to ride; to drink (wine); to im-

bibe; to offer in sacrifice, to dedicate, to devout:—*asmdn te charháund, v. n.* To praise up to skies, to magnify:—*fauj charháund, v. a.* To lead an army. See *Charhnd*.

CHARHÁWÁ चरहावा *s. m.* Offerings made at any religious place.

CHARHÁYAT चरहायत *s. m. (lit. one who mounts.)* A rider; a tenant-at-will, a tenant put in by the landlord to cultivate land for a time-opposed to a *bátemár* tenant who clears the land and thereby acquires rights of occupancy in it. The *charháyat* ordinarily pays an extra rent (*aṣwaháddá*) because he has not cleared the land.

CHARHGAL चरुगल *s. m.* A deep wound or sore; *i. q.* Charghal.

CHARHÍ चरुही *s. f.* The stalk and leaves of *jowár* (*Sorghum vulgare*):—*bágar or kángar charhí, s. f.* A kind of *charhí* the stalk of which is not sweet:—*charhí tor, s. f.* A sweet kind of *charhí* the stalk of which is frequently chewed.

CHARHÍṬ चरहीट *s. f.* A rent in a garment, caused by its catching on something; *i. q.* Jharíṭ.

CHARH JANÁ चरहना } *v. n.* To  
CHARHNÁ चरहना } ascend, to

climb, to ride, to mount; to be offered up as a sacrifice, to be presented; to die, to breathe one's last; to soar, to fly; to rise, to be swollen (a river); to rise in value or price; to be raised (the voice in singing); to be strung (a bow), to be tightened or braced (the strings of a musical instrument); to embark or go on board; to be put in the scale; to be restored to its place, to set (as a bone); to march, or go in procession (as a wedding party):—*guddí charhnd, v. n.* To be success-

ful in life, to have a great influence :—*nashd charhnd*, *v. n.* To go to the head, to take effect, to be under the influence of (poison or intoxication) :—*rang charhnd*, *v. n.* To be spread over, put on ; to be painted :—*dis charhnd*, *v. n.* To pass, lapse (a portion of day) :—*tap charhnd*, *v. n.* To get an attack of fever :—*dusmaz dā charhnd*, *v. n.* To march against by an enemy or to assault :—*jinn charhnd*, *v. n.* To be influenced by evil spirits ; *met.* to talk nonsense :—*kidā te charhnd*, *v. n.* To be put down, to be registered :—*kachaihrī charhnd*, *v. n.* To go or be dragged to court, to have recourse to law :—*kise de hatth te charhnd*, *v. n.* To fall into one's clutches ;—*karjā yā takhāh charhni*, *v. n.* To be added, to be increased ; to fall in arrear (debt or pay.)

**CHARHNA ਚਾਹਨਾ** *v. a.* To raise ; to cause to mount or ascend ; to set on (as vessel on the fire) ; to cook some thing to eat with bread ; to offer in sacrifice.

**CHARHOA ਚੜ੍ਹੋਆ** } *s. m. (M.) A*  
**CHARHOYA ਚੜ੍ਹੋਯਾ** } washerman and

dyer. The *charhoā* is a recognized village servant, and gets a fixed share of the crop at harvest. His pay is either from 20 seers to 2 maunds per well, or one *pai* in each *path* (i. e., one-sixty fourth) of the *raī kām*, or cultivator's share ; in return for which he washes clothes. This he does in the mornings. His afternoons are spent in dyeing, which he does by the piece, charging from Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 1-12 per petticoat, 5 or 6 annas for a *rasāī*. He also cooks rice at weddings, getting two annas per cauldron and a cloth worth 10 annas.

**CHARHT ਚੜ੍ਹਤ** *s. f.* Going up, ascending ; going from one place to another, starting, setting out on a journey ; the movement of an army ; an invasion ; mounting a horse, riding, mode of riding ; pomp and grandeur (as of a procession or of a wedding party) ; a religious offering.

**CHARHTI ਚੜ੍ਹਤੀ** *s. f.* Rising, promotion ; mounting, riding, mode of riding.

**CHARHU ਚਾਹੂ** *s. m.* A rider ; one that raises a thing ; sacrificer.

**CHARHU ਚਰੂ** *s. m.* A fire place for a *deg* or large cooking pot, the *charhā* much larger than the ordinary fire-place (*Chullhā*.)

**CHARI ਚਰੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A trench ; *jawār* (*Sorghum Vulgare*) grown for fodder :—*charī burjī*, *s. f.* The boundary trench and pillars of a village.

**CHARITTAR ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰ** *s. m.* See *Chalittar*.

**CHARITTARAN ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰਣ** *s. f.* } See  
**CHARITTARI ਚਰਿਤ੍ਰੀ** *s. m.* } *Chalittar, Chalittaran.*

**CHARJANA ਚਰਜਾਣਾ** *v. a.* To enter, to go through, to effect (as sickness the body, instruction or affliction the mind) ; to be very ill ; to graze ; to snap or miss fire (a gun.)

**CHARKA ਚਰਕਾ** } *a. (M.) Grazing ; a*  
**CHARKU ਚਰਕੂ** } good feeder, used of animals.

**CHARKANA ਚਰਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To make a creaking noise (as a bedstead) ; *i. q.* *Charaknā.*

**CHARKATA ਚਰਕਟਾ** *s. m.* A low-fellow, a ragamuffin ; an elephant keeper, one who cuts forage for an elephant.

**CHARKHA ਚਰਖਾ** *s. m.* A spinning wheel ; the bodily frame (in ridicule.)

**CHARKHARI ਚਰਖੜੀ** *s. f.* See *Charakhri.*

**CHARKHI ਚਰਖੀ** *s. f.* A small spin-

ning wheel; the wheel or block on which the rope of a well turns; an engine of torture used by the Muhammadans to behead the Sikhs in their persecutions; a kind of firework;—*a.* Having or abounding in *Charakhs*, dependent on wells for irrigation (a country).

CHARN ਚਰਨ } *s. m.* A foot, feet:  
CHARNÍ ਚਰਨੀ } —*chann dási*, *s. f.*

A shoe:—*chann dhoke pínd*, *v. n. lit.* To drink the water in which one's feet have been washed; to show affection or respect, to do honour to:—*chann dhúr*, *s. m.* The dust of the feet; favour shown a disciple:—*chann kaul*, *s. m.* Lotus-footed, the holy feet:—*chann lagnd* or *paínd*, *chann pharná* or *channí hatth láund*, *v. n.* To fall at one's feet, to hold one's feet (in the act of supplication or as a token of reverence); to be subdued, to admit one's authority:—*chann sewd*, *s. f.* Devotion to a *Gurú*, waiting on and serving him.

CHARNA ਚਰਨਾ *s. m.* Anything for cattle to eat out of, as a blanket suspended by the four corners, a trough, a manger; half trousers, breeches;—*v. n.* To graze, to feed, to pasture; to spread (as oil in cloth); to snap or miss fire (a gun.)

CHARNAMAT ਚਰਨਾਮਤ *s. m.* The water with which feet of an idol have been washed, given to votaries; the water after washing the feet (of one held in reverence); a little water taken from a holy river, or tank.

CHARNÁTHÍ ਚਰਨਾਠੀ *s. f.* See *Chanáthí*.

CHARNÍ ਚਰਨੀ *s. f. dim. of Charná.*  
Anything for cattle to eat out of, a manger; *i. q.* *Khurli*.

CHÁRO ਚਾਰੋ *a.* All four:—*cháro páse*, *ad.*

On all four sides:—*cháro banner*, *ad. lit.* On all four boundaries: altogether, completely, entirely.

CHAROKÁ ਚਰੋਕਾ } *a.* Old, an-  
CHAROKNÁ ਚਰੋਕਣਾ } cient, of old-  
en time, of a former age; *i. q.* *Chirká*, *Chiroká*, *Chiroknd*.

CHAROLÍ ਚਰੋਲੀ *s. m. (K.)* A bamboo wicker tray, round deepening towards middle.

CHAROLÍYÁ ਚਰੋਲੀਯਾ *s. m. (K.)* A stile in a hedge leading into a field, also called *lagánt*.

CHARPARÁ ਚਰਪਰਾ } *a.* Highly  
CHARPARA ਚਰਪਰਾ } seasoned,  
well flavoured, hot with pepper;  
smart in conversation, pert.

CHARPARÁHAT ਚਰਪਰਾਹਟ *s. f.* }  
CHARPARÁT ਚਰਪਰਾਟ *s. m.* }  
Good flavour, high seasoning; smartness, pertness.

CHARPARÍ ਚਰਪਰੀ *s. f.* } *A*  
CHARPARÍA ਚਰਪਰੀਆ *s. m.* } smart,  
pert person, a fluent talker, a chatterer;  
active, smart, fluent, talkative.

CHARSA ਚੜਸਾ } *s. m.* The hide of  
CHARSÁ ਚਰਸਾ } cow or buffalo used  
for drawing water from wells mostly  
used in *Máhwá*, a leather well bucket  
drawn by oxen:—*chársá bhar*, *s. m.* A  
hideful, a bucketful.

CHARSAN ਚੜਸਣ *s. f.* } *A* smoker of  
CHARSÍ ਚੜਸੀ *s. m.* } *charas*.



**CHÁRÚ ਚਾਰੂ** *s. m. (M.)* A spy; a scout stationed by thieves to give warning of the approach of intruders; *i. q.* *Herd.*

**CHARÚKÍ ਚਰੁਕੀ** *s. m. (M.)* Measure of proprietary right in water. It is equal to 1/16 of a *vehal* or 45 minutes flow. This term is used in Dera I. K. among the *Barbars*.

**CHARÚNGGARÍ ਚਰੁੰਗੜੀ** *s. f. A* young sparrow; any small bird, then used with *chiri*, as *chiri charúnggarí*:—*chiri dí, charúnggarí dí, ráhí dí, musáfir dí*:—The portion of the birds; of the small birds; of the wayfarer; of the stranger. Words repeated by the Punjabi farmer over the first handfuls of seed cast into the field.

**CHÁRWÁ ਚਾਰਵਾ** *s. m.* A small pony.

**CHARWAHÁ ਚਰਵਾਹਾ** *s. m.* A herdsman, a shepherd or neatherd.

**CHARWAHÍ ਚਰਵਾਹੀ** *s. f.* A shepherdess, the wife of a shepherd or herdsman; the business of a shepherd or cowherd.

**CHARWAÍ ਚਰਵਾਈ** *s. f.* The wages of a herdsman.

**CHARWÁLA ਚਰਵਾਲਾ** *s. m.* A cowherd, shepherd or goatherd.

**CHARWÁLGÍ ਚਰਵਾਲਗੀ** *s. f.* The business of a herdsman; wages of a herd.

**CHARWÁUNÁ ਚਰਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be pastured.

**CHARWEDÁR ਚਰਵੇਦਾਰ** *s. m.* A groom; *i. q.* *Charbedár.*

**CHARWEDÁRÍ ਚਰਵੇਦਾਰੀ** *s. f.*  
**CHARWEDÁRPUNÁ ਚਰਵੇਦਾਰਪੁਣਾ** *s. m.*

The business of a groom; *i. q.* *Charbedárí.*

**CHARWEDÁRNÍ ਚਰਵੇਦਾਰਨੀ** *s. f.*  
The wife of a groom.

**CHARWÍ ਚਰਵੀ** *s. f.*;—Fat, grease;  
—*s. m. (M.)* A brass vessel called a *gaḡwó.*

**CHARYA ਚਰਯਾ** *a. (M.)* Mad.

**CHAS ਚਸ** *s. f.* Sharpness, keenness, an edge as of a knife or razor; beauty, taste; show:—*chasdár, a.* Sharp, keen, beautiful, bright, showy, tasteful.

**CHASAK ਚਸਕ** *s. f.* A sharp throbbing or shooting pain; *i. q.* *Chis, Chobh, Chubhak.*

**CHASAKNÁ ਚਸਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To ache; to throb.

**CHASAM ਚਸਮ** *s. f.* The eye.

**CHASKÁ ਚਸਕਾ** *s. m.* Relish, taste, predilection, ardent desire; habit:—*chaskebáj, s. m. f.* Voluptuous, sensual; one who lives to gratify the appetites, a person of sensual habits, an epicure, a voluptuary, a debauchee:—*chaskebájí, s. f.* Sensuality, epicureanism, voluptuousness.

**CHÁSKÚ ਚਾਸਕੂ** *s. m.* See *Cháksú.*

**CHASMÁ ਚਸਮਾ** *s. m.* A spring, a fountain:—*chasmedár, a.* Having a springing fountain or fountains.

**CHÁSŃÍ ਚਾਸਣੀ** *s. f.* A kind of syrup, flavour, relish, a mixture of sweet and sour; a vessel in which syrup is prepared.

CHAṬ चट *s. f.* An excoriation, a hurt or sore which has destroyed the skin so that the raw flesh is seen.

CHÁT चाट *s. f.* Taste, relish, zest, fondness, predilection, longing; a sense of gnawing (spoken of the stomach), a sensation of hunger; a mess for cattle made of flour, salt and water:—*chát lá-undá*, *v. a.* To give one a taste for a thing; to tame:—*cháṭe laggná*, *v. a.* To acquire a taste for a thing, to become habituated to a thing, to be tamed.

CHAṬÁ चटा *s. m. (M.)* An armful.

CHAṬÁÍ चटाई *s. f.* Licking; a mat made of grass, rushes, palm leaves, cocoanut fibre, sugar-cane stalks or other materials.

CHAṬAK चटक *s. f.* Brilliancy, beauty (of colour); predilection, taste, longing; a split, a crackling noise, a crash; discord, disagreement;—*a.* Brilliant, beautiful, (spoken of colours):—*chaṭak jánd*, *v. n.* See *Chaṭaknd*; *i. q.* *Chaṭak*.

CHAṬAK चटाक *s. m.* A wound, a scar, a mark.

CHAṬÁKA चटाका } *s. m.* A smack,  
CHAṬÁKHÁ चटाखा } a splash, a crash, an explosion or the sound caused by these; shining of the sun.:—*chaṭá-khe dár*, *a.* Delicious.

CHAṬAKHNA चटखना } *v. n.* To be  
CHAṬAKNA चटकना } separated,

to be split, to be rent, to crack, to burst out, to make a crackling noise; to be resplendent; to be displeased, to be out of humour;—*s. m.* A slap.

CHÁṬALNÁ चटालना } *v. a. (lit.)*  
CHÁṬÁLNÁ चटालटा } to take up

and remove.) To defer an applicant to a future day, to put off with promises, to divert from an object or pursuit.

CHATANN चटन *a.* Rational, intelligent, having understanding, sensible; cautious, wideawake, aware, acquainted; *i. q.* *Chaitann*.

CHATAR चतर } *a.* Ingenious,  
CHATAR चातर } clever, shrewd,  
CHATARÁ चतरा } wise, intelligent; cunning, dexterous:—*chatarbhuj*, *s. m.* An epithet of Krishna:—*chatardí*, *s. f.* See *Chatardí*.

CHATARÁÍ चतराई *s. f.* Cleverness, shrewdness, expertness, cunning; *i. q.* *Chatardí*, *Chatrá*.

CHATÁRNA चतरना *v. a.* To remind; *i. q.* *Chitárnd*.

CHATARNÍ चतरनी *s. f.* See *Chittarní*.

CHAṬAUNA चटाउना *v. a.* To cause to be licked; to waste (money); to make to eat; to bribe.

CHAṬKÁRÍ चटकारी *s. f.* A clicking sound as that of drawing a cork, made with the tongue; *c. w.* *mární*.

CHAṬKARNÁ चटकारना *v. a.* To make a clicking sound with the tongue by way of exciting a horse; *i. q.* *Tich-kárnd*.

CHAṬÁPAT चटापट *ad.* Repeatedly, successively, quickly, immediately.

CHAṬÁPATÍ चटापटी *s. f.* See *Chaṭpaṭí*.

CHATERÁ चटेरा *s. m.* A painter of

pictures : one who works figures in metals, an engraver ; i. q. *Chiterd*.

CHAṬKĀUNĀ ਚਟਕਾਉਣਾ } u. a. To  
CHAṬKHĀUNĀ ਚਟਖਾਉਣਾ } cause  
to crack, to cause to make a crackling noise ; to snap (the fingers) ; to smack (the lips) ; to split ; to rend, to separate ; to cause to go off ; to irritate ; to excite to quarrelling.

CHAṬKĪLĀ ਚਟਕੀਲਾ a. Splendid, (in colour) ; elegant, spruce ; delicious.

CHAṬNĪ ਚਟਣੀ s. f. A mixture of various condiments used as a relish ; a medicine prepared in the form of a thick mixture like a syrup :—*chaṭnī hojānd*, v. n. To disappear quickly, to be swallowed instantly as anything savoury is swallowed.

CHAṬOR ਚਟੋਰ s. m. f. } One who  
CHAṬORĀ ਚਟੋਰਾ s. m. } is fond of  
CHAṬORĪ ਚਟੋਰੀ s. f. } delicacies  
or dainties, an epicure ; greedy.

CHAṬPATĀ ਚਟਪਟਾ a. Quick ; delicious, striped.

CHAṬPATĀHAṬ ਚਟਪਟਾਹਟ s. f.  
Haste, perturbation.

CHAṬPATĀUNĀ ਚਟਪਟਾਉਣਾ v. n.  
To be perturbed, to be confused.

CHAṬPATY ਚਟਪਟੀ s. f. Haste, perturbation ; c. w. *laggnī*.

CHAṬPATĪK ਚਟਪਟੀਆ } a. Having  
CHAṬPATYĀ ਚਟਪਟਯਾ } stripes  
of different colours ; quick, active, urgent, unwilling to wait.

CHAṬPATY ਚਟਪਟੇ ad. Quickly, hastily, immediately :—*chaṭpatt honā*, v. n. To be sharp ; to die suddenly.

CHĀTRĀ ਚਾਟਰਾ s. m. } A disciple, a  
CHĀTRY ਚਾਟਰੀ s. f. } learner.

CHATRĀĪ ਚਤਰਾਈ s. f. See *Chatardī*.

CHATREERĀ ਚਤਰੇਰਾ s. m. (M.)  
See *Chaterd*.

CHATRIK ਚਾਤਰਿਕ s. m. The pied cuckoo or *pipihā* (*Cuculus melanoleucos*) supposed to drink rain drops only.

CHATT ਚਤ s. m. (K.) A stone trough for cattle to drink out of.

CHAṬṬ ਚਟ s. m. Licking, making clean (as with a lick) ;—a. Quickly, immediately, :—*chaṭṭpatt*, ad. Quickly, hastily, immediately :—*chaṭṭ honā*, v. n. To be finished, to die, to be destroyed :—*chaṭṭ karnd*, v. n. To use up ; to take all off the beard ; to destroy :—*chaṭṭ karjānd*, v. n. To eat with zest :—*chaṭṭ laiṇā*, v. a. To lick, to eat ; to take a bribe.

CHĀṬṬĀ ਚਾਟੋ s. m. A large earthen vessel.

CHAṬṬAM ਚਟੱਮ a. Clean, shaved ; eaten, finished :—*chaṭṭam honā*, v. n. To be completely exhausted, to be finished, to be destroyed, to die :—*chaṭṭam karnd*, v. a. To lick up, to make clean work of a thing ; to finish ; to shave off all the beard ; to destroy.

CHATTAR ਚਤੱਰ s. m. (M.) The term applied to a male camel when four years old.

CHATHH ਚਠ੍ਹ *s. f.* The ceremony of feeding Brahmans and others on such special occasions, as the consecration of a well, tank, or house. This is done to expiate the guilt supposed to have accrued to those concerned in the work by the killing of insects in the process of digging the well and raising the buildings; *c. w. karná, karní.*

CHATHHA ਚਠ੍ਹਾ *s. m.* A watering trough for cattle, &c.; the name of a minor caste of *Jats*.

CHATHHÚ ਚਠ੍ਹੂ *s. m.* A wooden mortar; the centre of a whirlpool where it appears hollow, a hollow circular piece of wood or similarly shaped earthen vessel covered with skin and used as a drum.

CHATHÍ ਚਾਟੀ *s. f.* A large earthen vessel.

CHATHÍ ਚਾਟੀ *s. f.* A fine, a forfeit, a penalty; loss, damage; expenses, charges:—*chathí chapathí, chathí chipthí, chathí chirá, chathí chérí, s. f.* A fine, a penalty:—*chathí degí, bharní, v. a.* To pay a fine; to pay for; to incur expenses, to suffer a loss:—*chathí lagní or paigí, v. n.* To be fined:—*chathí láuní, v. a.* To impose a fine:—*ndáí kham kítá dohté nún chathí pat.* The grandmother marries a husband and the grandson is fined for it.—Prov. used of those who are wrongly punished for offences committed by others.

CHATHNÁ ਚਾਟਨਾ *v. n.* To lick, to lap; to be operative, to effect, to influence; to eat, to waste, to destroy; to take bribe.

CHATHÚ ਚਠ੍ਹੂ *s. m.* A wooden mortar; *met.* a great eater, one who is good for nothing but to eat; one who spends all he can get; *i. q. Chathhú.*

CHATHURÁ ਚਠੁਰਾ *s. m.* } An  
CHATHURÁ ਚਠੁਰਾ *s. m.* } earthen  
CHATHURÍ ਚਠੁਰੀ *s. f.* } vessel for  
keeping meal and grain; used also for churning milk and for other purposes.

CHATHWÁUNÁ ਚਾਟਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be licked (as a sore by a dog.)

CHAU ਚੌ } *s. f.* The coulter of a  
CHAU ਚੌਊ } plough (both the iron  
point and the piece of wood to which it is attached):—*chau dund, v. n.* To be calm and patient; to be gentle and meek.

CHÁU ਚਾਉ *s. m.* Desire, eagerness, taste, pleasure; *i. q. Chá.*

CHAUANÍ ਚੌਆਨੀ } *s. f.* A small  
CHAUANNÍ ਚੌਆਨੀ } silver coin  
equal in value to four annas.

CHAUBACHCHÁ ਚੌਬਾਚਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from *Cháhbachchá. lit.* the young or son of a well. A reservoir of mason-work, usually built on to a well; *i. q. Chubachchá.*

CHAUBÁRÁ ਚੌਬਾਰਾ *s. m.* An upper room of a house usually on the roof, and with four windows whence the name; *i. q. Chubárá.*

CHAUBÍ ਚੌਬੀ *a.* Twenty four; *i. q. Chavv, Chauv.*

CHAUBÍHMÁN ਚੌਬੀਹਮਾਂ } *a. Twenty-*  
 CHAUBÍHWÁN ਚੌਬੀਹਵਾਂ } *fourth,*  
*the twenty-fourth.*

CHAUBURJÁ ਚੌਬੁਰਜਾ } *a. Having*  
 CHAUBURJÍ ਚੌਬੁਰਜੀ } *four towers.*

CHAUDÁN ਚੌਦਾਂ *a. Fourteen:—*  
*chaudán tabak, s. m. Fourteen regions,*  
*seven above and seven below this earth.*

CHAUDAND ਚੌਦੰਦ } *a. Angry, ready*  
 CHAUDANT ਚੌਦੰਤ } *to fight, bellicose.*

CHAUDANDÍ ਚੌਦੰਦੀ } *s. f. Rage,*  
 CHAUDANTÍ ਚੌਦੰਤੀ } *readiness to*  
*fight.*

CHAUDARÍ ਚੌਦਰੀ *s. f. A house*  
*with four doors, one on each side.*

CHAUDAS ਚੌਦਸ *s. f. From the Sans-*  
*krit Chautardashí. The fourteenth day*  
*of the waxing or waning moon; the four-*  
*teenth or the twenty-ninth day of the*  
*lunar month.*

CHAUDHAR ਚੌਧਰ } *s. f. The*  
 CHAUDHARÁÍ ਚੌਧਰਾਈ } *office of*  
 CHAUDHARÁIT ਚੌਧਰਾਇਤ } *a head-*  
 CHAUDHRÁT ਚੌਧਰਾਤ } *man*  
*(Chaudhari.)*

CHAUDHARAMMÁ ਚੌਧਰਮਾਂ *s. m.*  
*The business of a Chaudhari.*

CHAUDHARÁNÍ ਚੌਧਰਾਣੀ } *s. f.*  
 CHAUDHARÁIN ਚੌਧਰਾਇਣ } *The*  
 CHAUDHARNÍ ਚੌਧਰਾਣੀ } *wife*  
*of a Chaudhari.*

CHAUDHARÍ ਚੌਧਰੀ } *s. m. The*  
 CHAUDHRÍ ਚੌਧਰੀ } *head-man of*

*a village or of a trade; the head-man*  
*in a nation or in a caste (barádarí); a*  
*head-man in a bázár or a lane; an hono-*  
*rific term of address especially among*  
*the Játs.*

CHAUDHMÁ ਚੌਧਮਾ } *a. Four-*  
 CHAUDHWÁN ਚੌਧਵਾਂ } *teenth.*

CHAUFER ਚੌਫੇਰ } *ad. All around,*  
 CHAUFERE ਚੌਫੇਰੇ } *on all sides.*

CHAUGÁ ਚੌਗਾ *a. Having four teeth*  
*(spoken of young cattle). The term used*  
*to specify a male camel up to four*  
*years old.*

CHAUGÁN ਚੌਗਾਨ *s. m. A plain;*  
*an open square in a city.*

CHAUGÁNÍ ਚੌਗਾਨੀ *a. A plaited*  
*huggá stem.*

CHAUGGÁ ਚੌਗਾਂ *a. See Chaugá.*

CHAUGHARÁ ਚੌਘਰਾ *s. m. A house*  
*with rooms built on the four sides of an*  
*open court; a kind of cardamum with*  
*four divisions.*

CHAUGIRD ਚੌਗਿਰਦ *ad. prep. Round-*  
*about, around, about, all around.*

CHAUGIRDE ਚੌਗਿਰਦੇ *ad. Round-*  
*about, all around.*

CHAUGUNĀ ਚੌਗੁਣਾ *a.* Four-fold, four times.

CHAUH ਚੌਹ *s. m.* A spot, a stain;  
*c. w. laggnā.*

CHAUHAN ਚੌਹਣ *s. m.* The name  
of a caste of *Rajpūts*.

CHAUHAR ਚੌਹਰ *s. f.* A fourth  
ploughing.

CHAUHAṬ ਚੌਹਟ *a.* Sixty-four.

CHAUHAṬṬĀ ਚੌਹਟੌਂ *s. m.* A place  
where two streets or markets cross each  
other.

CHAUHATTAR ਚੌਹੜ੍ਹ *v.* Seventy-  
four; *i. q. Chuhattar.*

CHAUHATTARWĀN ਚੌਹੜ੍ਹਵਾਂ *a.*  
Seventy-four.

CHAUHATṬRĀ ਚੌਹੜ੍ਹੌਂ *s. m.* The year  
seventy-four.

CHAUHAṬWĀN ਚੌਹਟਵਾਂ *a.* Sixty-  
fourth.

CHAUHṬĀ ਚੌਹਟਾ *s. m.* The year  
sixty-four.

CHAUHUN ਚੌਹੁੰ *a.* Four *Chauhun*  
*chorāṇ dī mār.* A terrible beating.

CHAUK ਚੌਕ *s. m.* An open square

in a city, the main street or central  
thoroughfare of a city; a plain; a  
square place prepared on the ground over  
which flour and perfumes are sprinkled  
at weddings and on other occasions of re-  
joicings. On the floor marks are made by  
a Brahman to obtain favourable omens  
from the planets (*Naugrahs*), and these  
marks are worshipped by the bride  
and bridegroom, or other parties con-  
cerned; a head ornament (of silver or  
gold) worn by women. *Chauk pūrṇā*,  
*v. n.* To fill a *chauk* or square with  
flour and perfumes at weddings, &c.  
*i. q. Chauṅk.*

CHAUKA ਚੌਕਾ *s. m.* The figure four.

CHAUKAN ਚੌਕਾਂ *s. m. (M.)* Number  
four (generally spoken of money, as  
four pice, four *courries*.)

CHAUKANNĀ ਚੌਕਨੌਂ *a.* Alarmed,  
startled, wary, watchful, on the *qui*  
*rive*, circumspect:—*chaukannā hoṇā*, *v. n.*  
To be alarmed, to be watchful, to be  
wide awake.

CHAUKAR ਚੌਕੜ *s. m.* The sacred  
thread worn by high caste Hindus; four  
strings;—*a.* Good, fine, right, excellent,  
agreeable, suitable, well done.

CHAUKARE ਚੌਕੜੇ *a.* Good, right,  
excellent.

CHAUKARĪ ਚੌਕੜੀ *s. f.* A bound; a  
leap; four webs of cloth all of the  
same kind. See *Chauṅkarī*.

CHAUKARĪĀ ਚੌਕੜੀਆ *s. m.* A bed  
woven with a cord of four strands.

CHAUKAS ਚੌਕਸ *a.* Wary, cautious, prudent, careful, watchful, active, attentive, intelligent; *c. w.* *rahinā*.

CHAUKASĀÍ ਚੌਕਸਾਈ } *s. f.* Atten-  
CHAUKASĪ ਚੌਕਸੀ } tion, careful-  
ness, watchfulness, circumspection.

CHAUKATH ਚੌਕਠ } *s. f.* A door or  
CHAUKĀTH ਚੌਕਠ } window frame; a  
bedstead; *i. q.* *Chukāth*.

CHAUKĀTHĀ ਚੌਕਠਾ *s. m.* The form or frame work of the body (applicable to all things animate, except birds); *i. q.* *Chukāthā*.

CHAUKHANNĀ ਚੌਖਨਾ *a.* See *Chaukannā*.

CHAUKHAR ਚੌਖਰ *a.* Good, fine, right, excellent (generally used in the plural form as *Chaukhare*); *i. q.* *Chaukar*.

CHAUKHAT ਚੌਖਟ *s. f.* A frame of a door or window; *i. q.* *Chugāth*.

CHAUKHAR ਚੌਖਰ *s. m.* (*lit.* four hoofs) Cattle.

CHAUKÍ ਚੌਕੀ *s. f.* A chair, a seat, a throne, a safe for victuals, a watch, a guard, a police-station, an out-post, a band of musicians, a pilgrimage to certain sacred places, having certain rights or emoluments in connection with the pilgrims on a pilgrimage:—*chaukí bahālní, bahāuní, baiṭhālní, baiṭhāuní, v. n.* To place a guard, to set a watch:—*chaukí, bhanní or mārnl, v. n.* To smuggle:—*chaukí bharní, v. n.* To make offerings to gods or goddess, to worship, to

sleep on the ground instead of a bed from religious motives, to fulfil a pilgrimage without sleeping on a bedstead, to keep vigils. When a company of pilgrims halt at a place on their way, those who intend to join the band come in from the surrounding villages, and with them come many of their friends, who keep watch through the night and return home the next morning: to pay custom:—*chaukí karní, v. n.* To hold a musical concert before a great man or *Granth Sāhib*:—*chaukí dení, v. n.* To give one a seat, to keep watch; also the same as *chaukí bharní*:—*chaukídār, s. m.* A watchman, a sentinel, guard, a village policeman:—*chaukídārí, s. f.* The office of a watchman, the tax on account of watch or ward, fees or wages paid to the town or village watchman:—*chaukídārnl, s. f.* The wife of a *chaukídār*:—*chakí pahrá, s. m.* One's turn of watch or guard:—*chaukí pahrá dená, v. n.* To keep watch or guard; *i. q.* *Chaukí*.

CHAUKKĀ ਚੌਕਾ *s. m.* A place smeared with mixture of cow-dung and earth where Hindús eat; a cooking place. See *Chaukkā*.

CHAUKOR ਚੌਕੋਰ *a.* Four sided, quadrangular.

CHAUKÚNĀ ਚੌਕੂਣਾ *a.* Four cornered, rectangular.

CHAUL ਚੌਲ } *s. m.* Rice (as it is  
CHĀUL ਚਾਉਲ } sold in the market):  
—*chaul ku bhar, a.* Little, a feather weight (*lit.* the weight of a grain of rice.)

CHAULĀ ਚੌਲਾ } *s. m.* A prepara-  
CHĀULĀ ਚਾਉਲਾ } tion of rice, the  
name of a caste among *Aróds*.

CHAULARÁ ਚੌਲਾਰਾ *a.* Consisting of four strings, as a chaplet, a string of beads or pearls, made of four strands.

CHAUMÁHÁ ਚੌਮਾਹਾ } *s. m.* Four  
CHAUMÁHÁN ਚੌਮਾਹਾਂ } months'  
pay; *i. q.* *Chumáhá, Chumáhán.*

CHAUMANÁ ਚੌਮਣਾ *a.* Holding four maunds, able to carry four maunds, selling at four maunds for a rupee, weighing four maunds.

CHAUMÁSA ਚੌਮਾਸਾ *a.* Weighing four *másás*;—*s. m.* The rainy season, which comprises the four months *Hárh, Sáwan, Bhádon, Assú*; *i. q.* *Chumásá.*

CHAUMUKHÁ ਚੌਮੁਖਾ } *a.* Hav-  
CHAUMUKHÍA ਚੌਮੁਖੀਆ } ing four  
CHAUMUKHYÁ ਚੌਮੁਖਯਾ } sides  
or faces; a name of Brahma; a lamp with four wicks on opposite sides;  
*i. q.* *Chumukhiá.*

CHAUNÁ ਚੌਣਾ *a.* Four-fold;—*s. m.*  
A herd of kine; a collection of cattle.

CHÁUNÁ ਚਾਉਣਾ *a.* To raise, to lift.

CHAUNK ਚੌਂਕ *s. m.* See *Chauk.*

CHAUNKÁ ਚੌਂਕਾ *s. m.* A place smeared with a mixture of cow-dung and earth where Hindus cook, eat or worship; the act of smearing the place; a square stone or brick; destruction; ruin; spoilation:—*chaunká bhāṇḍá karná, v. n.* To plaster the ground (with the mixture of cowdung and earth) and to wash and scrub the cooking pans in preparation for food:—*chaunká dená, páuná, pherná, v. n.* To smear a place with cow-dung;

to deny; to refuse payment:—*Chaunká milná, mil jānā, v. n.* To be destroyed; to be ruined.

CHAUNKARÍ ਚੌਂਕਰੀ *s. f.* A bound, a leap, the leap of a deer, four webs of cloth of the same kind: a community of four men:—*chaunkarí bharní or utṭhni, v. a.* To leap, to spring, to bound:—*chaunkarí bhull jānī, v. a.* To make a miscalculation in one's movements; to be out of one's reckoning; to be perplexed; to be at a loss; to lose one's presence of mind (being entangled in some difficulty); to forget to leap:—*chaunkarí mārṇá or mār baiṭhṇá, v. n.* To sit cross-legged:—*chandāl chaunkarí s. f.* A community of four or more bad men.

CHAUNKARÍA ਚੌਂਕਰੀਆ *s. m.* A bed woven with a cord of four strands.

CHAUNKÍ ਚੌਂਕੀ *s. f.* See *Chauki.*

CHAUNKNÁ ਚੌਂਕਣਾ *v. n.* To startle, to cry out (as a puppy.)

CHAUNP ਚੌਂਪ *s. f.* Wish, desire, strong inclination, the pleasure one has in doing a thing:—*chaunpkali, s. m.* A kind of necklace worn by women.

CHAUNPÁ ਚੌਂਪਾ *s. m.* The jessamine; a kind of sweet smelling flower.

CHAUNPAR ਚੌਂਪੜ } *s. m.* Dice; a  
CHAUNPAT ਚੌਂਪਟ } dice cloth; a  
game analagous to the race game played with dice, also called *pachisi*;  
*i. q.* *Chaupar Chaupat.*

CHAUPÍ ਚੌਪੀ *s. m.* One who has pleasure in doing anything.



CHAUPNÁ ਚੌਪਨਾ *s. f.* Desire, pleasure, love; *i. q.* *Chaup.*

CHAUPUR ਚੌਪੁੜ *s. m.* A dice cloth; *i. q.* *Chaupt.*

CHAUPURÍA ਚੌਪੁੜੀਆ *s. m.* A dice player.

CHAUNSA PAINSA ਚੌਸਾਪੈਂਸਾ *s. m.* }  
CHAUNSI PAINSI ਚੌਸੀਪੈਂਸੀ *s. f.* }  
Having four hundred or five hundred threads in the width (a kind of cloth.)

CHAUNSALA ਚੌਸਾਲਾ *s. m., f.* A horse or mare up to four years old; *i. q.* *Chusáli.*

CHAUNSAR ਚੌਸਰ *s. m.* The name of a game, chess, a chess board:—*chaunsar khetná, v. n.* To play chess.

CHAUNTA ਚੌਤਾ } *s. m.* A four  
CHAUNTARA ਚੌਤਰਾ } cornered or  
CHAUNTARA ਚੌਤਰਾ } square plat-  
CHAUNTRA ਚੌਤਰਾ } form or ter-  
race, raised to sit on, a platform to sit on, a place smeared with a mixture of cow-dung, earth and water where Hindus cook, eat and worship.

CHAUNUKRÁ ਚੌਨੁਕਰਾ *a.* Four cornered.

CHAUPÁ ਚੌਪਾ *s. m.* A kind of flower:—*chaupákali, s. m.* A kind of necklace worn by women.

CHAUPAHIL ਚੌਪਹਿਲ } *a.* Four  
CHAUPAHILU ਚੌਪਹਿਲੂ } sided,

spoken of inanimate things, *i. e.*, a bottle, pillar, stick, timber.

CHAUPAI ਚੌਪਈ } *s. f.* From the  
CHAUPAI ਚੌਪਈ } Sanskrit *Chaturth-*  
*padí.* A kind of four lined verse, the measure of which consists of four feet.

CHAUPAIA ਚੌਪਇਆ *s. m.* A quadruped.

CHAUPAR ਚੌਪੜ } *s. m.* See *Chau-*  
CHAUPAT ਚੌਪਟ } *par, Chaupat.*

CHAUPATT ਚੌਪਟ *ad.* Suddenly, violently, without provocation:—*chaupatt deg dená, v. a.* To throw down violently:—*chaupatt diggná, v. n.* To fall down violently;—*chaupatt márná, satná, v. n.* To cast down with violence, to destroy;—*a.* Flat.

CHAUPATTÁ ਚੌਪਤੱ } *a.* Four leaved;  
CHAUPATTÍ ਚੌਪਤੀ } a four leaved  
plant.

CHAUPHAL ਚੌਫਲ } *a.* Having four  
CHAUPHALÁ ਚੌਫਲਾ } folds; *c. w.*  
*karná.*

CHAUPHAL ਚੌਫਾਲ *a.* Having the four sides entire (as a brick), lying on the back, falling on the back, flat; *c. w.* *diggná, digg painá, gir painá.*

CHAUPHAR ਚੌਫੜ *a.* Split or broken into four pieces; *c. w.* *karná.*

CHAUPNÁ ਚੌਪਨਾ *s. f.* Desire, wish, love; *i. q.* *Chauup.*

**CHAUR** **ਚੌੜ** *s. m.* Destruction; desolation; obstinacy;—*a.* Desolate; bereft:—*chaur chánan, chaur chánani, a.* Reckless; licentious; luxurious; wandering:—*chaur chapatt, chupatt, a.* Completely destroyed or lost; *i. q.* *hongá.*

**CHAUR** **ਚੋਰ** *s. m.* The tail of a lion when raised over the head; the tail of the Yak used as a fly-brush:—*chaur dhálná, jholná, v. a.* To wave a fly-brush over one's head.

**CHAURÁ** **ਚੋਰਾ** *s. m.* A man who has a large heavy beard grey with age (spoken in derision);—*a.* Having a white heavy tail somewhat like the Tibetan Yak (spoken of cattle), also a white and grey bullock, the tassel of whose tail has black hairs outside and white inside.

**CHAURÁ** **ਚੌੜਾ** *a.* Wide, broad:—*chaurá hongá, v. n.* To be widened, to be extended, to insist on or enlarge one's demands, to insist upon.

**CHAURÁHÁ** **ਚੋਰਾਹਾ** *s. m.* A place where two roads cross each other.

**CHAURÁÍ** **ਚੌੜਾਈ** *s. f.* Width, breadth.

**CHAURANG** **ਚੌਰੰਗ** *s. m.* See *Churang.*

**CHAURANJJÁ** **ਚੌਰੰਜਾ** *a.* Fifty-four.

**CHAURANJMAN** **ਚੌਰੰਜਮਾਂ** } *a.* Fifty-  
**CHAURANJWÁN** **ਚੌਰੰਜਵਾਂ** } fourth.

**CHAURÁNMEŃ** **ਚੌਰਾਨਮੇਂ** } *a.* Ninety-  
**CHAURÁNWEŃ** **ਚੌਰਾਨਵੇਂ** } four.

**CHAURAS** **ਚੌਰਸ** *a.* Square, four sided, many sided (spoken of a gun whose bore is not round.)

**CHAURAS** **ਚੌਰਸ** *a.* Square.

**CHAURASÍ** **ਚੌਰਸੀ** *a.* Eighty-four;—*s. f.* The 84,00,000 (births to which sinful mortals are doomed):—*chaurásilakkh, s. f.* All varieties or different stages of transmigrations:—*chaurási bhogná, v. n.* To undergo all the transmigrations of one's fate, to be punished for one's sins; *i. q.* *Churási.*

**CHAURASTÁ** **ਚੌਰਸਤਾ** *s. m.* A cross road, a place where two streets cross each other; *i. q.* *Chauráhá.*

**CHAURÁU** **ਚੌੜਾਉ** *s. m.* See *Chaurái.*

**CHAURÁUNÁ** **ਚੌੜਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To widen, to enlarge; *i. q.* *Churáuná.*

**CHAURÍ** **ਚੌਰੀ** *s. f.* See *Chaur, Chaurí.*

**CHAURÍ** **ਚੌੜੀ** *a. Fem. of chaurá;—s. f. (M.)* The sloping stick fixed in the share (*kur* or *munni*) of a plough, and at the top of which the handle (*muthiá*) is fixed, the leg of a slaughtered and dismembered animal.

**CHAURÍMAR** **ਚੌਰੀਮਾਰ** *s. f. (M. lit.* shoulder stricker). A kind of paralysis of the limbs.

**CHAURSÁÍ** **ਚੌਰਸਾਈ** *s. f.* Squareness.

**CHAURÚ** **ਚੌੜੂ** *s. m.* A destroyer (of one's own property), a desolator, a waster.

**CHAUSA** **ਚੌਸਾ** *a.* Having four hundred threads in the width (a kind of cloth).

—*chausá painsá*, *a.* Having four or five hundred threads in the width (a kind of cloth);—*s. m. (M.)* Fondness for sweetmeats. This sometimes becomes a passion, persons having been known to sell their furniture and all they possess to gratify it.

CHAUSÁLÁ ਚੌਸਾਲਾ *s. m. (M.)* A horse or mare up to four years old; *i. q. Chausálá.*

CHAUSAR ਚੌਸਰ *s. m.* The name of a game; chess; a chess board:—*chausar kheadná*, *v. a.* To play chess.

CHAUSÍ ਚੌਸੀ } *s. f.* See  
CHAUSÍ PAISÍ ਚੌਸੀਪੈਸੀ } *Chaunsi*  
*painsí.*

CHAUT ਚੌਤ *s. m., (M.)* A grain measure varying in amount, generally about a bushel.

CHAUTÁL ਚੌਤਾਲ } *s. m.* A measure  
CHAUTÁR ਚੌਤਾਰ } *in music.*

CHAUTÁLÍ ਚੌਤਾਲੀ *a.* Forty-four.

CHAUTARÁ ਚੌਤਰਾ } *s. m.* An ele-  
CHAUTARÁ ਚੌਤਰਾ } *vated place*  
*for sitting; made of bricks or earth;*  
*i. q. Thará:*

CHAUTARÁ ਚੌਤਰਾ *A kind of thin cloth; a measure of four beats.*

CHAUTARÍ ਚੌਤਰੀ *a.* Thirty-four.

CHAUTH ਚੌਥ *s. f.* The fourth day, past or future;—*a.* The fourth past or future, the fourth of the lunar month;—*ad.* Four days ago, four days hence.

CHAUTH ਚੌਥ *s. f. (M.)* A measure of capacity equal in weight to from one maund twenty-four seers to two maunds twenty seers. Its weight varies in almost every town.

CHAUTHÁ ਚੌਥਾ *a.* Fourth, returning on fourth day (*quartan fever*), an attack of fever on the fourth day, an assemblage of relatives and brotherhood on the fourth day after a death.

CHAUTHÁÍ ਚੌਥਾਈ *s. f.* The fourth part or a quarter.

CHAUTRA ਚੌਤਰਾ *s. m.* See *Chauntd.*

CHAUTTHÁ ਚੌਥੱਥ } *a.* Fourth;—  
CHAUTTHÍ ਚੌਥੱਥੀ } *s. m.* Fourth day.

CHAUTTÍ ਚੌਤੱਤੀ *a.* Thirty-four.

CHAVVÍ ਚਵੱਥੀ } *a.* Twenty-four.  
CHAWWÍ ਚਵੱਥੀ

CHAWWÍÁN ਚਵੱਥੀਆਂ *a.* Twenty fourth.

CHAW ਚਾਵ *s. m.* The same as *Cháu*:—  
*Chaw láí*, *ad.* For the sake of pleasure.

CHÁWAL ਚਾਵਲ } *s. m.* Husk drice;  
CHÁWAR ਚਾਵਰ } *i. q. Chaul.*

CHÁWAN ਚਾਵਨ *v. a. (M.)* To lift, to raise.

CHAWÁTARÍ ਚਵਾਤਰੀ } *s. f.* A  
CHAWÁTÍ ਚਵਾਤੀ } *small stick*  
*or splinter burning at one end;*

a brand burned at one end and quenched; *met.* the fire of discord; irritating language :—*chawátí láuqí, v. a.* To apply a burning brand to anything; to excite the passions of any one by irritating language.

CHÁWTHÁ ਚਾਵਥਾ *s. m.* Quartan fever; *i. q.* *Chauthá.*

CHE ਚੇ *s. f.* A sound used to call goats :—*cheche, s. f.* A goat (used by children only); *i. q.* *Chhe.*

CHEB ਚੇਬ *s. m. (K.)* Turf used to stop a gap in the bank of a rice field or canal.

CHECHAK ਚੇਚਕ *s. f.* Small-pox.

CHED ਚੇਦ *s. f. (M.)* The term used to specify a ewe after it is a year old.

CHEHARNÁ ਚੇਹੜਨਾ *v. a.* To glue two pieces of leather with paste and hammering; *i. q.* *Chiharná.*

CHEKH ਚੇਖ *s. f. (K.)* The line which divides one man's portion of a field from another.

CHEKRÍ ਚੇਕੜੀ *s. f. (Pot.)* The lower stratum of a mud roof, which may be either of mud or brick; *i. q.* *Phaská.*

CHEL ਚੇਲ *s. f. (M.)* The loins, the waist:—*chel dá main paṭká desán.* I will give you a girdle for your loins.—Marriage song.

CHELÁ ਚੇਲਾ *s. m.* } A disciple, a  
CHELÍ ਚੇਲੀ *s. f.* } pupil, a learner,

a follower, (especially a follower of a, Hindu god or goddess or of some Muhammadan Pír :—*chelé chāṇḍá, chelé chāṭṛá, s. m.* A disciple, a follower.

CHELKÍ ਚੇਲਕੀ *s. m. (M.)* An ornament for the waist, consisting of a broad belt of silver chains worn round the loins, mostly by Hindu, but also by a few Muhammadan women.

CHELRÍ ਚੇਲੜੀ *s. f. (M.)* Feminine, diminutive of *Chelé.* A woman possessed by a *Jinn* or evil spirit. Women so afflicted repair to certain religious shrines,—Jalalpur in Multan, Shahr Sultan in Muzaffargarh, Uch in Bahawalpur, Pír Katál in Dera Ghazí Khan—to have the evil spirits cast out. The patients sit together, bareheaded, on the ground and sway their arms and bodies about to the sound of a drum. An attendant of the shrine goes round beating them with a whip, while another gives them scented oil (*phulel*) to put on their heads and to drink. The performance ends by the exhausted women being dragged away by their relations.

CHEMBAR ਚੇਮਬਰ *s. m. (M.)* A species of grass very common in the *Bár*, it appears to thrive in every kind of soil,—sandy, clayey or saline. With good ruin it attains a fair height, and is very dense in growth. It is deemed one of the best sort of grass; *i. q.* *Chhimbar.*

CHEPNÁ ਚੇਪਣਾ *v. a.* To stick together; to paste.

CHEPÚ ਚੇਪੂ *s. m.* The Himalayan black bird, remarkable for its power of imitating the sounds of birds. It is called the mimic among birds.

CHER ਚੇਰ *s. m. (M.)* A labourer.

CHER ਚੇੜ *s. f.* Vexation, irritation; provocation, nickname; *i. q.* *Chher*.

CHERA ਚੇਰਾ *s. m.* A disciple; a pupil; a servant; a slave.

CHERU ਚੇਰੂ *s. m. (M.)* A herdsman; *i. q.* *Chherú*.

CHESHTÁ ਚੇਸਟਾ } *s. m. f.* Enjoyment,  
CHESṬÁ ਚੇਸ਼ਟਾ } pleasure, quarrel,  
contest, motion, exercise, application,  
endeavour, search, bodily functions.

CHET ਚੇਤ *s. m.* The Hindu name of the first month in the Civil year, beginning from the middle of March.

CHETA ਚੇਤਾ *s. m.* See *Chettá*.

CHETAK ਚੇਟਕ *s. f.* Love, care, anxiety, concern, readiness, expertness, diligence, taste, relish, fondness; *c. w.* *laggná, laggni, láundá, láuni*.

CHETAN ਚੇਤਨ *s. m.* A sentient being, soul, spirit; Divine soul.

CHETANN ਚੇਤਨੰ *a.* Intelligent, having understanding, rational, wide-awake, aware, cautious, acquainted, sensible, attentive, animate, sentient; *c. w.* *honá, karná*.

CHETAR ਚੇਤਰ *s. m.* See *Chet*.

CHETNÁ ਚੇਤਨਾ *v. a.* To remember, to think of, to reflect upon, to deliberate on, to determine, to be aware of, to repeat the name of God, to worship.

CHETTA ਚੇਤੋਂ *s. m.* Memory, recollection, mind, thought, perception, consideration, imagination.

CHEULÍ ਚੇਉਲੀ *s. f.* A kind of silk cloth.

CHEWÁ ਚੇਵਾ *s. f.* A report, a rumour.

CHHA ਛਾ *s. f.* A shade, a shadow;  
—(M.) Buttermilk :—*sadke kiti terí chhá, asákún kutte, kánún chhurá or terí chhá chhadḡi, sanún kuttidán thon chhudá*. I let you off the buttermilk you were to have given me if you will only deliver me from the dogs. A *faqir* who was begging for buttermilk, and was attacked by the house dog, addressed the owner as above.—Prov. used of those who, in expectation of getting something from a person, comes to grief at his hands.

CHHAB ਛਾਬ *s. f. (M.)* A dam in a canal that raises the water level, but does not completely stop the flow. An impervious dam which completely stops the water is called *suk bandh* or *ganḡhá*; *i. q.* *Chháp*.

CHHAB ਛਾਬ *s. f.* Beauty; splendour; brilliancy; shape; fashion; form; figure; *c. w.* *Nikalná*.

CHHABÁ ਛਾਬਾ *s. m. (M.)* A flat basket made of *búpá* (*Saccharum sara*) or date leaves; a kind of shoe or sandal, consisting of a flat sole without sides, and secured to the foot by straps passing diagonally across the toes and one passing round the heel.

CHHABBA ਛਾਬਾ *s. m.* An ornament (made of silver or gold and silk) worn by Sikh children on the head (mostly used by villagers.)

CHHÁBBÁ ਛਾਬੋ *s. m.* A flat basket used for keeping bread, sweetmeat and fruits in on the occasion of Hindu marriages; one scale (or side of pair of scales.):—*kise chhābbē pūre nā hongā.* Not to come to any terms by any way.

CHHABBĪ ਛਬੀ *a.* Twenty-six.

CHHÁBBÚ ਛਾਬੂ *s. m.* A muzzle, a small basket:—*chhābbū denā, v. n.* To stop the mouth from speaking and eating; to muzzle.

CHHABIHWĀN ਛਬੀਹਵਾਂ } *a.* Twenty-  
CHHABISWĀN ਛਬੀਸਵਾਂ } sixth.

CHHABĪL ਛਬੀਲ *s. f.* From the Arabic *Sabīl*. A place where water is dealt out gratuitously:—*chhabīl lūnī, v. a.* To give a drink of water gratis; to be of loose character (a woman.)

CHHABĪLĀ ਛਬੀਲਾ *s. m.* } *a.* Spruce,  
CHHABĪLĪ ਛਬੀਲੀ *s. f.* } starched,  
foppish.

CHHÁBRĪ ਛਾਬਰੀ *s. f.* A small basket:—*chhābrī dhonī, or wāhūnī, v. n.* To work or live by hawking articles for sale:—*chhābrī wālā, s. m.* A hawker.

CHHACHHĀ ਛਛੋ *s. m.* The name of the 12th letter of the Gurmukhi Alphabet; *i. q.* *Chhichhā.*

CHHACHCHHARĀ ਛਛਰਾ *s. m.* The *Butea frondosa*, a tree which has a red and purple flower called *Kesū*, and the leaves of which are used by shopkeepers and confectioners to wrap

up the purchases of customers; it is also called the *Dhāk*.

CHHACHHOHRĀ ਛਛੋਹਰਾ *a.* Tri-  
fling, puerile, airy, mean, contemptible, childish, showy, ostentatious:—*chhachhohrāpā, s. f.* Childishness, shallowness; meanness, baseness, display, show.

CHHÁCHHYĀ ਛਾਛਯਾ *a.* Impure  
brimstone.

CHHĀḌ ਛਾਡ *a.* Forsaken, abandoned, wicked (generally applied to a wicked woman); *i. q.* *Chhuṭṭar*.

CHHADĀM ਛਾਮ *s. m.* A quarter  
of a pice (properly *chhedām*.)

CHHĀDAN ਛਾਦਨ *s. m.* Clothing:—  
*Bhojan chhādan, s. m.* Eating and clothing.

CHHADĀUNĀ ਛਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
release, to cause to be set at liberty.

CHHADḌBAITHNĀ ਛਛਛੈਠਣਾ }  
CHHADḌ CHHADḌNĀ ਛਛਛਛਣਾ }  
*v. a.* To leave finally; to leave permanently; to abandon entirely; to give up altogether.

CHHADḌ DENĀ ਛਛਛੈਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
CHHADḌNĀ ਛਛਣਾ } leave; to  
let alone; to forsake; to release; to liberate.

CHHADḌ JĀNĀ ਛਛਜਾਣਾ *v. n.* To  
leave behind; to abandon.

CHHAGAL ਛਾਗਲ *s. m. (M.)* A basin for washing hands; *i. q. Gangá ságar.*

CHHAGAL ਛਾਗਲ *s. f.* A leather water bag, a leather bottle with a spout to it.

CHHÁH ਛਾਹ *s. f.* Buttermilk:—*chháwélé, s. m.* See *Cháhwele*. See *Cháh*.

CHHAHÁRÚ ਛਾਹਰੂ *s. m.* Very thin poor buttermilk.

CHHAHI ਛਹਿ *s. f.* A hiding place, ambush, a parapet, a rampart, a narrow pass between two hills:—*chháhi mórnd, v. n.* See *Chháhind*.

CHHAHINÁ ਛਹਿਣਾ *v. n.* To lie under a covert, to lie in ambush, to couch preparatory to springing upon the prey; *i. q. Chháhind*.

CHHAI ਛੈ *s. f.* Mortality, frailty, destruction.

CHHÁÍ ਛਾਈ *s. f.* Ashes, dark spots on the face, or on a mirror; the spots seen on the face of the moon; *c. w. pai jánd*.

CHHÁIÁ ਛਾਇਆ *s. m.* A shade, a shadow, the reflection of any object (especially of an eclipse) in water, or in a mirror; influence.

CHHAIHNA ਛੈਹਣਾ *v. n.* To lie under a covert, to lie in ambush; *i. q. Chháhind*.

CHHAIL ਛੈਲ } *a.* Beautiful, hand-  
CHHAILÁ ਛੈਲਾ } some:—*chhail chhábt-  
lá, chhail bānká, chhail jowán, s. m.* A beautiful or handsome man, a beau.

CHHAILTANA ਛੈਲਤਨਾ *s. m.* An invisible being supposed to move in a circular orbit round the world, called by Hindus *Yoginí*.

CHHAINA ਛੈਣਾ } *s. m.* Cymbals; *c. w.*  
CHHAINE ਛੈਣੇ } *bajdug*.

CHHAINI ਛੈਣੀ *s. f.* A chisel for cutting metals.

CHHAINTAL ਛੈਂਤਲ *s. m.* Trick, fraud:—*chhaintal bāj, s. m.* One who plays tricks, one skilled in tricks, a deceiver.

CHHÁJÍ ਛਾਜੀ *s. m. (M.)* A winnower. He is paid in grain—five *topas* in each *paṭh* winnowed, or from two or four seers in a maund.

CHHAJJ ਛਜੱ *s. m.* A winnowing basket or instrument, tray made of *kānná* or *tíl* used in winnowing, sifting grain, and carrying things.

CHHAJJÁ ਛਜੱਯਾ *s. m.* The eaves of a house, a sun-shade, a cornice, a balcony, a peak; long and heavy beard; a man with a heavy and long beard.

CHHAJLAHAP ਛਜਲਹਾਪ *s. m. (Pot.)* The cobra (*Naja Tripudians*); *i. q. Phanyar, Kharappá*.

CHHAJLÍ ਛਜਲੀ *s. f.* A winnowing instrument larger than a *chhajj* used to winnow the threshing floor:—*s. m. (M.)* A flattened or expanded head or hood of a snake.

**CHHAJRÁ** चहजरा *s. m. (M.)* A tribe

of Jats who claim descent from the royal race of the *Bhattis* of Jessalmer. They came to Multan under Rao Kehar, a chieftain of their own, and settled here. Kehar is a name of note in *Bhatti* annals. One Kehar was contemporary of the Khalifa-ul-Walid, A. D. 731. He and his sons advanced the *Bhatti* kingdom of Jessalmer. Another Kehar ruled Jessalmer in the sixteenth century, and his son conquered all the Multan country up to the Indus. The *Chhajras* marry their daughters to their own tribesmen only, but receive the daughters of other Jat tribes in marriage.

**CHHAKÁÍ** चहायी *s. f.* Eating.

**CHHAKÁUNÁ** चहाउना *v. a.* To cause

to be eaten :—*amrat* or *pauhal chhakáuná*, *v. n.* To administer the ceremony of Sikh baptism, to baptise (a Sikh):—*pauhal parshád chhakáuná* or *degá*, *v. a. lit.* To baptise ; *met.* to punish one severely ; to take revenge.

**CHHAKK** चक्क *s. f.* Presents given to a bride by her maternal grand-parents ; a present given to bards.

**CHHAKKA** चक्को *s. m.* The figure six,

the quantity represented by the figure six, a stanza of six lines, a term used in the game called *chaupaṭ* :—*chhakká paúá*, *s. m.* (*lit.* the figure 6 and 1). This term is used in the play *chaupaṭ* representing number six and the ace in the play :—*chhakká paúá karná*, *v. a.* To loiter ; to play tricks ; *i. q.* *Chhikká*.

**CHHAKKAR** चक्कर *s. m.* Half a pice.

**CHHAKNÁ** चक्ना *v. a.* To eat :—

*v. n.* To be filled, to be satisfied, to be intoxicated, to be asleep :—*chhakke rahiná*,

*v. n.* To be in a state of repose, to be asleep, to be happy, to be full, to be in a state of inebriation—*amrat* or *pauhal chhakná*, *v. n.* To take the Sikh baptism, to be baptised.

**CHHAKOR** चक्कर *s. m. (Pot.)* A small shallow basket made of bamboo.

**CHHAKRÁ** चक्का *s. m.* A large and capacious cart, a two-wheeled bullock cart, a waggon.

**CHHAKRÍ** चक्की *s. f.* A small two-wheeled carriage on which only two or three persons can sit ; a kind of game played with *couries*, a throw of six dices or *couries* ; an aggregate of six ; in the last sense ; *i. q.* *Chhikrí*.

**CHHAL** चल *s. m.* Fraud, trick. a ghost or demon :—*Chhal karná*, *v. n.* To deceive, to play tricks :—*chhal láiná*, *v. a.* To deceive, to cheat one :—*chhal bal*, *s. m.* Trickery ;—(*M.*) Dry *mukhái* plants ; the overflowing of water, a flood.

**CHHAL** चाल *s. f.* A bound, a spring, jumping, leaping :—*chhal márná*, *v. n.* To leap, to come forward, to do any chivalrous act, to be liberal, to bestow anything upon.

**CHHALÁ** चला *s. m. (M.)* See *Chhallá*.

**CHHALÁ** चाला *s. m.* Skin, a gall, a blister ;—*a. (M.)* Of or belonging to a goat ; *i. q.* *Chhállá*.

**CHHALÁÍ** चलायी *s. f.* Fraud, trick :—*chhalái khání*, *v. n.* To be deceived, to be cheated.

**CHHALÁKÁ** चलाका *s. f. (M.)* The sound produced by striking water, splash.



**CHHALAKNÁ ਛਲਾਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To make a noise as of water splashing in a vessel; gurgling in the bowels; to move and be agitated (the bowels or water); to splash; to be spilt (water) by such motion; the dashing of waves or of the spray.

**CHHALANGH ਛਲਾਂਘ** } *s. f.* A  
**CHHALÁNGH ਛਲਾਂਘ** } spring; a leap;  
a jump:—*chhaláugh mární*, *v. n.* To leap; to skip; to jump.

**CHHALANGHNÁ ਛਲਾਂਘਨਾ** *v. n.* To skip; to jump.

**CHHALÁUNÁ ਛਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be deceived or cheated.

**CHHAL CHHABÍLÁ ਛਲਛਬੀਲਾ** *s. m.*  
A fop; *i. q.* *Chhail chhabíla*. See *Chhail*.

**CHHAL CHHALÁṬ ਛਲਛਲਾਟ** *s. m.*  
Rippling; murmuring; purling; gurgling.

**CHHAL CHHALÁUNÁ ਛਲਛਲਾਉਣਾ**  
*v. n.* To ripple; to murmur.

**CHHAL CHHIDDAR ਛਲਛਿਦਰ** *s. m.*  
Plot; stratagem.

**CHHALEDÁ ਛਲੇਡਾ** *s. m.* A ghost; a demon; a deceitful man; a dwarf.

**CHHALÍ ਛਲੀ** *a.* Deceitful; mischievous.

**CHHÁLÍ ਛਾਲੀ** *s. f.* The surging of waves.

**CHHALÍÁ ਛਲੀਆ** *s. m.* A deceiver; a cheat.

**CHHALÍRÁ ਛਲੀਰਾ** *s. m.* A kind of fragrant lichen (*Parmelia chamohadalis*) used as a drug, reputed to be tonic, astringent and depurative; *i. q.* *Chharírá*, *Chailchalírá*.

**CHHALÍYÁN ਛਲੀਯਾਂ** *s. f.* (*M.*)  
See *Chandri*.

**CHHALKÁUNÁ ਛਲਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To spill; to cause to overflow.

**CHHALL ਛਲ** *s. f.* The overflowing of water; bark.

**CHHALLÁ ਛਲਾ** *s. m.* A plain finger ring; a song:—*chíchíwáldá chhallá píá sáthon mángedá; tūṭ gáí yáí dōstá, khat píá lakhindá*. The ring of my little finger is being asked back from me. Friend! Our engagement is broken off; a letter is being written.—Song.

**CHHÁLLA ਛਾਲਾ** *s. m.* A gall; a blister:—*chhállá painá*, *v. n.* To be galled:—*chhállá phehná*, *v. a.* To open a blister:—*chhállá phisná*, *v. n.* To be broken (a blister.)

**CHHALLANÍYÁN ਛਲਣੀਯਾਂ** *s. f. pl.*  
See *Chhamnián*.

**CHHALLE KOTHÍ ਛਲੇਕੋਠੀ** *s. f.* (*M.*)  
A house for the occasional prostitution of married women.

**CHHALLÍ ਛਲੀ** *s. f.* An ear of Indian corn; a hank of yarn; an enlargement of the spleen which sometimes occurs after an attack of fever; a stiffness and soreness of the limbs; the rising in the flesh produced by a blow; a honeycomb.

**CHHALNÁ ਛਲਨਾ** *v. a.* To deceive, to cheat.

CHHALYÁ **ਫਲਾਯਾ** *s. m.* A deceiver ;  
a cheat ; *i. q.* *Chhalid*.

CHHAMÁ CHHAM **ਛਮਛਮ** *s. m.*  
See *Chham chham*.

CHHAMAK **ਛਮਕ** *s. f.* A stick ; a  
rod ; a twig of a tree ; a switch for driv-  
ing animals ;—(*M.*) An advance of  
cash by a land-owner to a farm-ser-  
vant (*ráhak*) when he enters service.  
The *chhamak* remains with the servant  
during service, and is refunded when  
he leaves his master :—*uchchí gori*  
*patlí chhamak jaiḍí chel*. Tall, fair,  
and slight, with a waist like a rod.—  
Story of *Sahibḍā and Mirzá*.

CHHAMAKNÁ **ਛਮਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To fry ;  
—(*K.*) To draw (a sword).

CHHAMAKNAMOLÍ **ਛਮਕਨਮੋਲੀ** *s. f.*  
A thorny vine producing a yellow  
berry.

CHHAMBALÍ **ਛਮਬਲੀ** *s. f.* (*M.*) A  
hand-barrow for removing earth and  
manure.

CHHAM CHHAM **ਛਮਛਮ** *s. m.* Rain-  
ing hard ; *c. w.* *barnd*, *varhnd*.

CHHAMKAUNÁ **ਛਮਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To  
cause to be fried.

CHHÁN **ਛਾਂ** *s. f.* A shade ; a shadow.

CHHÁN **ਛਾਣ** *s. m.* Wheat ; bran :—  
*chháṅ búrd*, *s. m.* Bran of any kind of grain.

CHHÁNA **ਛਾਣਾ** *s. m.* Scattering ;  
sowing ; fine pulverised manure used  
for top-dressing :—*chháṅḍ devan* or *deund*,  
*v. a.* To top-dress.

CHHAṆÁI **ਛਾਈ** *s. f.* Straining ;  
sifting ; the price of sifting.

CHHANAK **ਛਣਕ** }  
CHHANAK MAṆAK **ਛਣਕਮਣਕ** }

*s. f.* The sound of glass ; the ringing  
of metals ; the ringing of small bells ;  
the clanking of fetters.

CHHAṆÁKÁ **ਛਣਾਕਾ** *s. m.* A ringing  
or tinkling noise.

CHHÁNAN **ਛਾਣਨ** } *v. a.* To sift ;  
CHHÁNANÁ **ਛਾਣਨਾ** } to strain ; to

filter ; to cull ; to select ;—*s. m.* A  
sifting instrument of grain larger  
than a sieve.

CHHÁNANÍ **ਛਾਣਨੀ** *s. f.* A sieve ; a  
cullender :—*chháṅaní chháṅaní honḍ*,  
*v. n.* To have holes or to be pierced  
through like a sieve ; to be decayed or  
rotten.

CHHANAKÁUNÁ **ਛਣਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* See  
*Chhankáund*.

CHHANAKNÁ **ਛਣਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To ring ;  
to tinkle ; to clink ; to clank ;—  
*s. m.* A plaything of wood or metal  
used by children.

CHHANAKUNÁ **ਛਣਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To  
cause to be sifted ; to cause to be  
strained.

CHHANBH **ਛੰਭ** *s. m.* A lake ; a  
pond.

CHHANCHHAN **ਛਨਛਨ** *s. f.* The  
tinkling sound of ornaments worn on the  
feet ; *c. w.* *karnd* ;—*s. m.* (*M.*) The planet  
Saturn, Saturday ; a small mound at the  
cross-streets of towns on which Hindus  
offer oil and burning lamps on Saturdays  
in order to avert the evil influence of

Saturn :—*chhanchhan bale, kul balá tale*. When the *chhanchhan* burns all calamities are averted. Hindus repeat these words as they place the lamps as offerings.

**CHHAND हँद** *s. m.* Measure in music; measure of verses; metre; indecent verses which the bridegroom is made to recite by the bride's female attendants or friends; trick; fraud :—*chhandbáj, s. m.* A man who knows the art of composing a *chhand*; a deceiver; a rogue :—*chhand band, s. m.* Deceit; trick; fraud :—*chhand parband, s. m.* A measure in verse; metre; a kind of poetry not in common use :—*chhand páund, v. a.* To recite indecent verses at marriages.

**CHHAND हँड** *s. f.* Vomit (not used without prefixing the word *upar*; as *upar chhand*). See *Chhánf*.

**CHHANDÁ हँडा** *s. m. (M.)* The trunk of a tree with the branches lopped off.

**CHHANDÁ हँदा** *v. n.* A part; a portion; a share;—*(M.)* The stem of a date when cut down and trimmed of its branches. It is used for rafters, and when hollowed out for aqueducts.

**CHHANDAK हँदक** *s. m. (M.)* Chaff, &c., winnowed out of grain; *i. q.* *Chhaf-kaz*.

**CHHANDAN हँदन** *v. a. (M.)* To prune; to lop.

**CHHANDAN हँदण** } *s. m.* A deceiver;  
**CHHANDÍ हँदी** } a rogue.

**CHHANDDÁ हँदों** *s. m.* See *Chhándá*.

**CHHANDNÁ हँडना** *v. a.* To clean by shaking; to winnow; to sift; to shake the dust out of a garment or carpet :—*v. n.* To vomit; to disgorge.

**CHHANGAR हँगर** *s. m. (M.)* A wandering tribe who husk rice or other grain; gypsies; by some the English name for gypsies, *Zingari*, is supposed to be derived from the term; *i. q.* *Changgar*.

**CHHANG हँग** *s. m.* Twigs cut off from a tree.

**CHHANGGÁ हँगाँ** *s. m.* A person with six fingers; a person with six fingers on each hand, or six toes on each foot.

**CHHANGGÁÍ हँगाँयी** *s. f.* Pruning compensation for pruning.

**CHHANGGÁUNÁ हँगाँउना** *v. a.* To cause to be pruned or trimmed (trees or shrubs); to cause to be killed.

**CHHANGGNÁ हँगँना** *v. a.* To prune; to lop; to cut off the twigs of a tree; to trim; to clip.

**CHHANGGWÁÍ हँगँदायी** *s. f.* Compensation for pruning.

**CHHANGGWÁUNÁ हँगँदाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be pruned or trimmed (tree or shrubs); to cause to be killed.

**CHHÁNHÁ हँना** *a.* Mean;—*s. m.* A slave.

**CHHANICHCHHAR हँनिहँवर** *s. m.* Saturn, Saturday;—*a.* Clever; naughty; one who makes a great noise :—*Chha-*

*nichchharwár, s. m.* Saturday :—*chhanichchhar-áund, v. n.* To come under the influence of Saturn or one's evil star.

CHHANJJOR SITṬNÁ ਛੰਜੋੜਸਿਟਨਾ

*v. n. (Pot.)* To shake; to throw into spasms.

CHHANKÁNÁ ਛਨਕਾਨਾ *v. a.* See *Chhankáund.*

CHHANKANÁ ਛਣਕਣਾ *v. a.* To

jingle; to ring; to tinkle; to clink; to clank;—*s. m.* A jingling plaything made of wood and metal used by children; a rattle:—*chhankand chhankáund, v. a.* To be impatient; to be half-hearted; to complain in disappointment:—*chhankand kanggan, s. m. (M.)* A jingling ornament worn on the wrist.

CHHANKANGAN ਛਣਕੰਗਣ } *s. m.*

CHHANKANGGAN ਛਣਕੰਗਣ } A

jingling ornament worn on the wrist.

CHHANKÁR ਛੰਕਾਰ } *s. m.* Clink-

CHHANKÁT ਛਣਕਾਟ } ing; tink-

ling; ringing; *i. q. Jhankár.*

CHHANKÁUNÁ ਛਣਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.*

To ring a bell; to rattle (a chain; money); to jingle.

CHHANN ਛਨ } *s. f.* A thatched roof;  
a shed with thatched roof and sides

CHHANNÁ ਛਨਾ } *s. m.* A metallic

CHHANNÍ ਛਨੀ } *s. f.* drinking

vessel.

CHHANNÁ ਛਣਨਾ *v. n.* To be sifted;  
to be winnowed; to be shaken out

(dust); to be strained (as water); to become old and thin (cloth); to be wasted (clothes).

CHHÁNNA ਛਾਣਨਾ *v. a.* To sift; to strain; to filter; to cull; to select; *i. q. Chánun.*

CHHÁNNÍ ਛਾਣਨੀ *s. f.* A sieve; a

cullender:—*chhánni honá, v. a.* To have holes or to be pierced through like a sieve; *i. q. Chhánani.*

CHHANNÍAN ਛਨੀਆਂ } *s. f. (M.)*

CHHANNANÍAN ਛਨੀਆਂ } A sieve

made of leather for sifting meal:—*chhannanián bharná, v. a.* The performance of a ceremony by the brother and brother's wife of the bride, or failing them any other near relatives. Accompanied by girls, they go round the house occupied by the bridegroom and his party, the brother draws water from some well near at hand and his wife throws it in again without approaching the brink.

CHHÁNT ਛਾਂਟ *s. f.* Selections; cuttings;

refuse (of cloth):—*chhánt kar lainá, v. a.* To select; to separate good from bad.

CHHÁNTÁ ਛਾਂਟਾ *s. m.* The thong or

lash of an ox whip (a whip has usually two such, sometimes four).

CHHÁNTAN ਛਾਂਟਣ } *s. m.*

CHHÁNT CHHÚNT ਛਾਂਟਛੂਂਟ } See

*Chhánt.*

CHHÁNTNÁ ਛਾਂਟਣਾ *v. a.* To select; to

choose; to separate; to cut down; to cut short; to abridge; to curtail; to cut; to clip; to prune; to cut out (cloth); to thresh, to separate corn from the husk; to sift.

CHHĀNU छाँउ } *s. f.* A shadow or  
 CHHĀNUN छाँउ } shade:—*chhānuhārā*,  
 CHHĀNW छाँद } *a.* Umbrageous,  
 shady.

CHHĀNWĀÍ छटवायी *s. f.* Sifting;  
 the price of sifting.

CHHĀNWĀUNĀ छटवाउना *v. a.*  
 To cause to be sifted or strained or  
 washed; to cause dust to be shaken out  
 of a thing.

CHHĀP छाप *s. f.* A ring of gold or  
 silver, but also generally of any metal,  
 worn on the finger; a seal; a stamp;  
 an impression (on clothes); printing:  
 —*mohar chhāp*, *s. f.* A mark on  
 weights or measures to show their  
 currency; the village seal used to im-  
 press grain heaps with; the custom-  
 house stamp on goods which have  
 paid duty; a sectarian mark represent-  
 ing the lotus; the trident delineated on  
 the body by the worshippers of Vishnu;  
 order and seal of any Judicial Court  
 fixed on any house or shop under suspicion  
 or to execute some decree by selling its  
 property at auction; *c. w. denā*.

CHHĀPĀÍ छपायी *s. f.* Printing;  
 stamping; cost of printing or stamping.

CHHĀPĀÍ छपयी *s. f.* A kind of  
 poetry containing six lines.

CHHĀPĀKĀ छपाका *s. m.* The sound  
 produced by striking water; haste;  
 moment.

CHHĀPĀKĪ छपाकी *s. f.* A kind of  
 eruptive disease (*Nettle-rash*.)

CHHĀPAL CHHĀPAL छपलछपल  
*s. m.* Splash, splash; *i. q.* *Chhap*,  
*chhap*.

CHHĀPAN CHHOT छपटहोउ *s. f.*

(*Pot.*) A play common among child-  
 ren being a kind of hide-and-seek;  
*i. q.* *Lukan mīchī* or *mīfī*.

CHHĀPAN HONĀ छपटहोना *v. n.*  
 To be invisible.

CHHĀPANJJĀ छपयँना *a.* Fifty-six.

CHHĀPANJWĀN छपयँन *a.* Fifty-  
 sixth.

CHHĀPARBAND छपरबंद *s. m.* A  
 thatcher.

CHHĀPARKHATṬ छपरखट *s. f.* A  
 large curtained bedstead.

CHHĀPĀUNĀ छपाउना *v. a.* To cause  
 to be printed or stamped; to cause to  
 be concealed; to cause to be veiled.

CHHĀP CHHĀP छपछप *s. m.* See  
*Chhapal chhapal*.

CHHĀPKALĪ छपकली *s. f.* A lizard;  
 the gecko.

CHHĀPNĀ छपना *v. a.* To be hid;  
 to elude or escape observation; to set  
 (sun, moon, star); to be printed.

CHHĀPNĀ छपना *v. a.* To print; to  
 stamp; to bring out an impression.

CHHĀPPĀ छप्या *s. m.* Printing;  
 stamp; impression; edition; a thorn  
 bush; a hedge:—*chhāppā khānnā*, *s. m.*  
 Press; printing office:—*chhāppā denā*,  
*v. a.* To check; to stop:—*chhāppā lāu-*  
*nā*, *v. a.* To print; to stamp; to hedge;  
 to enclose with a hedge (used general-  
 ly in the plural form):—*uddā dā chhāppā*  
*chambarānā*, *lagānā*, *v. n.* To be suspected  
 or blamed (an innocent person); to bring  
 a charge against a person.

CHHAPPAR ਛੱਪਰ *s. m.* A thatched roof:—*chhapparbās, s. m.* Thatched houses or huts;—*a.* Living under thatched roofs.

CHHAPPAR ਛੱਪਰ *s. m.* A pond; a puddle.

CHHAPPRÍ ਛੱਪਰੀ *s. f.* A thatched hut.

CHHAPPRÍ ਛੱਪਰੀ *s. f.* A small pond.

→ CHHAPWÁÍ ਛੱਪਵਾਈ *s. f.* Cost of stamping or printing; stamping; printing.

→ CHHAPWÁUNÁ ਛੱਪਵਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To cause to be printed or stamped.

CHHAR ਛੜ *s. f.* A bamboo or pole used for a spear handle; the pole of spear; a kind of medicine:—*chhar mārni, v. n.* To kick (a cow or buffalo).

CHHÁR ਛਾਰ *s. f.* Ashes:—*chhár chhabilá, s. m.* A fop:—*chhár duálí, s. f.* Four walls; a wall on the four sides of any thing (properly *chár duálí*);—*(M.)* A water-cut from a canal with a large head of water.

CHHARÁ ਛਰਾ *a* Alone; empty; without family or chhattels; unmarried; without company:—*chhará chhatāng, a., s. m.* Without family; living alone; bachelor;—*s. m.* A bundle of rope or strings.

CHHARÁÍ ਛਰਾਈ *s. f.* Wages for husking grain in a mortar; a sum given to a shepherd for grazing cattle.

CHHÁRAK ਛਾਰਕ *s. f.* The sixteenth part of a seer, two ounces; *i. q.* *Chhatānk.*

CHHARÁUNÁ ਛਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to lie husked in a mortar; to cause to be leaped by the bull (cows and similar animals.)

CHHARHÁ ਛਰਾਹਾ *s. m.* An arm of a river.

CHHÁRÍ ਛਾਰੀ *s. f.* A mixture of ashes and water with which a crucible is coated on the inside to aid in purifying gold or silver; *c. w.* *bannhni.*

CHHARÍ ਛਰੀ *s. f.* A stick, a rod, a switch; the leaf stalk of a date tree:—*chhariyān. pl. s. f.* Flags for religious ceremonies among Muhammdan; kicks.

CHHARÍLÁ ਛਰੀਲਾ *s. m.* An ox that kicks; a kind of medicine.

CHHARÍLÍ ਛਰੀਲੀ *s. f.* A cow that is addicted to kicking.

CHHARÍRÁ ਛਰੀਰਾ *s. m.* A fragrant drug; *i. q.* *Chhalírá*, which see.

CHHARNA ਛਰਨਾ *v. a.* To hull grain in a mortar; to copulate (animals of the cow kind); to beat, to chastise.

CHHARRÁ ਛਰਰਾ *s. m.* Small shot.

CHHARÚ ਛਾਰੂ } *s. f.* The name  
CHHARUBÁU ਛਾਰੂਬਾਉ } of a disease,  
the thrush, a blister

CHHAT ਛਟ *s. f.* The sixth day of the lunar month.

CHHAT ਛਤ *s. m. (M.)* Broadcast sowing; *i. q.* *Chhattā.*

**CHHAT हार** *s. f.* The thong or lash of an ox whip;—(*M.*) A rope, thick at one end and narrowing down to a lash at the other, which is whirled round the head and cracked in order to drive birds away from crops:—*chhāt vajāvan, v. n.* To crack a *chhāt*.

**CHHATÁ हटा** *s. m.* A hand stick.

**CHHATÁ हठा** *a. (M.)* Wide spreading; full; loose (used of a tree; the beard or the hair of the head):—*chhate, s. m.* A mode in which girls wear their hair; the front hair cut square across the forehead, and the back hair loose and unplaited:—*tede sir chhatte, yār, asákū mas pai lainhdī.* Love, your hair is unbraided; my beard is just appearing.—Song.

**CHHATÁI हटायी** *s. f.* The price of winnowing or washing; *i. q.* *Chhat-vái.*

**CHHATÁI हठायी** *s. f.* Roofing; the price of roofing.

**CHHATAN हटान** *v. a. (M.)* To scatter:—*bij chhatan, v. a.* To sow broadcast—opposed to *nālī devan*; to sow in drills; *i. q.* *Chhattā.*

**CHHATANK हटांक** *s. f.* The sixteenth part of a seer; two ounces.

**CHHATANKÍ हटांकी** *s. f.* A weight equal to the sixteenth part of a seer; a boat equal to the sixteenth part of a ship.

**CHHATAR हड़** *s. m.* A large umbrella; an awning over a king; a religious teacher or bridegroom:—*chhatar dhāran, s. f.* A queen:—*chhatar dhārī, s. m.* A king; a prince.

**CHHATARÍ हड़ी** *s. f.* A small umbrella; the top of a mushroom; a place of a *sādhū* (an ascetic).

**CHHATAUNÁ हठाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be roofed.

**CHHATAUNÁ हठाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be winnowed; to cause to be washed; to cause to be copulated with; to cause to be selected.

**CHHATH हठ** *s. f.* The sixth day of the lunar month; *i. q.* *Chhat.*

**CHHATHÍ हठी** *s. f.* The sixth day after childbirth, being the day on which the mother leaves her private apartment; the sixth of the month.

**CHHATÍ हटी** *s. f.* A stick; a branch of a tree; a walking stick; a religious ceremony in connection with child birth;—(*M.*) A measure of capacity equal in weight to from twelve maunds thirty-two seers to twenty maunds. Two *boras* make a *chhattī*, and two *chhattis* one *pañh*.

**CHHATÍ हठी** *s. f.* The breast; the paps; the teats; the dugs. See *Hikk*.

**CHHATÍSÁ हठीसा** *s. m.* A medicinal preparation containing thirty-six ingredients; a great knave.

**CHHATÍSÍ हठीसी** *s. f.* A very deceitful abandoned woman who is acquainted with thirty-six kinds of fraud; great rogue.

**CHHTKAN PHATKAN हटकर हटकर** *s. m.* Chaff and rubbish winnowed out of grain.

CHHÁṬṆÁ ਛਾਟਣਾ *v. a.* See *Chhāṭṇā*.

CHHAṬṆA ਛਟਣਾ *v. n.* To be selected; to be copulated with; to be lean:—*chhaṭṇā hoiā, a.* Noted; notorious; distinguished (for bad qualities); lascivious.

CHHATRÁ ਛਤਰਾ *s. m.* } (*M.*)

CHHATRÍ ਛਤਰੀ *s. f.* } The

CHHATRORÁ ਛਤਰੋਰਾ *s. m.* } term

used of sheep after twelve months; old a ram; an ewe.

CHHATRI ਛਤਰੀ *s. f.* See *Chhatari*.

CHHAṬṬ ਛੱਟ *s. f.* The sack used for loading beasts of burden; a shower; a severe attack of small-pox; *i. q.* *Chhaṭṭí*.

CHHATT ਛੱਟ *s. f.* A roof; a ceiling.

CHHATTÁ ਛੱਟਾ *s. m.* A ram; a kind of wine; a honeycomb; a tuft of hair; —*a.* Having a roof, roofed.

CHHÁTTÁ ਛਾਠਾ *s. m.* An umbrella; a thatch; a roof.

CHHAṬṬÁ ਛੱਟਾ *s. m.* Scattering; showering; sowing (seed) broadcast:—*chhaṭṭā deṇā, v. a.* To pour; to pour buttermilk; to scatter; to sow (seed); to disperse.

CHHAṬṬAN ਛੱਟਣ *s. m.* Refuse of anything winnowed; *met.* a bad woman

CHHATTARÁ ਛਤਰਾ *s. m.* A ram.

CHHATTARÍ ਛਤਰੀ *s. f.* An ewe.

CHHATTI ਛੱਟੀ *a.* Thirty-six;—*s. f.* A part of a silk cloth sent by one to relatives and friends in out stations; to gather together on a *Akaṭṭh*.

CHHAṬṬÍ ਛੱਟੀ *s. f.* A sack for loading on to beasts of burden; *i. q.* *Chhaṭṭí*.

CHHÁṬṬÍ ਛਾਠੀ *s. f.* See *Chhāṭṭí*.

CHHAṬṬṆÁ ਛੱਟਣਾ *v. a.* To winnow grain; to copulate (a bull with a cow); to wash (clothes); to make one notorious; to defame one:—*chhaṭṭṇā hoiā, a.* Noted; notorious; lascivious:—*chhaṭṭe jāṇā, v. n.* To be copulated with (a cow by a bull).

CHHAṬṬṆÁ ਛੱਟਣਾ *v. a.* To roof (applicable to flat roofs.)

CHHAṬṬRÁ ਛਤਰਾ *s. m.* See *Chhattarā*.

CHHAṬṬRÍ ਛਤਰੀ *s. f.* The name of a caste; the second and military caste of Hindus; a Hindu Rajput.

CHHATWÁÍ ਛਤਵਾਈ *s. f.* Roofing; the price of roofing.

CHHAṬWÁÍ ਛੱਟਵਾਈ *s. f.* Winnowing; washing; the price of winnowing or washing; a present given to the cowherd for the services of the bull when a cow has been leaped.

CHHAṬWÁÍYÁ ਛੱਟਵਾਈਆ *s. m.* A winnower; *i. q.* *Chhaṭṭayyā*.

CHHAṬWÁUNÁ ਛੱਟਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be winnowed; to cause to be washed (clothes); to cause to be selected; to cause to be cut; to cause to be trimmed (as the branches of a tree).

CHHAṬWÁUNÁ ਛਤਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be roofed.

CHHAU ਛੈ *s. m.* Unsatisfied longing, wish or desire:—*chhau dūbbnd, v. a.* To have one's desires gratified.



CHHAUDDÁ ਛੋਡੀ *s. m.* The saddle of an ass, mule, or pony; a bit of fuel wood.

CHHAUH ਛੋਹ *s. m.* Lying in wait; fear; doubt; suspicion:—*chhauh lainá* or *márná*, *v. n.* To lie in wait; to lie concealed:—*chhauhpaíná*, *v. n.* To lie in fear; to be suspicious or doubtful.

CHHAUN ਛਾਓਂ *s. f.* Shade; shadow.

CHHAUNA ਛੋਨਾ *s. m.* The young of any animal; a dwarf; any animal of dwarfish stature; a young man; a boy.

CHHAUNÁ ਛਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cover; to overshadow; to spread over; to roof; to thatch.

CHHAUNÍ ਛਾਉਣੀ } *s. f.* A camp,  
CHHAUNÍ ਛਾਉਣੀ } cantonment,  
barracks or huts for soldiers:—*chháuní páuní*, *v. n. lit.* To make a cantonment; *met.* to sit at one's door in order to extort some favour or to get something.

CHHAUR ਛੋੜ } *s. m.* A shade;  
CHHAURÁ ਛਾਉਰਾ } a shaded place  
;—*a.* Resembling a shadow.

CHHAWAIYÁ ਛਵੈਯਾ } *s. m.* A  
CHHAWAYYÁ ਛਵਯਾ } thatcher.

CHHÁYÁ ਛਾਯਾ *s. f.* Shade.

CHHAYANME ਛਯਾਨਮੇ } *a.* Ninety-  
CHHAYÁNWEN ਛਯਾਨਵੇਂ } six; *i. q.*  
*Chhiyánwen, Chhiánwen.*

CHHE ਛੇ *a.* Six.

CHHEÁ ਛੇਆ *a.* Six. This form is used by shopkeepers when they weigh grain.

CHHEBAL ਛੇਬਲ *s. m. (M.)* A green slimy water weed.

CHHEBAR ਛੇਬਰ *s. f. (M.)* News.  
A traveller is always asked by those he meets about the *Chhebar*, and in return gives his latest news.

CHHED ਛੇਦ *s. m.* A hole; a perforation.

CHHEDÍ ਛੇਦੀ *ad.* Quickly; sharply; soon; immediately; at once; *i. q.* *Chhetí.*

CHHEDNÁ ਛੇਦਨਾ *v. a.* To bore; to perforate.

CHHEDNÍ ਛੇਦਨੀ *s. f.* A shoemaker's awl; in the Punjab this instrument is used only to cut leather, not to bore holes, and its blade is always flat.

CHHEHNÁ ਛੇਹਣਾ *v. n.* To be rent or torn.

CHHEÍ ਛੇਈ *a.* Only six; all six; *i. q.* *Chheo.*

CHHEJ ਛੇਜ *s. f.* A bed; bedding;—(*M.*)

A game of single-stick played at marriages by Hindus. The combatants stand in a circle holding short sticks and strike at one another. The sticks are struck at and not the bodies of the combatants.

CHHEK **ਛੇਕ** *s. m.* A hole; a perforation; *c. w. hond, painá*; *i. q. Chhed.*

CHHEKAR **ਛੇਕਰ** *prep. ad, a.* After; afterwards; subsequently; at last; the last; *c. w. hond, karná.*

CHHEKARÍ **ਛੇਕਰੀ** } *s. m.* Re-  
CHHEKARLÁ **ਛੇਕਰਲਾ** } maining  
last; the last one; unfortunate; mean; miserable creature.

CHHEKÁUNÁ **ਛੇਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be rent or torn; to cause to be perforated; *i. q. Chhikáund.*

CHHEKNA **ਛੇਕਨਾ** *v. a.* To split; to tear; to rend; to separate; to bar or excommunicate (from caste); to cast off; to bore; to perforate:—*hugqá páni chhekqá*, *v. n.* To put out of caste; to send to coventry.

CHHEKWÁN **ਛੇਕਵਾਂ** *a. (M.)* That which is drawn; used of water from a well.

CHHEKWAYYÁ **ਛੇਕਵਯਾ** *s. m.* One that tears or rends; *i. q. Chhikwayyá.*

CHHELÁ **ਛੇਲਾ** *s. m.* } The term for a  
CHHELÍ **ਛੇਲੀ** *s. f.* } he or she-goat  
after one year old.

CHHENBHAR **ਛੇਂਭਰ** *s. m. (M.)*  
*Elousine flagellifera.* A kind of grass with a creeping stem that sends up tufts of leaves at short distances. It is very common in the Sindh Sagar Thal, and very good for fodder.

CHHEO **ਛੇਉ** *a.* Six; all six.

CHHER **ਛੇਰ** *s. m.* A hole in the teeth; pasturing buffaloes at night:—*chher*

*chugáund, v. a.* To pasture buffaloes especially at night:—*chherá painá*, *v. n.* To become hollow (teeth).

CHHER **ਛੇਰ** *s. f.* The act of teasing, vexing or irritating; a nickname; reinforcement;—(M.) A gang of workmen supplied by the owners of lands irrigated by a canal; to make the annual clearance and repairs. The labourers are distributed over the land-holders benefitted by each canal, each of whom is bound to supply his quota of labour, or in default to pay a fine of eight annas a day for each man absent:—*chher kháná*, *kargí, v. n.* To tease; to irritate.

CHHERÁ **ਛੇਰਾ** *s. m.* A herdsman; a provoker.

CHHERÁ **ਛੇਰਾ** *s. m. (M.)* An individual of a *chher* or gang of workmen on a canal for canal administrative purposes, and for distributing the required number of labourers over the land-holders who receive water. Ninety days' labour is considered one *chherá* in the Multan district. In Muzaffargarh one *chherá* is a single day's labour.

CHHERAN **ਛੇਰਨ** *v. a. (M.)* To drive cattle to pasture; to provoke:—*jangal jatt ná chherie, hañi te kirár; berí te mukánd jo bhan ghalsin buthár.* Vex not the Jat in his jungle, or the *kirár* in his shop, or the boatman at his ferry, for they will break your head (*lit. mouth*) if you do.—Prov.

CHHERNÁ **ਛੇਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To tease; to worry; vex; to touch; to lance a swelling or boil; to speak of; to mention; to begin or to start a subject of conversation; to drive out cattle to pasture; to make; to run (a horse).

CHHETARNÁ **ਛੇਤਰਨਾ** } *v. a.* To beat;  
CHHETNÁ **ਛੇਤਨਾ** } to shampoo  
with the feet.

CHHEUR ਛੇਉਰ *s. m.* A wooden frame built into a wall to give strength to it.

CHHÍ ਛੀ *a.* Six,

CHHIÁHAT	ਛਿਆਹਟ	} <i>a.</i> Sixty-six.
CHHIÁIT	ਛਿਆਇਟ	
CHHIÁSATH	ਛਿਆਸਠ	
CHHIÁT	ਛਿਆਟ	

CHHIÁNWNEN ਛਿਆਣਵੇਂ *a.* Ninety-six.

CHHIÁSÍ ਛਿਆਸੀ *a.* Eighty-six.

CHHIÁUNÁ	ਛਿਆਉਣਾ	} <i>a.</i> Six-fold.
CHHIAURÁ	ਛਿਆੌਰਾ	

CHHIBBAR ਛਿਬੜ *s. m.* (*M.*) See *Chibbar*.

CHHICHCHHÁ ਛਿਛੌ *s. m.* The twelfth letter of the Gurmukhí Alphabet.

CHHÍCHHÁ ਛੀਛਾ *s. m.* A kind of sauce made of mangoes.

CHHICHHOHRÁ ਛਿਛੋਹਰਾ *a.* See *Chha-chhohrá*.

CHHICHHOLNÁ ਛਿਛੋਲਨਾ *v. n.* To rinse; to cleanse; *i. q.* *Hangdlná*.

CHHICHHRÁ ਛਿਛਰਾ *s. m.* A kind of tree (*Butea frondosa*) whose large leaves are gathered in the jungles and brought into the towns, where they are used by shopkeepers to wrap up such purchases of their customers as curd, butter, sweetmeats, sugar.

CHHICHHRÁ ਛਿਛੜਾ *s. m.* The flabby, withered skin of old age; the skinny parts of meat; the prepuce; a shred of meat; on the outskirts of a joint; an outer trimming;—(*M.*) A tree (*Butea frondosa*), the red flowers called *kesú* are used for dyeing and making red powder to throw about at the *Holí* festival:—*billí kún khálí chhichhreañ de sufne*. The cat dreaming of the trimming.—Prov. used of those who are very anxious of getting their object.

CHHÍCHHYÁ ਛੀਛਯਾ *s. m.* See *Chhichhá*.

CHHIDÁÍ ਛਿਦਾਈ *s. f.* Boring; the price of boring.

CHHIDAUNÁ ਛਿਦਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be pierced, separated or bored.

CHHIDDAR ਛਿਦੌਰ *s. m.* A hole; a perforation; a vacuity; a defect; a flaw (moral or physical); deception; fraud; hypocrisy.

CHHIDDI ਛਿਡੀ	} <i>s. f.</i> The refuse parts of cotton;
CHHIDDI ਛਿਦੀ	

phlegm; mucous; the thick viscid matter secreted in the throat; the refuse which remains after straining buttermilk.

CHHIDNÁ ਛਿਦਣਾ *v. n.* To be pierced; to be bored.

CHHIDRÁ ਛਿਦਰਾ *a.* Porous; arranged at a distance; not closely set (teeth):—*chhidre hond*, *v. n.* Not closely set or arranged (teeth); generally used in the plural.

CHHIDWÁÍ ਛਿਦਵਾਈ *s. f.* Boring; the price of boring.

CHHIDWÁUNÁ **डिह्दाउटा** *v. a.* To cause to be perforated or bored.

CHHIGGÁ **डिगो** *a.* Having six teeth (cattle), or at the commencement of sixth year.

CHHIGUNÁ **डिगुटा** *a.* Sixfold.

CHHÍH **डीह** *inter.* A word used to incite cattle, or induce them to drink water; sometimes it is used to drive them away; an unmeaning expression used by washermen when bringing down the clothes upon the washboard.

CHHIHÁUNÁ **डिहाउटा** *v. a.* To cause to be slightly torn (cloth, shoes).

CHHIHNÁ **डिहटा** *v. n.* To burst; to be slightly torn.

CHHIHO **डीहो** *inter.* See *Chhíh*.

CHHIJÁÚ **डिजाउ** *s. m.* One who is inclined to withdraw or waste money from his capital; a spendthrift;—*a.* Susceptible of being separated; rent.

CHHIJAUNÁ **डिजाउटा** *v. a.* To separate or waste (money); to discontinue.

CHHIJJ JÁNÁ **डिज्जना** } *v. n.* To  
CHHJJNÁ **डिज्जना** } be separated or wasted (as money); to die; to be discontinued; to be rent; to become tattered, especially the sacred thread).

CHHIK **डिक्** *s. f. (M. Pot.)* Lit. Pulling, hence the rope by which anything is pulled; a long twisted leather

rope by which the yoke is connected with the seat of the well; a long stick which is between the bull's yoke and a square wooden frame, slightly loaded, drawn by oxen in treading out grain:—*gadhe dí chhik, s. f.* The girth of a donkey's saddle:—*jandare dí chhik, s. f.* The rope by which the large rake is pulled:—*madhānī dí chhik, s. f.* The strap by which the churner of a churn is turned.

CHHIK **डीक्** *s. f. (Pot.)* The quantity of water or other liquid drunk without taking breath; the act of drinking that quantity; *i. q. Dik, Jhik.*

CHHIKÁ **डिक्** *s. m. (M.)* See *Chhikká*.

CHHIKAN **डिक्न** *v. a. (M.)* To pull, to drag; to draw; to challenge (wrestlers).

CHHIKÁUNÁ **डिक्वाउटा** *v. a.* To draw; to cause to be drawn; to cause to sneeze; to cause to smoke (a pipe); to cause to be torn (cloth; shoes); to cause to eat.

CHHIKK **डिक्** *s. f.* Sneezing; a sneeze; *c. w. dund; i. q. Nichchh.*

CHHIKKÁ **डिक्** *s. m.* A network or loop of strings or cords to hang anything on; the strings of a *bahanjā*.

CHHIKKÍ **डिक्की** *s. m. (M.)* A cradle made of rope hung from the roof of the house in which milk pots are kept.

CHHIKKNÁ **डिक्कना** *v. n., a.* To squeeze; to smoke (a pipe); to draw in the smoke; to draw; to take (property).

CHHIKKÚ डिबु s. m. } A very  
CHHIKKULÍ डिबुली s. f. } small  
basket.

CHHIKRÁ डिक्का s. m. A waggon, a cart.

CHHIKRÍ डिक्की s. f. A sort of chess, played with six or seven *cories*; a small basket made of the branches of *pilchhi* generally used by confectioners; c. w. *kheḡḡá, kheḡḡá*.

CHHIKWAYYÁ डिक्कैया s. m. One who takes away, one who draws; one who smokes.

CHHILÁ डिला s. m. Forty days of child-birth, when a grand purification takes place; forty days when a man sits in seclusion to worship; the period of forty days.

CHHILÁÍ डिलायी s. f. Paring, peeling, barking; the price of peeling, barking; stripping tobacco.

CHHILÁR डिलार } s. m. f. A young  
CHHILÁRÚ डिलारु } kid.

CHHILÁUNÁ डिलाउना v. a. To cause to be peeled, pared, barked, skinned.

CHHILK डिलक }  
CHHILKÁ डिलका } s. m. f. Skin,  
CHHILL डिल } rind, bark, shell.  
CHHILLAK डिलक }

CHHILLAR डिलल s. m. Bark, skin, rind; met. a rupee.

CHHILLAT डिलत } s. f. A piece of  
CHHILT डिलत } skin, bark, rind,  
a splinter or thorn in the flesh.

CHHILLNÁ डिलना v. a. To peel, to pare, to bark, to strip off the rind, to skin, to gall, to cut (with a knife.)

CHHIMÁHÍ डिमारी } s. f. Six  
CHHIMÁHIN डिमारी } months;  
six months' pay.

CHHIMBH डिभ } s. m. A pool of  
CHHINBH डिभ } water where  
bushes and reeds are thickly grown; i. q. *Chhambh, Chhambh*.

CHHIMBH डिभ } s. f. A splin-  
CHHIMBHAR डिभर } ter; a bush  
CHHINBH डिभ } of the  
twigs of  
which baskets are made.

CHHIN डिन s. f. A moment, an instant; twinkling of an eye; the sixtieth part of a *ghaṛi*:—*chhin bhar, ad.* In a moment, in an instant:—*chhin mátar, s. m.* A moment.

CHHINÁL डिनाल } s. f. A strumpet,  
CHHINÁR डिनार } a prostitute, a bad  
woman, a harlot:—*chhindipungá, s. m.*  
See *Chhindlá*.

CHHINÁLÁ डिनाला s. m. Whoredom, prostitution;—s. f. See *Chhinál*.

CHHINBÁ डीबा s. m. A caste; a washerman; a calico printer; a kind of snake.

CHHINBAN डीबट s. f. The wife of a *Chhinbá*, a female of the *Chhinbá* caste.

CHHINBAR डीबर s. m. (M.) See *Chembar*.

CHHINDÁ डीडा s. m. A hole.

CHHING डिग } s. f. A thin stick,  
CHHINGH डिग } a stick with sharp  
point; a pointed piece of silver or gold to bring out scraps of food from teeth.

CHHINGLÁ डिगला s. m. (M.) See *Chhánggá*.

CHHINÍ CHHINÍ डिटी डिटी a. Reduced to atoms or to pieces; c. w. *hoḡá, kar deḡá*; i. q. *Chiní, Chiní*.

CHHINJH ਫਿੜ *s. f.* Wrestling:—  
*chhinj pāṁṁṁ, v. n.* To wrestle; to quarrel,  
to fight each other; *c. w. paṁṁṁ.*

CHHINKÁ ਛਿਣਕਾ } *s. m.* Sprink-  
CHHINKÁO ਛਿਣਕਾਉ } ling of water  
on roads; sprinkling of rose-water  
and other colours on the occasion of  
marriages and festivities.

CHHINKANÁ ਛਿਣਕਣਾ *v. n.* To sprin-  
kle; to bestow upon, to give alms liber-  
ally:—*hatth chhinkāṁṁ, v. n.* To distri-  
bute alms freely.

CHHINKAUNÁ ਛਿਣਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* Caus.  
of *Chhinkāṁṁ*.

CHHINN BHINN ਛਿਨ ਛਿਨ *s. m.* Cut  
up, destroyed, scattered.

CHHINT ਛੀਂਟ *s. f.* Calico; *i. q. Chhīṁ.*

CHHIO ਛੀਓ *intj.* See *Chhīṁ*.

CHHIOG ਛਿਓਗ *s. m. (M.)* A sixth  
share.

CHHIPAKÍ ਛਿਪਾਕੀ *s. f.* A sudden  
eruption of piles on the body.

CHHIPÁU ਛਿਪਾਉ *s. m.* Concealing,  
hiding, secrecy.

CHHIPAUNÁ ਛਿਪਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To hide,  
to conceal, to cover, to veil.

CHHIPKALÍ ਛਿਪਕਲੀ *s. f.* A house  
lizard.

CHHIPNÁ ਛਿਪਣਾ *v. n.* To be con-  
cealed, to be hid, to elude or escape ob-  
servation; to veil or put on a mask; to  
set (the sun, moon, stars):—*chhipde*  
*phirā, v. n.* To be in hiding; *i. q. Lukā.*

CHHIP CHHIP KE ਛਿਪ ਛਿਪ ਕੇ *ad.*  
Secretly.

CHHIR ਛਿੜ *s. f. (Pot.)* A little raised  
skin on the margin of the finger nail;  
*i. q. Char.*

CHHIRÁ ਛੀੜਾ *s. m.* See *Lipá.*

CHHIRÁÍ ਛਿੜਾਈ *s. f.* Pasturing; the  
wages of taking herd or flock out to  
pasture.

CHHIRAUNÁ ਛਿੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
to be mocked; to cause to be begun, or  
to begin.

CHHIR CHHIRÁ ਛਿਰ ਛਿਰਾ *a., s. m.* Po-  
rous; a very thin kind of cloth (as gauze);  
*i. q. Jhirjhirá.*

CHHIRE ਛਿਰੇ *intj.* Begone! (a word  
used to drive away a cat); *i. q. Chhure.*

CHHIRHAM ਛਿੜਮ *s. f.* Anger from a  
slight cause, fretfulness, vexation; *c. w.*  
*chhuttā, chhirā.*

CHHIRHMÍ ਛਿੜਮੀ *a.* Irritable, irasci-  
ble, fretful, easily provoked, touchy.

CHHIRKÁ ਛਿਰਕਾ *s. m.* A by-path, a  
by-way, a foot path, a track.

CHHIRKÁ ਛਿੜਕਾ } *s. m.* Sprink-  
CHHIRKÁU ਛਿੜਕਾਉ } ling of water  
on roads. See *Chhinkā.*

CHHIRKANÁ ਛਿੜਕਣਾ *v. a.* To sprinkle.  
See *Chhinkāṁṁ*.

CHHIRKAUNÁ ਛਿੜਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
cause to be sprinkled; *i. q. Chhinkāṁṁ.*

CHHIRNÁ ਛਿੜਨਾ } *v. n.* To begin,

CHHIRNÍ ਛਿੜਨੀ } to enter (upon a  
work), to embark (in an enterprise); to  
go to pasture (as a herd of cattle or  
flocks of goats or sheep); to flow (as  
blood); to continue; to quarrel; to con-  
tinue to cough.

CHHIROHÁ ਛਿਰੋਹਾ *s. f. (M.)* The wife  
of a washerman.

CHHIRT ਛਿੜਤ *s. f.* Beginning, com-  
mencing; the prancing of a horse.

CHHISSÍ ਛਿੱਸੀ *s. f.* A coarse kind of cloth having six hundred threads in the chain (cloth.)

CHHÍṬ ਛੀਟ *s. f.* Calico; *i. q.* *Chhínṭ*.

CHHÍṬÁ ਛੀਟਾ *s. f., a. (M.)* A branch of Indus is named *Chhíṭá* on account of its vagaries; mad:—*chhíṭi kuttí jalabídā dí rákhi*. What! a mad bitch to guard sweetmeats.—Prov.

CHHÍṬÁ ਛੀਟਾ *s. m.* A handstick, a cane.

CHHITÁLI ਛਿਤਾਲੀ *a.* Forty-six.

CHHITÁHLÍÁ ਛਿਤਾਹਲੀਆ *s. m.* The year 46th.

CHHITÁNK ਛਿਟਾਂਕ } *s. f.* The 16th

CHHITÁNKÍ ਛਿਟਾਂਕੀ } part of a seer, two ounces; two ounces weight; *i. q.* *Chhaṭānk*.

CHHITARNÁ ਛਿਤਰਨਾ *v. n.* To be scattered, to be spread.

CHHITÍ ਛਿਟੀ *s. f.* A handstick, a cane.

CHHÍṬKÁ ਛੀਟਕਾ *a.* Stout but thin:—*chhíṭká jowás*, *s. m.* A stout man but not fat.

CHHITRÍ ਛਿਤਰੀ *s. f.* A small old shoe.

CHHITRÍÁN ਛਿਤਰੀਆਂ *s. f. pl.* Small old shoes.

CHHITRÁUNÁ ਛਿਤਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To beat with a shoe, to scatter, to spread.

CHHITRÁUNÁ ਛਿਤਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be shampooed by treading with the feet.

CHHITṬ ਛਿੱਟ *s. f.* The splashing of mud and water, spattering, sprinkling, plash; a shot; a spot;—*a.* Bespattered, defiled, polluted, impure, depraved, bad; mischievous, quarrelsome.

CHHITṬÁ ਛਿੱਟਾ *s. m.* Scattering, (grain seed in a field); sprinkling, splashing;—*chhíṭṭá deṇḍ* or *páṇḍ*, *v. n.* To scatter, (grain or seed in a field), to sprinkle water with the hand.

CHHITTAR ਛਿੱਤਰ *s. m.* A very old and worn out shoe:—*chhittar kháṇṇ*, *v. a.* To get a shoe beating; to suffer humiliation, taunts:—*chhittar máṇṇ*, *láṇṇ*, *v. a.* To give one a shoe beating, to taunt; *i. q.* *Jutṭ*, *Ját*.

CHHITTHÁ ਛਿੱਥਾ *a.* Angry, sullen; ashamed, confused:—*chhithá hoṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be ashamed.

CHHOCHHÁ ਛੋਛਾ *a.* Worthless, useless, invalid; equal to nothing.

CHHODÁ ਛੋਦਾ } *s. m. (M.)* Stamps of  
CHHODÁ ਛੋਡਾ } the date tree.

CHHOHAR ਛੋਹਰ *s. m.* A boy, a lad:—*chhoharpur*, *s. m.* Childhood; *i. q.* *Chhuhur*, (Spoken west of the Ravi.)

CHHOHLÁ ਛੋਹਲਾ *a.* Quick, hasty, rapid.

CHHOHNÁ ਛੋਹਣਾ *v. n.* To touch, to feel, to meddle with.

CHHOHRÁ ਛੋਹਰਾ *s. m.* } A boy, a lad, a  
CHHOHRÍ ਛੋਹਰੀ *s. f.* } girl. (spoken  
CHHOKRÁ ਛੋਕਰਾ *s. m.* } west of the Ravi  
CHHOKRÍ ਛੋਕਰੀ *s. f.* } and east of the  
Sutlej.)

CHHOLÁ ਛੋਲਾ } *s. m.* A kind of  
CHHOLLÁ ਛੋਲਾ } pulse, gram; *met.*  
*Pudmul*.

CHHOLÍÁ ਛੋਲੀਆ } *s. m.* Green gram.  
CHHOLÚÁ ਛੋਲੂਆ }

CHHOP ਛੋਪ *s. m.* Rolls of cotton spread on an winnowing instrument by a company of women respectively at night for spinning on the following day; *c. w.* *páṇḍ*.

CHHORÁ ਛੋਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* A way of using the *topd.*

CHHOT ਛੋਤ *s. f.* Impurity, defilement:—*chhot jhāṛāṅṅī, v. a.* To remove supposed impurity or defilement from the eyes when sore, by passing burning straw around the head, or by throwing oil in water and looking at it.

CHHOT ਛੋਟ *s. f.* Remission; a certain percentage remitted on the payment of a loan which has been held at interest; remission of revenue, reduction in the assessment:—*chhot chhāḍḍāṅṅī, v. a.* To leave the grain on the threshing floor for the sweeper; *c. w. denā.*

CHHOTÁI ਛੋਟਾਈ *s. f.* Smallness, littleness; *i. q. Chhuhāṅṅī.*

CHHOTÁ ਛੋਟਾ *a.* Little, small; young, younger, junior; common, low, mean, weak, paltry, contemptible; narrow, niggard, low-minded:—*chhotā bāṅṅī, chhotā peshāb karnā, v. a.* To make water:—*chhotā kolā, s. m. (K.)* A plant (*Asparagus racemosus*), which is furnished with small spines, is common in parts of the Salt Range, Siwalik tract, and other hills. Its root is used medicinally for man and beast:—*chhotā lowar, s. m. (K.)* A plant (*Andromeda fastigiata*) which strongly resembles heather, commonly found at the Bias basin:—*chhotā moffā, a.* Little and big, short and thick:—*chhotā ndī, s. m. (M.)* Sowing broad cast:—*chhotā sāhab, s. m.* A subordinate European officer:—*chhotā vāṅṅī, s. m.* A tree (*Salvadora Indica*) the wood of which is useless "even for burning;" the leaves are eaten by camels. Pieces of wood are carried to long distances for sale, as it is much favoured for tooth sticks (*miswāk*) by Muhammadans, who use theirs for a number of times. The employment of it thus is said to be good for the digestion, and speedily to cure bleeding gums:—*chhotā wāḍḍā, s. m.* Young and old; great and small, all; high and low, rich and poor; *i. q. Chhotā.*

CHHOTṬI ਛੋਟੀ *s. f., a.* Fem. of *Chhotā*; urine:—*chhotā karnā, v. a.* To

make water (used by women):—*chhotā lāṅṅī, s. f.* A plant (*Suaeda frutescens*) abundantly grows in the Panjab and its growth is said to indicate a very inferior soil. *Sajjī* could be prepared from this plant. It is eaten by camels:—*chhotā māḥṛī, s. f. (K.)* This plant (*Solanum xanthocarpum*), generally known as *kāḍḍiārī*, is common throughout the Panjab plains. In some places its seeds are eaten. They are also applied for bruises and in otitis. The fruit likewise is officinal, being bruised and applied for pain.

CHHOTṬI ਛੋਟੀ *a.* See *Chhotā.*

CHHOV ਛੋਵ *s. m. (K.)* An axe for cutting woods.

CHHUÁI ਛੁਆਈ *s. f.* Touching; *i. q. Chhuhāṅṅī.*

CHHUÁṆI ਛੁਆਣੀ *s. f.* Candle; *i. q. Wāḥṛī.*

CHHUÁRÁ ਛੁਆਰਾ *s. m.* The date tree; also its fruit.

CHHUÁUNÁ ਛੁਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be touched.

CHHUBB ਛੁੱਬ } *s. m.* A bandage;  
CHHUBBÁ ਛੁੱਬਾ } *c. w. pāṅṅḍ; i. q. Subb.*

CHHUBBÍ ਛੁੱਬੀ *s. f.* A small bandage; *c. w. pāṅṅḍ, wāḥṛī.*

CHHUCHCHH ਛੁੱਛ *s. m.* Congealed mercury (a state which alchemists suppose it to assume from the influence of a certain herb).

CHHÚCHHÁ ਛੁੱਛਾ *a.* Worthless, useless.

CHHÚCHHÍ ਛੁੱਛੀ *s. f.* The part of a gun stock in which the ramrod is inserted; a little vessel for drinking water.

CHHUCHHKARNÁ ਛੁਛਕਾਰਨਾ } *v. a.*  
CHHUCHHKERNÁ ਛੁਛਕੇਰਨਾ }

To drive away contemptuously; to set a dog on anything.



CHHUCHHUHAR **हुहुवर** *s. m.* A boy, a lad:—*chhuchhuharpungá, s. m.* Boyishness, littleness, a want of spirit; weariness.

CHHUCHHUHRÁ **हुहुवरा** *a.* Boyish, puerile, little, spiritless, mean, trifling, airy, contemptible; *i. q.* *Ohhachhohrá.*

CHHUCHHÚNDAR **हुहुंदर** } *s. f.* A  
CHHUCHHÚNDHAR **हुहुंदर** } mole,  
a muskrat.

CHHÚCHÍ **हुची** *s. f. (M.)* A fish of the herring family (*Clupea chapra*) common in the rivers and *dhands*.

CHHUPÁUNÁ **हुपाउना** } *v. a.*

CHHUPWÁUNÁ **हुपवाउना** } Caus. of  
*Chhapáungá* To cause to be released; to release, to separate, to deliver, to rid from; to emit or discharge (semen):—*rutt, kháú, lahá chhapáungá, v. a.* To cause to bleed:—*sák chhapáungá, v. a.* To cause to give up a chain to a betrothed girl; *i. q.* *Chhapáungá.*

CHHUHÁÍ **हुहायी** *s. f.* Touching; grinding (gain):—*chhuhái deyt* or *kháyt, v. n.* To be touched, to be influenced, to be got the better of, to be at fault, to yield.

CHHÚHAR **हुवर** *s. m. (M.)* A boy:—*chhúharidá dé rann ví koi ná thíve.* Let no one be the wife of boys.—Prov.

CHHUHÁRÁ **हुहारा** *s. m.* The date tree and its fruit:—*chhuhárá deyt, míyt, v. a.* To betroth.

CHHÚHAT **हुउत** *s. f.* Touch, contamination; *a. v.* *laggtá,*

CHHUHÁUNÁ **हुहाउना** *v. n.* To cause to touch.

CHHÚHIR **हुहिर** *s. f. (M.)* A girl:—*chhúhiridá kanán Shaitán ví pandh mangé.* Even Satan prays for protection from girls.—Prov.

CHHUHLÁ **हुहला** } *a.* Active,  
CHHUHULÁ **हुहला** } sprightly; *i. q.*  
*Chhohlá.*

CHHUHNA **हुहना** } *v. a.* To touch,  
CHHUHNA **हुहना** } to feel, to  
CHHUHUNÁ **हुहुना** } meddle with.

CHHUHUR **हुवर** } *s. m.* A boy, a  
CHHUHURÁ **हुवरा** } lad.—*chhúhar*  
*pungá, s. m.* Boyishness, littleness, a want of spirit; *i. q.* *Chhohar.*

CHHÚÍ **हुयी** *s. m. (Pot.)* A light hatchet with a narrow blade, chiefly used in cutting the *malhá* or *ber* bush.

CHHULKANÁ **हुलकना** *v. n.* To be frightened, to overflow; to be spilt, to splash, to spill; to void urine.

CHHÚMBAR **हुम्बर** *s. m.* A rustic, a clown.

CHHÚN **हुन** } *s. f.* Root; trace, track;  
CHHÚN **हुन** } posterity; a troop,

forces, an army; diminution:—*chhúngkar deyt, v. a.* To diminish:—*chhúng kóng, v. n.* To be diminished:—*chhúng mukóng, v. a.* To diminish, to bring to one end, to root up, to have no trace or track, to annihilate.

CHHUN CHHUNÁ **हुनहुना** *s. m.* A child's rattle.

CHHUN CHHUNÁN **हुनहुनी** *s. f.*  
*pl.* Fetters.

CHHÚNÍ **हुनी** *s. f. (Pot.)* The cover of an earthen vessel (made likewise of earth); *i. q.* *Chappag.*

CHHÚNÍN **हुनी** *s. f. (M.)* The lid of a *gharí*:—*chhúnín bhannag, v. a.* To break the lid of a *gharí* at the bride's chamber-door is a general custom at marriages.

The *chhúnṭṭ* is placed, with a small piece of money under it, before the threshold of the chamber, and the bridegroom, as he goes in, stamps on and breaks it. The company congratulate him. The money is the perquisite of the potter.

CHHUNNE SE ਛੁੱਨੇਸੇ *a.* Contagious, epidemic.

CHHUNṬ MUNṬ ਛੁਣਕ ਮੁਣਕ *s. f.* The sound of frying fat; a rattling sound.

CHHUPÁUNÁ ਛੁਪਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To hide. See *Chhipáuná*.

CHHUPNÁ ਛੁਪਣਾ *v. n.* To be hid, to be concealed, to elude or escape observation. See *Chhipáuná*.

CHHURÁ ਛੁਰਾ *s. m.* A large knife.

CHHURAK ਛੁਰਕ *s. f.* Haste, rapidity, speed, quickness:—*chhurak karke nikal jáṇḍ*, *v. n.* To go away quickly, to go away with haste or rapidity:—*chhurak murk*, *s. f.* Walking with haste; *c. w. karṇḍ*:—*chhurak pharḍhí, bílāt*, *s. m.* A snare for birds.

CHHURE ਛੁਰੇ *intj.* Begone! (a word used to drive away a cat); *i. q. Chhire*.

CHHUR HOJÁNÁ ਛੁਰਹੋਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.*

CHHUR HOṆÁ ਛੁਰਹੋਣਾ } To get away, to begone (like a cat on account of fear); *met.* to keep silence, to be silent on account of fear.

CHHURÍ ਛੁਰੀ *s. f.* A small knife:—*miṭṭhí chhurí*, *s. f. lit.* A sweet knife; cold steel; one who ruins another with a smooth face, or secretly; a wolf in sheep's clothing.

CHHUT ਛੁਤ *s. f.* Touch, contamination, defilement; *c. w. lagḡḡ*.

CHHUT ਛੁਟ *s. f.* Acting or speaking without restraint or consideration, running furiously; *c. w. karṇḍ*.

CHHUṬIÁI ਛੁਟਿਆਈ. *f.* Littleness.

CHHUṬKÁRÁ ਛੁਟਕਾਰਾ *s. m.* Deliverance, freedom, escape, disengagement, liberation; liberty, exemption; release, discharge, acquittal; *c. w. deṇḍ, hoṇḍ*.

CHHUṬṬ ਛੁੱਟ *prep.* But, except; save, leaving, without, besides.

CHHUTT ਛੁੱਤ *ad.* Without hinderance; *i. q. Achhut*.

CHHUṬṬAR ਛੁੱਟੜ *a.* Forsaken, abandoned (as a wife by a husband); free.

CHHUṬṬÍ ਛੁੱਟੀ *s. f.* Leave, holiday; discharge, disengagement, leisure, permission, freedom: *c. w. deṇḍ, laiṇḍ, milṇḍ*.

CHHUṬṬNÁ ਛੁੱਟਣਾ *v. n.* To be freed, to escape, to escape from; to be separated, to be alienated, to be discorded; to be liberated, to be set free, to be dismissed, to be discharged or acquitted; to be redeemed (a mortgage); to cease, to stop, to be given up, to be relinquished; to leave (the breath), to die; to be set in motion, to start; to go off, to fire (a gun); *copulations liberari, semen emittere*.

CHÍANBORÁ ਚੀਆਂਬੋੜਾ } *a.* Uneven,  
CHÍNANBORÁ ਚੀਨਾਂਬੋੜਾ } (as thread);  
ill-shaped, imperfect.

CHIBB ਚਿੱਬ *s. m.* A bruise, an indentation (in a metallic vessel.)

CHIBBÁ ਚਿੱਬਾ *a.* Indented, bruised (a metallic vessel.)

CHIBBHAR ਚਿੱਭੜ } *s. m.* A small wild  
CHIBHAR ਚਿਭੜ } fruit generally

found on the east & south of the Sutlej among *khartí* crops; *met.* a deformed person:—*chibbhareṇ de bār te deṣ*. He will pay at the *chibbhar* harvest; *i. e.* he will never pay it.

CHIBRÍ ਚਿਬਰੀ *s. f. (M.)* The spotted owl (button owl of Europeans)—*athene brama* (Jerdon). Besides being a bird of ill omen,

it is considered extremely ugly :—*chibrí dá chihrá te náṁ Nér Bíbí*. She has the face of an owlet and her name is *Nér Bíbí* (Lady of Light.).—Prov.

**CHÍCHÁ ਚੀਚਾ** *s. m.* A woman's breast; *Vulva*.

**CHICHAR ਚਿਚਰ** *s. m.* (K.) Debris.

**CHICHBAHUṬÍ ਚੀਚਬਹੁਟੀ** *s. f.* See *Chichwahutí*.

**CHICHCHAR ਚਿੱਚੜ** *s. m.* A tick :—*chamm chichchar*, *s. m. lit.* A tick of skin; a man that is not easily shaken off.

**CHÍCHÍ ਚੀਚੀ** *s. f.* The little finger, the little toe.

**CHÍCHAK ਚੀਚਕ** *s. f.* Small-pox.

**CHÍCHKÁ ਚੀਚਕਾ** *s. m.* A thin skin separated after small-pox.

**CHICHLÁUNÁ ਚਿਚਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To cry out, to scream, to shriek.

**CHÍCHOCHÍCH-GANDHORÍAN ਚੀਚੋਚੀਚੀਧੋਰੀਆਂ**

**CHÍCHOCHÍCH-GHANDOLÍAN ਚੀਚੋਚੀਚੀਧੋਲੀਆਂ**

*s. f.* A play among boys. Some boys hide themselves, and some go to mark lines on walls; when the latter return, the former go to erase those lines, and when they come back, all boys go to see whether all lines are erased or not. They count those lines which are not erased; and the party, who marked the lines, is entitled to get something from the other party.

**CHICHRÍ ਚਿਚੜੀ** *s. f.* A small tick :—*chamm chichrí*, *s. f. lit.* A small tick of the skin; a woman who makes herself a pest by hanging on where she is not welcome.

**CHICHRÍ ਚਿਚਰੀ** *s. m.* (K.) A small, rather slender, shrubby plant (*Plectranthus rugosus*), abundant in the Panjab Himalaya, and occurring in the Salt Range. In those places it is used as bedding to keep off fleas.

**CHICHÚNDAR ਚਿਚੂੰਦਰ** } *s. f.* A  
**CHICHÚNDHAR ਚਿਚੂੰਧਰ** } bat, a muskrat.

**CHÍCHWAHUṬÍ ਚੀਚਵਹੁਟੀ** *s. f.* The name of a small insect, a species of cochineal with a back red and soft like velvet, generally seen in the rains; a scarlet-fly.

**CHIDDÁ ਚਿੱਦਾ** *s. m.* A little lac ball with which children play.

**CHIDṬḬ ਚਿੱਛ** *s. m., f.* A person of small stature.

**CHIDHÁR ਚਿਧਾਰ** *ad. (M.)* On all sides.

**CHIFÁLÁ ਚਿਫਲਾ** *a. (K.)* Slippery, as of a hill side or any thing hard to hold.

**CHIGÁ ਚਿਗਾ** *s. m. (M.)* The name of a male camel up to 7 years' old.

**CHIGGÁ ਚਿੱਗਾ** } *a.* Fat and flat

**CHIGGHÁ ਚਿੱਘਾ** } (applied to the human face and the body) :—*chigghá choprd*, *a.* Clean with *ghee*, &c., (generally applied to the human face.)

**CHÍGH ਚੀਘ** *s. f.* A mark made on the flesh by a tightly bound cord; *c. w. pai jóg*.

**CHIH ਚਿਹ** *s. m.* Anger; insistence, persistence; love, affection:—*chih chapshúg*, *v. a.* To cause to make obstinate, to cause to make angry:—*chih chapshúg*, *v. n.* To be obstinate, to persist; to be angry, to insist; *c. w. chap jóg*, *chapshúg*.

**CHÍHÁBATṬ ਚੀਹ ਬੱਟ** *s. m.* Crying, weeping, lamentation; *c. w. paiúg*.

**CHIHAN ਚਿਹਣ**

**CHIHAN CHAKKAR ਚਿਹਣਚੱਕਰ** } *s. m.* A mark, a spot, a stain, a scar, a sign, a symbol, a token by which anything is known, feature, signature.

**CHIHARNÁ ਚਿਹਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To join together two layers of leather with paste, as in making shoes.

**CHÍHL ਚੀਹਲ** *s. f.* The name of a bird of prey, a kite; the pine tree, pine wood.

**CHÍHAR ਚੀਹੜ** } *s. f.* Gluten, gum-  
**CHÍHR ਚੀਹੜ** } miness, clamminess,  
stickness; closeness, churlishness, sor-  
didness; the pine tree.

**CHÍHRÁ ਚੀਹੜਾ** } *a., s. m. f.* Glutin-  
**CHÍHRÍ ਚੀਹੜੀ** } ous, gummy, tena-  
cious, avaricious; a miser.

**CHÍJ ਚੀਜ** *s. f.* A thing:—*chíj bast, chíj wast, chíj wasté, s. f.* Things, chattles, goods.

**CHIJÁKRÍ ਚਿਜਾਕਰੀ** *s. m. (K.)* Is a plant (*Podophyllum Emodi*). Its handsome red fruit (ripe in September and October) is inspid, and the natives do not praise it much, although they eat it in most parts.

**CHIJLÁ ਚਿਜਲਾ** *s. m. (K.)* A small tree, or as generally seen, a large shrub (*Frazinus xanthoxyllodes*) common in the arid tracts on the Sutlej and Chenab, and in the Jhelam basin. It very rarely reaches 5 feet in girth and 25 feet high. Its wood is hard, heavy and strong, but being small, is mostly only used for handles and for fuel.

**CHÍJO ਚੀਜੋ** *s. f.* A thing (used only in speaking to children.)

**CHIK ਚਿਕ** *s. f.* A kind of screen or curtain made of split bamboos; cheque (corruption of the English word *cheque*); —(K.) Soil, ground.

**CHÍK ਚੀਕ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Chikrá*. A scream, a shriek, a cry:—*chík chihárá, chík chihárá, s. m.* Weeping, crying.

**CHIKÁ ਚਿਕਾ** *s. m.* See *Chikhá*.

**CHIKAN ਚਿਕਣ** *s. m.* Flowering on cloth or plaster, embroidery.

**CHÍKAN ਚੀਕਨ** *s. m.* Is a tree (*Bony-mous fimbriata*) common in many places in the Panjab. It does not grow to a great size, and is not valued for construction, but the wood is close-grained and tough, and spoons are made of it. The leaves are eaten by goats, and on the Sutlej the red seeds are strung into ornaments for the head; *i. q.* *Baag chál*.

**CHIKARÁ ਚਿਕਾਰਾ** *s. m.* A kind of fiddle; a fawn; noise, uproar.

**CHIKARÍ ਚਿਕੜੀ** *s. f.* Thin mud; a kind of fine wood (*Buzus sempervirens*) of which combs are made.

**CHIKÁUNÁ ਚਿਕਾਉਣਾ** } *v. a.* To cause  
**CHÍKÁUNÁ ਚੀਕਾਉਣਾ** } to cry out or  
to shriek, to cause to wail, to cause to  
scream.

**CHÍKH ਚੀਖ** *s. f.* A shriek, a scream, wailing; *c. w. paigé, márgé; i. q.* *Chík*.

**CHIKHÁ ਚਿਖਾ** *s. f.* A bier, a funeral pile, a pyre; *i. q.* *Chiká*.

**CHÍKHÁ ਚੀਖਾ** } *m.* } *a.* Thin and  
**CHÍKHÍ ਚੀਖੀ** } *f.* } lean; shrill,  
having a shrill voice; a person with a  
shrill voice.

**CHÍKHNÁ ਚੀਖਣਾ** *v. n.* To cry out, to scream, to wail; *i. q.* *Chíkád*.

**CHIKIÁUNÁ ਚਿਕਿਆਉਣਾ** *v. n. (M.)*  
To scream, to shriek.

**CHIKKAN ਚਿਕਾਨ** *a.* Thick, of a thick consistence (spoken of fluids.)

**CHIKKAR ਚਿਕੜ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kachchar*. Mud, mire; *met.* a slothful, slovenly person:—*chikkaṛ chibbhāṛ, s. m.* Mud:—*chikkaṛ cher or chher, s. m. (M.) lit.* The mud gang; the gang of statute labourers

summoned for emergent work while the canals are running. The annual clearance and repairs of the inundation-canals are done by *chhepas*, or statute labourers, while the canals are dry; but if any emergent work is required to be executed while the canals are running, additional *chhepas* (called *chikka chhep*, or the mud gang, because they have to work while the clay has been turned into mud by the canal-water) are summoned.

HIKNÁ चिकना } a. Oily, greasy,  
HIKNÁ चीकटा } sticky, smooth;—  
HIKUNÁ चीकुटा } v. n. To leak.

HIKNÁ चीकटा v. a. To cry out, to shriek, to scream, to wail; i. q. *Bogd*.

HIKNÁHAṬ चिकनाहट } s. f. Oil, fat,  
HIKNÁÍ चिकनाई } grease.

HIKNÍ चीकटी a. Oily, greasy, sticky;—s. f. Clay, soil, hard land:—*chikni mitti*, s. f. A kind of clay.

HIKRI चिकरी }  
HIKNI चिकनी } s. f. See *Chikari*.

HIKUN चिबू s. m. (M.) A mixture of barley-flour, turmeric and sweet-oil, rubbed over the bodies of the bride and bridegroom before marriage by the *mirásas* or *mirás*. Persons of rank rub a little on the arms or other parts. Among *Jats* the whole body is rubbed. Its supposed effects are to increase personal beauty and stimulate passions; i. q. *Bañd*, *Vañd*.

HIL चिल s. f. A large flat stone or clod.

HÍL चील s. f. The pine tree (*Pinus excelsa*), pine wood; a kite; i. q. *Chhl*, *Chil*.

HILÁ चिला s. m. A period of forty days observed for certain religious purposes by Muhammadans or other religious

fraternities in the east; forty days after child birth:—*chilá bannhád*, v. a. To appoint a period of forty days for a religious observance:—*chilá karná*, *chile baithád*, *paishád*, v. a. To spend forty days in fasting, reading some verses of the *Qurán* in some private room or place, and some times in an unfrequented forest; i. q. *Chhilá*.

CHÍLÁ चीला s. m. A small tree (*Cassia tomentosa*) commonly found near the Indus basin. The timber is whitish, soft and brittle, and is only used for small wood-work, but is said to furnish good fuel. In some places the fruit is used for poisoning fish.

CHILAK चिलक s. f. Shining, brightness, glitter, polish.

CHÍLAK चीलक s. f. (M.) The name of an ornament worn by women on the ear; i. q. *Dandá*.

CHILAKNÁ चिलकटा v. n. To shine, to glitter.

CHILAM चिलम s. f. The bowl of a pipe, a pipeful of tobacco; the large earthen stand of *huggá*, which contains the tobacco and fire and which is placed on the top of the rod or other pipes:—*chilam bhargá*, v. a. To prepare the *chilam*, to fill a pipe; to serve or wait upon one.

CHILAMCHÍ चिलमची s. f. A wash-hand basin of metal.

CHILÁT चिलाट s. f. (M.) The name of a male goat up to one year old.

CHILGOJÁ चिलगोजा s. m. Corruption of the Persian word *Chilgosa*. A kind of fruit, used medicinally and considered strengthening, the seed of the edible pines (*Pinus gerardiana*).

CHÍLH चीलु s. f. See *Chhl*, *Chl*.

CHILHÁRÁ चिलहार } s. m. (M.) The  
CHILHÁRO चिलहार } sum of forty, about forty.

**CHILKÁNÁ** चिलकाना *s. m. (M.) lit.*

polishing. Wages for polishing; a deduction of from half to one anna per rupee, in addition to interest, made from a loan by the lender. Thus a *kirāṭ* lending one hundred rupees deducts six rupees and four annas as *chilkáná*; but he enters one hundred rupees in his books and charges interest on the full hundred. The Sikhs had several sort of rupees. *Nānak Shāh* struck in *sambat* 1844-45 was the final coin. *Chilkáná* was levied to make up the difference between the value of the standard and other rupees.

**CHILKARÁ** चिलकारा *s. m.* Brightness, glitter, polish.

**CHILKÁUNÁ** चिलकाउना *v. a.* To shine, to polish.  
**CHILKÁWAN** चिलकावट *v. a.* To cause to shine, to polish.

**CHILKÍ** चिलकी *s. f.* A kind of *Nānak Shāh* rupee (of a purer metal than the original *Nānak Shāh* rupee); a kind of rupee worth ten annas, current in the Jammu and Kashmir State.

**CHILKORNÁ** चिलकौरना *v. n.* To shine (after raining), to rise (the sun.)

**CHILLÁ** चिल्ला *s. m.* The string of a bow:—*chillá jhapṛungá*, *v. a.* To draw a bow.

**CHILLÁ** चील्ला *s. m.* See *Chillá*.

**CHILLÍ** चिल्ली *s. f.* A pony or mule load of grass, &c.

**CHILOTÁ** चिलोता *s. m. (K.)* A small tree (*Litsa* sp.) which is not unfrequent in parts of the Panjab Himalaya up to the Chenab. In some places in Chamba, an oil, expressed from the fruit, is burned.

**CHILÚCHÍ** चिलुची *s. m. (K.)* A broadish leaved tree (*Iris Nepalensis*.)

**CHILÚN** चिलुन *s. m.* Throbbing, chattering continuously, as chickens:—*chilún chilún karná*, *v. n.* To

throb, to be noisy, to chatter without intermission, as chickens in the absence of the hen; to have severe pain in a boil and wound.

**CHÍMÁ** चीमा } *s. m.* A division of Jats.  
**CHÍMAH** चीमू }  
**CHÍMÁN** चीमां }

**CHIMBARÁUNÁ** चिंबराउना *v. c.* To cause to stick to, to cause to adhere to, to climb up.

**CHIMBARJÁNÁ** चिंबरजाना } *v. n.*  
**CHIMBARNÁ** चिंबरना } To adhere to, to hang on, to cleave to, to stick to; to copulate.

**CHIMBARÍ** चिंबरी *s. m.* Is a plant (*Doctyloctenium Aegyptiacum*) common in many places throughout the plains of the Panjab. Its seeds are occasionally eaten in times of scarcity, and it is reckoned good as a fattening and a milk-producing pasture; *i. q.* *Madháná*.

**CHÍMBARÍ** चीमवरी *s. m.* Is a plant (*Eleusine flagellifera*) abundant in many of the more arid parts of the Panjab plains, especially towards the west. In some places it is a favourite with cattle.

**CHIMERNÁ** चिमेरना *v. a.* To cause to adhere; *i. q.* *Chameraná*.

**CHIMMARNÁ** चिमरना *v. n.* To adhere, to stick to.

**CHIMTÁ** चिमटा *s. m.* Tonga.

**CHIMÚNÁ** चिमुना } *s. m.* A kind of little red bird.  
**CHIMÚNAH** चिमुनाह }

**CHIMYÁKRÍ** चिमयाकरी *s. m.* See *Chijákrí*.

**CHÍN** चीन *s. f.* A plait, a fold in a garment (petticoat.)

**CHÍNÁ** चीना *s. m.* A kind of grain, a sort of millet (*Panicum miliaceum*):—*chíná khiláná*, *v. n. lit.* To throw *chíná*; *met.* to weep bitterly.

**CHINAG ਚਿਣਗ** *s. f.* A spark; prickly heat; ardor urinae; *c. w. mārūt, paṭṭ, eṭṭhāt.*

**CHINAGI ਚਿਣਗੀ** *s. f.* A kind of part-ridge; a spark; *met.* an active lad.

**CHINÁI ਚਿਣਈ** *s. f.* Laying bricks, arranging; mode or manner of arranging; compensation for brick laying.

**CHINAKNÁ ਚਿਣਕਨਾ** *v. n.* To speak loud.

**CHINÁR ਚਿਨਾਰ** *s. f.* The name of a tree (*Platanus orientalis*), the wood of which is highly esteemed, and used for gun stocks.

**CHINÁRI ਚਿਨਾਰੀ** *a.* Made of *chindr*; of a *chindr* colour.

**CHINÁT ਚਿਨਾਤ** *s. f. (K.)* A paved road or flight of paved steps down a hill side; *i. q. Chandl, Okhwal.*

**CHINÁUT ਚਿਣਾਉਟ** *s. f.* Arranging, piling, brick-laying, plaiting; mode or manner of plaiting, piling.

**CHINÁUNÁ ਚਿਣਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be plaited; to cause to be piled or built up.

**CHINBARNÁ ਚਿੰਬਰਨਾ** *v. n.* See *Thimbar jānā.*

**CHIN CHIN ਚੀਂ ਚੀਂ** *s. f.* A scream, a shriek:—*chín chín karnā, v. n.* To scream, to squeal, to screech, to make a shrill noise; to kill by degrees.

**CHIN CHIN ਚਿਣੀ ਚਿਣੀ** *a.* Broken to pieces, reduced to pieces:—*chín chín jānā, hōnā, v. n.* To be broken to pieces, to go to pieces:—*chín chín ardenā, karnā, v. a.* To break into pieces.

**CHIN CHIN ਚੀਂ ਚੀਂ** *s. f.* The quantity of water, or other liquid, drunk without taking breath, the act of drinking that quantity; *i. q. Thik.*

**CHINDHI ਚੀਂਧੀ** *s. f.* A piece of leather attached on both sides of an axis of a carriage near wheels.

**CHINDH MINDH ਚਿੰਧ ਮਿੰਧ** *a.* Run together, confused, obscure, not clear; *c. w. karnā.*

**CHING ਚੀਂਗ** *s. f. (M.)* Groaning from pain; *i. q. Hāng.*

**CHINGGHAR ਚਿੰਘਾਰ** *s. f.* A scream, a screech.

**CHINGGHARNÁ ਚਿੰਘਾਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To scream, to screech.

**CHINGGIARÁ ਚਿੰਗਿਆਰਾ** *s. m.*  
**CHINGGIARÍ ਚਿੰਗਿਆਰੀ** *s. f.*  
**CHINGGYARÍ ਚਿੰਗਿਆਰੀ** *s. f.*

A spark (of fire):—*chinggiarí lānā, v. n. lit.* To set a spark; to foment a quarrel, to sow a seed of disunion, to sow dissension.

**CHINGHNÁ ਚਿੰਘਨਾ** *v. n. (M.)* To strain at stool; to strain at lifting a burden; to obstruct; *i. q. Killhā.*

**CHINÍ ਚੀਨੀ** *s. f.* Sugar, porcelain, crockery ware;—*a.* Pertaining to China.

**CHINÍ ਚੀਣੀ** *s. f.* A kind of millet of red variety (*Panicum miliaceum*.)

**CHINJARÍ ਚਿੰਜਰੀ** *s. f.* The beginning of strife:—*chinjarí chhērā, v. n.* To begin a quarrel.

**CHINNÁ ਚੀਨਾ** *s. m.* A light chestnut sorrel (applied to horses and pigeons.)

**CHINNA ਚਿਣਨਾ** *v. a.* To arrange, to pile up, to lay (bricks); to plait (cloths).

**CHINNH MINNH ਚਿੰਨੁ ਮਿੰਨੁ** *a.* See *Chindh Minndh.*

**CHIN PÍN चीपीं** *s. f.* The querulous notes of a bird that has been caught; *met.* complaint, discontent:—*chīp pīp karnā, v. a.* To complain, to be dissatisfied, to make excuses, to refuse assent.

**CHINT चिन्त** } *s. f.* Laying bricks,  
**CHINTI चिन्ती** } mason work, piling  
up any thing in an orderly manner; plaiting cloth.

**CHINTÁ चिन्ता** } *s. m.* Thought, reflection,  
**CHINTÁ चिन्ता** } solicitude, care,  
anxiety, concern; cark, dole, fret:—*chintā chikhā barabbār.* Care and pyre are equal; *i. e.* the pyre burns the dead and care kills the living:—*kuchh chintā nahīn, ad.* It does not matter, never mind.

**CHIP चिप** *s. f.* Obstinacy, insisting, vexation, teasing, abashment, imitation:—*chip chapāunī, deṇī, v. a.* To make obstinate, to tease:—*chip laggnā, v. n.* To be obstinate; to feel obstinate;—*s. m. (K.)* A fish trap of bamboo or osier under a weir in a stream:—*chip chip, s. m.* Adhesion, coherence:—*chip chipā, s. f.* Adhesiveness, glutinous.

**CHÍP चीप** *s. f.* Glue, gluten, any viscous substance, adhesiveness or viscosity; a mixture of oil with the juice of *bohār* or *thohār*, used for catching birds; *i. q. Kāppā, Pākkā.*

**CHIPAK चिपक** *s. m.* Sticking, adhesion.

**CHIPAKNÁ चिपकना** *v. n.* To stick, to adhere.

**CHÍPAṢ चीपझ** *s. m.* A glutinous or adhesive substance, a hanger on; *met.* a miser.

**CHIPATNÁ चिपटना** *v. n.* To stick, to adhere, to be united, to be joined.

**CHIPKÁUNÁ चिपकाउना** *v. a.* To cause to adhere, to make to stick.

**CHÍPLÁ चीपला** *a.* Sticky, glutinous, viscous.

**CHIPNÁ चिपना** *v. n.* To be abashed, to be vexed, to be irritated.

**CHIPPÍ चिपी** *s. f.* An oval shaped vessel or dish, usually made of wood, used by *sāhdā* or *faqīrs*;—*(M.)* A piece of cloth tied with stick in order to make pigeons to run away.

**CHIPPNÁ चिपना** *v. a.* To join, to piece; to clean strings or cords of hemp; to stamp cloth;—*v. n.* To stick to.

**CHIPRÁ चिपरा** *a.* Having the eyes filled with matter, blear-eyed.

**CHIPRÚ चिपड़ु** *s. m.* A blear-eyed man, a man whose eyes are clogged with matter (spoken contemptuously.)

**CHIR चिर** *s. m.* Space of time, a long time:—*chir lāunā, v. a.* To delay, to spend a long time:—*chir laggnā, v. a.* To be spent (a long time):—*chirkāl, s. m.* A long time:—*chir picchhē, picchhō, ad.* After a long time.

**CHIR चिन्न** *s. f.* Vexation; a hangnail.

**CHÍR चीर** *s. m.* A slit, a rent; a sharp pain;—*s. f. (M.)* Gum; *c. w. āunā*:—*chir phār karnā, v. a.* To open by lancing (a boil); to tear, to rend.

**CHÍRÁ चीरा** *s. m.* A turban of variegated colours, (especially of a red colour); a rent, a rip, a cut, a slit;—*chirá deṇā, v. n.* To open by lancing (a boil or other swelling.)

**CHÍRÁ चिरा** *s. m.* A male sparrow *met.* a dwarf, a man of little stature.

**CHIRÁÍ चिराई** } *s. f.* The price of  
**CHIRÁÍ चिराई** } splitting and of  
sawing timber and boards; compensation for lancing boils.

**CHIRAK चिरक** *s. f.* Excrement voided in small quantities, *mucus, pus.*



**CHIRÁKÁ** ਚਿਰਾਕਾ *a.* Of old time, of long duration, requiring a long time.

**CHIRAKNÁ** ਚਿਰਕਣਾ *v. n.* To void by stool very little at a time; to make a creaking noise as an old bedstead.

**CHÍRAN** ਚੀਰਨ *s. f.* A handful (of vegetables.)

**CHIRÁUNÁ** ਚਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To tease, to vex.

**CHIRÁUNÁ** ਚਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be split, or rent, to cause to be sawed (boards, &c.); to cause to be opened by lancing (a boil, &c.)

**CHIRAUNJÍ** ਚਿਰੌਜੀ *s. f.* A kind of medicine.

**CHIR CHIRÁT** ਚਿੜ ਚਿੜਾਟ *s. m.* Prating, chattering; the sound of wood burning.

**CHIR CHIRÁUNÁ** ਚਿੜ ਚਿਰਾਉਣਾ }  
**CHIR CHIR KARNÁ** ਚਿੜ ਚਿੜ ਕਰਨਾ }  
*v. n.* To prate, to chatter; to sputter (meat in roasting.)

**CHÍRH** ਚੀੜ੍ਹ *s. f.* Glutinousness, adhesiveness; closeness, churlishness; the pine tree, pine wood; *i. q.* *Chhar*.

**CHÍRHÁ** ਚੀੜ੍ਹਾ } *a.* Gummy, glutinous,  
**CHÍRHÍ** ਚੀੜ੍ਹੀ } *tenacious; met. a miser;*  
*i. q.* *Chhar*.

**CHIRHÁWÁ** ਚਿੜਹਾਵਾ *s. m.* See *Chapháwá*.

**CHÍRÍ** ਚੀਰੀ *s. f.* A letter, an epistle; *fem. of Chrd.*

**CHIRÍ** ਚਿੜੀ *s. f.* A female sparrow; *met. a middle sized man, a dwarf:—* *chirí mór, s. m.* A sparrow catcher, a bird catcher:—*chirí ná phatákú, phatákú pánd; v. n. lit.* Not a sparrow has to flutter; not a single person can come into, or pass (any place):—*chirí ná dá maran te guádrú dá hássé. lit.* The death

of sparrows and jokes of clowns.—*Prov.* used where a strong man does not care to injure a weak person:—*chirí tar-khás, s. m. (Pot.)* The name of a bird.

**CHIRÍAHAN** ਚਿੜਿਆਹਨ } *s. f.* The  
**CHIRÍANDH** ਚਿੜਿਆਂਧ } smell of  
a burnt leather, of an extinguished  
lamps, of stinking oil.

**CHIRÁUNÁ** ਚਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* See *Chard-  
unú, Chirwáunú*.

**CHIRÍN** ਚਿਰੀਂ *ad.* After a long time.

**CHIRING** ਚਿੜਿੰਗ } *s. f.* A  
**CHIRINGIARÍ** ਚਿੜਿੰਗਿਆਰੀ } spark  
**CHIRINGÍ** ਚਿੜਿੰਗੀ } (of fire);  
an itch; *c. w.* *chirí, páirú*.

**CHIRK** ਚਿਰਕ }  
**CHIRKU** ਚਿਰਕੁ } *s. m.* Space of time,  
**CHIRKÁ** ਚਿਰਕਾ } a long time.

**CHIRMARÁT** ਚਿੜਮੜਾਟ *s. m.* A smarting pain, acrimony, smarting.

**CHIRMIRÁUNÁ** ਚਿੜਮਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. n.*  
To smart.

**CHIRNÁ** ਚਿੜਨਾ *v. a.* To be teased, to be vexed, to be provoked.

**CHÍRNÁ** ਚੀਰਨਾ *v. a.* To rend, to rip up, to slit, to split, to divide longitudinally with a saw; to lance (a boil, a swelling.)

**CHIRNÁ** ਚਿਰਨਾ *v. n.* To be slit, to be torn, to be rent, to be sawed.

**CHIRNÍ** ਚਿਰਨੀ *s. f.* A kind of tree (*Litsea galanica*.)

**CHIRÍPHUL** ਚਿਰੀਫੁਲ *s. m.* A kind of tree.

**CHIROKNÁ** ਚਿਰੋਕਣਾ *a.* Of old time, of long duration, requiring a long time; *i. q.* *Chiráká*.

- CHÍRÚ** ਚੀਰੂ *s. m.* A skein of thread; one who rends, tears or saws.
- CHÍRWÁN** ਚੀਰਵਾਂ *a.* Split;—*chírwāṇ* ਪਿਛੜ, *s. m.* (*M.*) Split dates.
- CHÍRWIN** ਚੀਰਵਿਨ *s. f.* (*M.*) The fruit of the date-palm which has been cut open, the stem extracted and dried.
- CHIRWÁ** ਚਿੜਵਾ } *s. m.* A preparation  
**CHIRWE** ਚਿੜਵੇ *pl.* } of rice; *i. e.* rice soaked, parched and beaten in a mortar; (the word is commonly used in the plural.)
- CHIRWÁÍ** ਚਿਰਵਾਈ *s. f.* Sawing, tearing, cutting; compensation for sawing, tearing, slitting.
- CHIRWÁUNÁ** ਚਿਰਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be slit or rent, to cause to be sawed (boards.)
- CHÍS** ਚੀਸ *s. f.* Throbbing of a sore, a sharp pain; *c. w.* *koṭh*, *paṭh*, *māṭh*, *uṭh*.
- CHISÁ** ਚਿਸਾ *s. m.* Day and night.
- CHISSÁ** ਚਿੱਸਾ *a.* Handsome, beautiful, nice, fine.
- CHIST** ਚਿਸਤ *s. m.* A sect of Muhammadan *faqirs*.
- CHISTÍ** ਚਿਸਤੀ } *s. m.* A man of  
**CHISHTÍ** ਚਿਸ਼ਤੀ } the *Chist* caste.
- CHIT** ਚਿਟ *s. f.* A strip of cloth, a rag, a scrap; a strip of paper on which address of one is written to whom a packet is despatched;—(*M.*) Obstinacy, insisting, vexation, teasing, abashment; a flat plain:—*chit kar dít* his. He made a plain of it, or he made a clean sweep of it.
- CHÍTÁ** ਚੀਤਾ *s. m.* Urine; a leopard:—*chítá bhijduná, karná, wagduná, v. a. lit.* To pass urine, to make water (the term used by the Sikhs).
- CHITAK** ਚਿਟਕ *s. f.* Dirtiness, filth; glittering of the sun.
- CHITAKNÁ** ਚਿਟਕਣਾ *v. n.* To become dirty (the head).
- CHITAMNÁ** ਚਿਤਮਣਾ } *v. a.* To re-  
**CHITAMNÁ** ਚਿਤਮਨਾ } member, to consider, to think of, to cogitate, to determine.
- CHITAMNÍ** ਚਿਤਮਣੀ *s. f.* Consideration, thought, cogitation; care, anxiety.
- CHITANN** ਚਿਤੌਨ *a.* Rational, reasonable, in possession of the senses; cautious, wide, awake, aware; *i. q.* *Chetann*, *Chatann*.
- CHITÁPAR** ਚਿਟਾਪੜ *s. m.* (*M.*) Whiteness.
- CHITAR** ਚਿਤੜ *s. m.* See *Chittar*.
- CHITARGUPT** ਚਿਤਰਗੁਪਤ *s. m.* Yama's register, the recording angel; supposed angels (according to the Hindu Mythology), who are said to record every person's good and bad actions daily during the life-time.
- CHITARKÁR** ਚਿਤਰਕਾਰ *s. m.* A painter, a portrait-painter; *i. q.* *Chittarkár*.
- CHITARKÁRÍ** ਚਿਤਰਕਾਰੀ *s. f.* Painting, portrait-painting; the art of painting; *i. q.* *Chittarkarí*.
- CHITÁRNÁ** ਚਿਤਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To remind, to make known, to warn, to apprise, to advise.
- CHITARNÍ** ਚਿਤਰਣੀ *s. f.* An accomplished and fascinating woman; the second of the four classes (*i. e.* *Padmaví, Chitaraví, Saṅkharí, Hastaví*) into which the Hindús divide women, according to their characteristic of beauty, &c.
- CHITÁUNÁ** ਚਿਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* See *Chitarná*.
- CHITERÁ** ਚਿਤੇਰਾ *s. m.* A picture painter, engraver, one who works figures on metals.

**CHITGUPT** ਚਿਤਗੁਪਤ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Chitrgupt*. See *Chitargupt*.

**CHÍTHALNÁ** ਚੀਥਲਨਾ *v. a.* To tread under foot, to trample down, to bruise, to crush.

**CHITHÁUNÁ** ਚਿਥਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be crushed, ground.

**CHITHIÁN** ਚਿਠੀਆਂ *s. f. (M.)* A cluster of stars; *i. g. Khittán, Giffián*.

**CHÍTHRÁ** ਚੀਥੜਾ *s. m.* A rag; a tattered garment.

**CHITKABRÁ** ਚਿਤਕਬਰਾ *a.* Spotted, speckled.

**CHITKANÁ** ਚਿਟਕਣਾ *s. m.* A spot, a speck, a blot (used commonly in the plural as *chitkane*).

**CHITKANÍ** ਚਿਟਕਣੀ *s. f.* A bolt.

**CHITKÁRÍ** ਚਿਟਕਾਰੀ *s. f.* Urging on cattle by the clicking noise made in drawing the tongue from the palate.

**CHITLÁ** ਚਿਤਲਾ *a.* See *Chitkabrá*.

**CHITMANÁ** ਚਿਤਮਣਾ *v. a.* To remember, to consider. See *Chitamá*.

**CHITMANÍ** ਚਿਤਮਣੀ *s. f.* See *Chitamá*.

**CHITRÁ** ਚਿਤਰਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Chitrak*. A leopard;—*(M.) lit.* The spotted one; a fish, the murrel (*Ophiocophalus marulius*)—also called *sahol*. It grows to three or four feet in length, and has an eye-like spot on the caudal fin, and five large spots along the side, whence its name. It has few bones, but is insipid eating.

**CHITRERÁ** ਚਿਤਰੇਰਾ *s. m. (K.)* A painter; *i. g. Chiterá*.

**CHITRÍ** ਚਿਤਰੀ } *s. f.* The but-  
**CHITRÍAN** ਚਿਤਰੀਆਂ *pl.* } tocks of a  
child.

**CHITT** ਚਿੱਤ *s. m.* The mind, the

senses, the heart; memory; understanding; attention, notice, consideration; a painting;—*s. f.* A *courf* worn on the back, so as to lie flat;—*a.* Lying on the back with the face up:—*chitt hojánd, hojád, v. n.* To lie dead; *met.* to sleep a sound sleep:—*chitt karnád, v. a.* To remember; to wish, to desire, to have a desire or liking:—*chitt kardenád or har nád, v. n.* To kill; to throw (an adversary) on his back (in wrestling):—*chitt láungád, logdúngád, laggnád, v. n.* To attend, to pay attention to, to apply to:—*chitt ton lásh jángád, v. n.* To escape one, to be forgotten:—*chitt wichch rakkhngád, v. a.* To instil in the mind, to impress, to fix deeply:—*chitt mitáld, a.* Painted or stained with diverse colors, variegated, many colored, spotted.

**CHITṬÁ** ਚਿੱਟਾ *a.* White, fair; *met.* a rupee:—*chitṭe kappe te salámán dí chitṭí*. White clothes and *salámán* a dead loss.—Prov. refers to men who wear white clothes and who have no right to do so.

**CHITṬÁ** ਚਿੱਤਾ *s. m.* A leopard; a kind of medicine, a species of *charáld*.

**CHITTAR** ਚਿੱਤੜ *s. m.* The buttock, the rump.

**CHITTARKÁR** ਚਿੱਤਰਕਾਰ *s. m.* A painter of pictures, an engraver, one who does ornamental carving in wood;—*a.* Ornamented with painted figures (as a wall.)

**CHITTARKÁRÍ** ਚਿੱਤਰਕਾਰੀ *s. f.* Picture painting, ornamental carving, painting of any sort.

**CHITTARNÁ** ਚਿੱਤਰਨਾ *v. a.* To paint pictures, to work figures in metals and on ornaments; to paint the face of a girl or a boy on festivals.

**CHITṬÁ TASDÍK** ਚਿੱਤਾ ਤਸਦੀਕ *s. m. (M.)* The preliminary statement of holdings.

**CHITṬHÁ** ਚਿੱਠਾ *s. m.* An account, a memorandum of money paid; wages, especially of state servants; a long letter; a story or couplets written on paper mended or folded:—*chitṭhás tárnád, v. a.* To pay servants' wages, to pay a bill, to clear accounts.

**CHITTHÍ ਚਿੱਠੀ** *s. f.* A letter, a note; a certificate, an order; scratching of the skin of human body by any previous hurts:—*hūṇḍī chitthí*, *s. f.* A draft:—*chitthí deṛí* or *pāuṇḍí*, *v. a.* To have recourse to law, to file a plaint.

**CHITTHNÁ ਚਿੱਠਣਾ** *v. a.* To chew, to grind; to crush, to destroy.

**CHITṬÍ ਚਿੱਟੀ** *a., s. f.* Fem. of *Chitṭá*. The female of the bird called *lál* or *surkh*; a sweetheart (in a bad sense.)

**CHITṬÍ ਚਿੱੜੀ** *s. f.* A small court, the back of which has been broken or worn, so that it will lie with face up, (used in play); a spot; a mark of baking on bread.

**CHITṬNÁ ਚਿੱੜਣਾ** *v. a.* To apply colours (to a wall), to an ornament with pictures, to work figures (in metals.)

**CHITṬRÁ ਚਿੱੜਰਾ** *s. m.* A leopard.

**CHITWANÍ ਚਿਤਵਣੀ** *s. f.* Consideration, thought, cogitation; care, anxiety; *s. g.* *Chitamṇí*; *c. w.* *lagṇṇí*.

**CHÍUN CHÍUN ਚੀਓਂ ਚੀਓਂ** *v. n.* Peeping as a young chick or bird; *c. w.* *karná*.

**CHIWAUNÁ ਚਿਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Chuduná*.

**CHO ਚੋ** *s. m.* A creek, a rivulet; a stick of wood partially burnt;—(K.) A water-fall in low hills, the bed of a torrent.

**CHOÁ ਚੋਆ** *s. m.* Water-fall in drops or a stream (as trickling down the side of a rock or from a leaking roof), water oozing from an orifice;—(M.) Water stratum:—*choá chāṇḍāṇḍ*, *channāṇḍ*, *s. m.* A perfume (musk, ambergris, saffron and the juice of the flowers of the *Arbor tristis*, ground together to a paste).

**CHOB ਚੋਬ** *s. f.* A stick, a club; a pole, a tent pole; a mace; drumstick:—*chob chīṇḍí*, *s. f.* A kind of medicine, a

China-root (*Smilax China*):—*chobḍḍḍḍḍḍ*, *s. m.* A mace bearer:—*chobḍḍḍḍḍḍḍ*, *s. f.* The wife of a mace bearer:—*chobḍḍḍḍḍḍḍ*, *s. f.* The business of a mace bearer.

**CHOBAK ਚੋਬਕ** *s. m. (K.)* Trap door in ceiling leading to upper story by ladder.

**CHOBAR ਚੋਬਰ** *m.* } *a. Fat and*  
**CHOBARÍ ਚੋਬਰੀ** *m.* } *plump; a*  
**CHOBARNÍ ਚੋਬਰਨੀ** *f.* } *fat and*  
plump person.

**CHOBBA ਚੋਬਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Chaturvaidi*. *lit.* A Brahman, acquainted with the four Vedas but now applied indiscriminately to the Brahmans and especially to the attendants at the shrines of Mathra, Bindraban, and Benares, notorious for their eating capacity;—*a. (in comp.)* as, *do chobḍḍḍḍḍḍ*, of two poles, supported by two poles; *ikk chobḍḍḍḍḍḍ*, of one pole; *i. e.* a tent supported by one pole.

**CHOBBI ਚੋਬੀ** } *a. Wooden.*  
**CHOBÍ ਚੋਬੀ** }

**CHOBH ਚੋਭ** *s. f.* A perforation, a hole made by piercing a puncture; an inflammation of the eye.

**CHOBHÁ ਚੋਭਾ** *s. m.* Pricking, piercing, a perforation, a puncture; a dip, a diver, immersion; a dish composed of cooked rice, *ghee* and sugar; the furnace of a sugar factory; *c. w.* *deṇḍḍḍḍḍḍ*, *lāṇḍḍḍḍḍḍ*.

**CHOBHAR ਚੋਭੜ** *s. f.* A small perforation, a very small hole made by pricking or piercing, a minute puncture.

**CHOBHÍ ਚੋਭੀ** *s. f. (K.)* The race of a water-mill by which water escapes.

**CHOBHNA ਚੋਭਣਾ** *v. a.* To pierce, to perforate, to make a hole, to prick, to puncture.

**CHOBHÚ ਚੋਭੂ** *s. m.* One that pricks or pierces.

CHOCHÁ ਚੋਚਾ *s. m.* } False accusation,  
CHOCHÍ ਚੋਚੀ *s. f.* } suspicion, cal-  
umny.

CHOCHLÁ ਚੋਚਲਾ *s. m.* Coquetry, playfulness, blandishment, endearing arts and expressions, toyishness:—*chochlebdj*, *chochle hatthá*, *s. m.* A man who deals in blandishments:—*chochle karná*, *v. a.* To practice blandishments.

CHOD ਚੋਦ *s. m.* (used only in comp.) A fornicator; as, *bhaig chod* (a perpetrator of incest with a sister; (a term of abuse); an imperative of *v. a.* *Chodá*.

CHODNÁ ਚੋਦਣਾ *v. a.* To have sexual intercourse with, to copulate; *met.* to tease, to irritate, to give much trouble; to take hard work.

CHODÚ ਚੋਦੂ *s. m.* A man given to venery.

CHOG ਚੋਗ *s. f.* The food given by birds to their young, the food of birds in general; plaiting; *c. w.* *páung*; *i. q.* *Choggá*.

CHOGÁ ਚੋਗਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Chogah*. A long woolen or cotton coat with long sleeves; a *Mugal* over-coat, a cloak.

CHOGGÁ ਚੋਗਾ *s. m.* Food for birds in general. See *Chog*.

CHOGGHÁ ਚੋਘਾ } *s. m.* Hollow  
CHOGGHE ਚੋਘੇ *pl.* } places made with fingers in hot bread to pour *ghee* in them to make it delicious, (used commonly in the plural); *c. w.* *kadhhe*, *kuffhe*.

CHOHÁ CHANDAN ਚੋਹਚੰਦਣ } *s. m.*  
CHOHÁ CHANNAN ਚੋਹਚੰਨਣ } See *chod chandan* in *Chod*.

CHOH CHOH KARNÁ ਚੋਹ ਚੋਹ ਕਰਨਾ *v. a.* To peep (as the young of birds); to dazzle with splendid hues, to have a brilliant colour.

CHOHL ਚੋਹਲ } *s. m.* Cheer, laugh-  
CHOHUL ਚੋਹਲ } ing, jollity, merri-  
ment, amusement; *c. w.* *karná*; *i. q.* *Chuhul*.

CHOHULBÁJ ਚੋਹਲਬਾਜ *s. m.* }  
CHOHULAN ਚੋਹਲਣ *s. f.* }  
CHOHULÍ ਚੋਹਲੀ *s. m.* }

A cheerful, merry, jovial person.

CHOHUR ਚੋਹੜ *a.* Very sour.

CHOÍ ਚੋਈ *s. f.* A narrow passage in the hills, a defile; a small stream of water.

CHOIÁ ਚੋਇਆ *s. m.* See *Chod*.

CHOIN ਚੋਇਣ *s. f.* Refuse in cotton, cotton with particles of the leaves of the plant mixed with it; *i. q.* *Chog*.

CHOJ ਚੋਜ *s. m.* Subtleness; beauty, luxury, pleasure, delight; coquetry, blandishment.

CHOJAN ਚੋਜਣ *f.* } *a.* Subtle;  
CHOJÍ ਚੋਜੀ *m.* } beautiful,  
luxurious; one who lives in pleasure; a coquette.

CHOK ਚੋਕ *s. m.* A kind of medicine used for curing the itch (especially in camels); stabbing, piercing, pricking.

CHOKÁ ਚੋਕਾ *s. m.* A wound made by piercing a small trident iron (used to pierce or prick mangoes or pieces of meat, &c., before cooking); a person employed to weed a field; in the first sense; *c. w.* *deud*, *mdrud*.

CHOKAN ਚੋਕਣ *v. a.* (*M.*) To hoe.

CHOKAR ਚੋਕਰ *s. f.* Bran; altercation.

CHOKARÍ ਚੋਕਰੀ *s. m.* A reasoner, a disputer, a wrangler.

CHOKÍ ਚੋਕੀ *s. f.* (*M.*) Hoeing, weeding.

CHOKKHÁ ਚੋਖਾ *a.* Good, pure, genuine, fine, choice; much, sufficient.

**CHOKKHÍ ਚੌਖੀ** *s. f.* Goodness, purity, genuineness, excellence;—*a.* Sufficient. See *Ohokkhá*; *i. q.* *Chukkhá*.

**CHOKNÁ ਚੌਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To pierce, to stab; to plant seeds by making a little hole in the ground; to prick (pastry, meat or fruit, &c.) before cooking it.

**CHOKUR ਚੌਕੁਰ** *s. f.* Bran; reasoning, altercation, disputation; *c. w.* *karná*; *i. q.* *Chokar*.

**CHOKURÍ ਚੌਕੁਰੀ** *s. m.* A reasoner, a disputer, a wrangler.

**CHOLÁ ਚੌਲਾ** *s. m.* A kind of coat, a long coat, a cloak; the body:—*cholé badalá*, *v. a.* To transmigrate:—*cholé chhāḍḍá*, *v. n.* To die.

**CHOLÁ ਚੌਲਾ** } *s. m.* (*M., K.*) Gram  
**CHOLE ਚੌਲੇ** *pl.* } (*Cicer arietinum*); *i. q.* *Chhold*.

**CHOLHÁ ਚੌਲਾ** *s. m.* A dainty:—*cholhehár, cholhehárá, cholhehárí, s. m. f.* A person who eats dainties stealthily.

**CHOLÍ ਚੌਲੀ** *s. f.* A short gown worn by women reaching only to the waist, and covering their breast only, a waist coat, a jacket; the body of a gown, the upper part of a garment; a bodice.

**CHOLNÁ ਚੌਲਨਾ** *v. a.* To eat, to eat a mouthful of sweetmeat, or a little date at the end of performing certain religious ceremonies.

**CHOLRÁ ਚੌਲੜਾ** *s. m.* See *Chold*.

**CHOLYÁL ਚੌਲਯਾਲ** *s. m.* (*K.*) Hindú kitchen or room of the *chulhá*; *i. q.* *Risot*.

**CHOMÁHÁ ਚੌਮਾਹਾ** *s. m.* See *Chumáhd*.

**CHOMÁSÁ ਚੌਮਾਸਾ** *s. m.* See *Chumásd*.

**CHON ਚੌਣ** *s. f.* Refuse of cotton;—(*M.*) a cotton picker;—*a.* Gathered, picked, selected, chosen.

**CHON ਚੌਣ** } *v. a.* To milk; to ex-  
tract (milk) from a mil-  
**CHONÁ ਚੌਣਾ** } ky plant or tree;—*v. n.*  
To leak, to drop down.

**CHONDÚ ਚੌਢੂ** *s. m.* One who is expert in hitting a mark; *met.* one who eats what belongs to another; one who obtains an object without labour.

**CHONGGÍ ਚੌਂਗੀ** *s. f.* Toll;—*chonggí karná, v. a.* To take toll, to obtain profit; *i. q.* *Chunggí*.

**CHONÍ ਚੌਣੀ** *s. f.* A cotton picker; picking cotton.

**CHOP ਚੌਪ** *s. m.* A kind of red cotton shawl with a silk embroidered edge worn by women.

**CHOPÁ ਚੌਪਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) The manner of sowing cotton seeds done by hands:—*chopá ná, v. n.* To sow rubbing the earth with the hand or a small brush gently over the seeds.

**CHOPAR ਚੌਪੜ** *s. m.* Grease, butter.

**CHOPARÍ ਚੌਪੜੀ** *a.* Smeared with oil, anointed; buttered (bread):—*nále do do nále choparías. lit.* Two (breads) and buttered.—Prov used of those who are anxious to get many good things at a time.

**CHOPARNÁ ਚੌਪੜਨਾ** *v. a.* To smear with oil, to butter, to anoint.

**CHOPRÁ ਚੌਪੜਾ** *s. m.* A division of *Khatris*.

**CHOR ਚੌਰ** *s. m.* A thief, a pilfer; suspicion, doubt, mistrust.

**CHORHÁ ਚੌੜਾ** *s. m., a.* (*M.*) Protracted painful illness; failing, (used of a well which gives little water);—*disean dá chaggá te pát dá chophá.* Good to look at, but failing in water.—Prov.

**CHORÍ ਚੌਰੀ** *s. f.* Theft, stealing, embezzlement; hiding, concealment:—*chorí*

*chakárl, s. f.* Theft:—*chort yárl chákárl bájh wastle ndh.* Theft, adultery and employment cannot be committed or got without mediation.

CHORTÁ ਚੋਰਟਾ *s. m.* } A thief, a pilfer.  
CHORTÍ ਚੋਰਟੀ *s. f.* }

CHOSSÁ ਚੋਸਾ *s. m.* } A file; an instru-  
CHOSSÍ ਚੋਸੀ *s. f.* } ment to cut the  
pages of a book equal;—*a.* Good, nice, fine; delicious:—*changgdá chossá, a.* Delicious.

CHOT ਚੋਟ *s. f.* A blow, contusion, a wound, an injury, a hurt, a stroke; a damage; an ornament worn on the crown of the head by a child:—*chof karná* or *láungá, v. a.* To hurt, to give a blow, to bite; to cast a spell or charm:—*chof kháungá* or *laggá, v. n.* To get hurt, to receive a blow; to suffer a damage or loss; to come under charm or spell:—*nagáre dē chof ná, ad.* Publicly, openly.

CHOTÁ ਚੋਟਾ *s. m. (M.)* A strip of cloth between the legs attached to a string about loins.

CHOTÁ ਚੋਟਾ *s. m.* } A thief.  
CHOTÍ ਚੋਟੀ *s. f.* }

CHOTÍ ਚੋਟੀ *s. f. (M.)* Rent, (sometimes used for rent instead of *Lich*). See *Lich*.

CHOTNÁ ਚੋਤਨਾ *a.* Light, trifling, mean, contemptible.

CHOTTA ਚੋਟਾ *s. m.* } A top, peak, sum-  
CHOTTÍ ਚੋਟੀ *s. f.* } mit; a large

lock of hair on the crown of the head, the top of the head; *i. q.* *Boddá, Boddí.*

CHUÁÍ ਚੁਆਈ *s. f.* Compensation for milking; the wages for dropping, dripping or distilling; the wages of a porter.

CHUÁN ਚੁਆਂ *s. m. (M.)* A cornusca- tion, a meteor, a falling star; a cornusca- tion made by lighting one end of a stick and twirling it round; a canal in Muzzafargarh is fancifully named *Chuán*; *i. q.* *Cho, Chuáti.*

CHUÁN ਚੁਆਂ *s. m.* A young melon cucumber, pumpkin or other fruit of that order.

CHUÁNÍ ਚੁਆਣੀ } *s. f.* A four anna  
CHUANNÍ ਚੁਆਣੀ } piece.

CHUÁRÍ ਚੁਆੜੀ *s. f.* A pole, a bamboo used for raising a load to be deposited on the back of a beast of burden; a pole or bamboo used for sailing a boat, a setting pole; a stick of wood partially burnt.

CHUÁTÍ ਚੁਆਤੀ *s. f. dim. of Cho.* A splinter or small stick burnt at one end, a brand (whether burning or extinguish- ed):—*chudáti láungá, v. n.* To ignite, to excite; *i. q.* *Chawáti.*

CHUÁUNÁ ਚੁਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to drop or drip; to distil; to draw off; to milk; to cause to raise or lift a burden, to help one to lift a load.

CHUBACHCHÁ ਚੁਬੱਚਾ *s. m.* A small reservoir of mason work, commonly adja- cent to a well; *i. q.* *Chabachchá.*

CHUBÁRÁ ਚੁਬਾਰਾ *s. m.* An upper story of a house with a flat roof.

CHUBBHÍ ਚੁੱਭੀ *s. f.* Immersion, a dip, diving; *c. w.* *láungá, máungá.*

CHUBH ਚੁਭ *s. m. (Pot.)* A hurt or stroke in the eye:—*chubh dháungá, v. a.* To per- form a ceremony by which a hurt is supposed to be removed from the eye; *i. q.* *Chabbólá, Thabhold.*

CHUBHÁÍ ਚੁਭਾਈ *s. f.* Piercing, prick- ing.

CHUBHAK ਚੁਭਕ } A piercing  
CHUBHKÁ ਚੁਭਕਾ } pain; a sud-  
den pang.

CHUBHÁUNÁ ਚੁਭਾਉਣਾ *v. a. (caus. of Chubhúá.)* To pierce, to prick, to per- forate, to puncture.

CHUBHKÍ **ਚੁਭਕੀ** *s. f.* Immersion, a dip; a piercing pain; a kind of arabesque or ornamental work of goldsmiths, jewellers, bookbinders.

CHUBHNÁ **ਚੁਭਣਾ** *v. n.* To be struck or thrust into, to pierce, to be pricked, to be pierced, goaded, or stabbed.

CHÚCHÁ **ਚੂਚਾ** *s. m.* } A young one, an  
CHÚCHÍ **ਚੂਚੀ** *s. f.* } infant; a woman's breast (applicable when unusually large).

CHUCHCHÁ **ਚੂਚਾ** } *a.* Bleareyed, sore  
CHUCHCHÍ **ਚੂਚੀ** } (the eyes.)

CHUCHCHUR **ਚੂਚੁਰ** *a.* Heavy and strong, robust, coarse.

CHUCKÁNÁ **ਚੁਕਾਨਾ** *s. f. (M.)* The name of a tribe.

CHÚCH MACHÚCHÍAN **ਚੂਚਮਚੂਚੀਆਂ**  
*a. pl.* Bleareyed, sore (the eyes); *i. q.* *Chuchché.*

CHUDÁÍ **ਚੁਦਾਈ** *s. f.* The price of prostitution.

CHUDÁK **ਚੁਦਾਕ** } *s. f. m.* A  
CHUDÁKAL **ਚੁਦਾਕਲ** } person given  
CHUDÁKAR **ਚੁਦਾਕੜ** } to venery; a  
CHUDAKKAL **ਚੁਦੱਕਲ** } libidinous,  
CHUDAKKAR **ਚੁਦੱਕੜ** } lustful person.

CHUDAND **ਚੁਦੰਦ** *a.* Angry, ready to fight or quarrel; *c. w. hongd.*

CHUDARÍ **ਚੁਦਰੀ** *s. f.* A house with four doors, one on each sides; *i. q.* *Chaudarí.*

CHUDÁS **ਚੁਦਾਸ** *s. m.* }  
CHUDÁSÁ **ਚੁਦਾਸਾ** *s. m.* } Copulation,  
CHUDÁSÍ **ਚੁਦਾਸੀ** *s. f.* } venery.

CHUDÁUNÁ **ਚੁਦਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To act the rake, to act lewdly; *Viri amplexibus se submittere (mulier.)*

CHUDD **ਚੁੱਡ** *s. f.* Vulva.

CHUDDO **ਚੁੱਡੋ** *s. f.* A whore, a prostitute, (a term of abuse to women); *i. q.* *Jhuddo.*

CHUDDÚ **ਚੁੱਡੂ** *s. m. (lit. of or belonging to Ohudd.)* A term of abuse or reproach, applied particularly to a man who winks at immoralities on the part of his wife; *i. q.* *Jhuddú.*

CHUDHRÁÍ **ਚੁਧਰਾਈ** } *s. f.* The office  
CHUDHRÁIT **ਚੁਧਰਾਇਤ** } and work of a  
*Chaudharí.*

CHUDHRÁIN **ਚੁਧਰਾਇਣ** } *s. f.* The  
CHUDHRÁNÍ **ਚੁਧਰਾਣੀ** } wife of a  
*Chaudharí.*

CHUDHRAMMÁ **ਚੁਧਰੱਮਾ** *s. m.* } The  
CHUDHRAMMAN **ਚੁਧਰੱਮਾਂ** *s. m.* } busi-  
CHUDHRÁT **ਚੁਧਰਾਤ** *s. f.* } ness  
*Chaudharí.*

CHUDWÁÍ **ਚੁਦਵਾਈ** *s. f.* The price or wages of prostitution.

CHUDWÁUNÁ **ਚੁਦਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to copulate; *i. q.* *Ohuddungd.*

CHUDWAYYÁ **ਚੁਦਵੱਯਾ** *s. m.* A man given to venery, a libidinous person.

CHUGAD **ਚੁਗਦ** } *s. m.* An owl, a screech-  
CHUGAL **ਚੁਗਲ** } owl; a backbiter,  
a telltale; a pebble  
to fill up the hole of a chilam of a *hugqd*:—  
*chugal báj, chugal khor, s. m.* A back-  
biter, a tattler:—*chagalbájt, chugal khorí,*  
*s. f.* Backbiting, tattling.

CHUGÁÍ **ਚੁਗਾਈ** *s. f.* Compensation for pasturing, feeding. See *Ohugqd.*

CHUGÁLÍ **ਚੁਗਾਲੀ** *s. f. (M.)* Chewing the cud; *i. q.* *Jugdli, Ugdlí.*



**CHUGÁN चुगान** *s. m.* An open plain, an open square in a city.

**CHUGÁNÍ चुगाणी** *a.* Plaited (a *huqqá* stem.)

**CHUGÁUNÁ चुगाउना** *v. a.* To pasture (cattle), to feed (birds); to cause to be selected or chosen; to cause to be picked (as cotton.)

**CHUGGHAL चुप्पल** *a.* Reamed out so as to be too light (a rupee or other coin.)

**CHUGHARÁ चुपरा** *s. m.* A house with rooms, on the four sides of an open court; a kind of cardamom with four divisions.

**CHUGIRD चुगिरद** *ad., prep.* Round about, on the four sides.

**CHUG LAINÁ चुग लैना** *v. a.* See *Chuglá*.

**CHUGLÍ चुगली** *s. f.* Backbiting, tattling:—*chuglí khávt*, *v. n.* To backbite, to tattle:—*chuglíkhor*, *s. m.* A backbiter, a telltale:—*chuglíkhort*, *s. f.* Tattling, backbiting.

**CHUGNÁ चुगना** *v. a.* To peck, to pick up food with the beak; to plait (cloth); to eat, to graze; to select, to choose; to pick (as cotton); to rifle, to strip (as a thief); to pluck or pull out (hair); *i. q.* *Chug láigá*.

**CHUGWÁÍ चुगवायी** *s. f.* Compensation for pasturing cattle, or feeding birds; compensation for picking (as cotton); compensation for culling, plucking out, picking up or pulling out any thing (especially hair.)

**CHUGWÁUNÁ चुगवाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be pastured; to cause to be picked up (food by birds); to cause to be plucked or pulled out (as hair); to cause to be selected or chosen; to cause to be picked (as cotton); to cause to be rifled or stripped (as by thieves.)

**CHÚHÁ चुहा** *s. m.* A rat, a mouse; a dry mucus from the nose:—*cháhemár*, *s. m.* A kind of bird:—*cháhe dandí paush-chá*, *s. f.* A kind of bracelet consisting of beads like a rat's teeth strung in silk.

**CHUHÁN चुहाट** *s. m.* A caste of *Rāj-páts*.

**CHÚHANDÍ चुँडी** *s. f.* A pinch; *i. q.* *Cháñdhí*.

**CHUHÁNÍ चुहाणी** *s. f.* A kind of liquor mixed with certain spices, drunk by women after childbirth; *i. q.* *Chhuháñí*.

**CHUHARHTÁ चुवरुटा** *s. m.* A well with four Persian wheels in it.

**CHUHÁSMÁ चुगमभा** } *a.* Having  
**CHUHÁSMÁN चुगममं** } four sto-  
ries (a house), pertaining to the fourth story.

**CHUHATTÁ चुँटा** *s. m.* A market square, a market where four roads meet.

**CHUHATTAR चुँड़** *a.* Seventy four.

**CHUHATTARWÁN चुँड़वां** *a.* Seventy fourth.

**CHUH CHUHÁUNÁ चुहचुहाउना** *v. n.* To chirp, to peep, to sing, to warble.

**CHUH CHUH KARNÁ चुहचु करना**  
**CHUHKANÁ चुगकना** }

*v. n.* To be of a deep red; to chirp, to peep (as a chick or young bird.)

**CHÚHÍ चुही** *s. f.* A rat, a mouse.

**CHÚHMÁR चुममार** *s. m.* The name of a bird that preys on field mice; a mouse trap.

**CHÚHRÁ चुग्रा** *s. m.* } The name of a  
**CHÚHRÍ चुग्री** *s. f.* } very low caste,  
whose business is sweeping, a sweeper;  
*met.* a person of very despicable nature:—  
*cháhrí saroch*, *s. f.* A herb used medi-  
cinally.

**CHÚHTÍ चुहटी** *s. f.* Picking cotton to pieces with the fingers.

**CHUHUB चुहुष** *s. m.* A wound made by piercing, a perforation.

**CHUHUBNÁ चुहुषना** *v. a.* To pierce, to perforate; *i. q.* *Chobhūḍ.*

**CHUHUL चुहुल** *s. m.* Laughing, merriment, jollity, festivity, joy, mirth, cheer; ridicule; *c. w.* *karná.*

**CHUHULAN चुहुलन** *f.* } *a.* Merry,  
**CHUHULÍ चुहुली** *m.* } joyous, one  
who laughs or ridicules.

**CHUHUR चुहुन** *a.* Very sour.

**CHÚJ चुज** *s. m.* A hawk under a year old, a hawk that has not yet hunted.

**CHÚJÁ चुजा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Chásak*. A young fowl or bird; a delicate, handsome man under the age of twenty.

**CHÚK चुक** *s. f.* Error, blunder, mistake;—*v. m.* (Pot.) A corner of a *chaddar* or *dopattá.*

**CHUK चुक** *s. f.* (Pot.) A thrust (with a pointed instrument or stick); *i. q.* *Hujjh.*

**CHÚKÁ चुका** *s. m.* A kind of vegetable used as greens.

**CHUKÁÍ चुकायी** *s. f.* The price of raising a thing; raising.

**CHUKÁNÁ चुकाना** *v. a.* See *Chukáḍ.*

**CHUKÁTH चुकाठ** *s. f.* The frame of anything, consisting of four pieces of timber, as of a door, a bedstead; *met.* the bodily frame (of a man, horse).

**CHUKÁTHÁ चुकाठा** *s. m.* The small of the back, the loins (of a man, horse).

**CHUKAUNÁ चुकाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be raised; to make an end of; to kill;

to pay; to settle, to decide (a cause), to adjust (the price of a thing), to clear accounts, to discharge (debt).

**CHUKAUTÍ चुकौती** *s. f.* The sum agreed upon as the price of a thing.

**CHUKÁWÁ चुकावा** *s. m.* The rent of a village or district, the price agreed upon for anything, fixed price.

**CHUKCHUKÁ चुक चुका** *s. m.* Provocation, enticement.

**CHUKHÁÍ चुखायी** *s. f.* Purity, goodness, genuineness, excellence; *i. q.* *Chokhái.*

**CHUKHÚNJÁ चुधुना** *a.* Quadrangular; *i. q.* *Chaukhánjá.*

**CHUKK चुक** *s. f.* An error, a mistake, a miss; *c. w.* *hoḡá*; a crook in the back, a stoop; a strain in the loins; *c. w.* *paigí*:—*bhull chukk, s. f.* A mistake, an error:—*chukk laigá, v. a.* See *Chukkgá.*

**CHUKKÁ चुका** *s. m.* A kind of vegetable used as greens; *i. q.* *Cháká.*

**CHUKKH चुख** *s. f.* A small piece of gold, silver, copper, or other metal.

**CHUKKHEBÍND चुधे बँदे** *ad.* Every moment, constantly, incessantly; *i. q.* *Jhappé bāde.*

**CHUKKNÁ चुकना** *v. a.* To raise, to lift up, to take up; to induce, to excite, to persuade; to undertake; to finish;—*v. n.* To miss, to forget, to err: to slip or escape (from the memory); to be adjusted (the price of a thing); to be finished; to be discharged (debt); also *chukk laigá.*

**CHÚKLÁ चुकला** } *s. m.* The hip, the  
**CHÚKNÁ चुकना** } ramp.

**CHUKSÁÍ चुकसायी** *s. f.* Wariness, attention, circumspection, watchfulness, alertness, caution.

CHUKÚNÁ ਚੁਕੁਣਾ *a.* Quadrangular.

CHUKWÁÍ ਚੁਕਵਾਈ *s. f.* The price of raising or lifting a thing; raising, lifting up.

CHUKWÁUNÁ ਚੁਕਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be lifted; to cause to be adjusted (the price of a thing). See *Chukdugá*.

CHÚL ਚੁਲ *s. f.* The pivot part of a hinge, a tenon:—*chál wingí hoṭí, v. n. lit.* To be crooked (a tenon): *met.* to be angry, to be displeased, to be ill.

CHÚLÁ ਚੁਲਾ *s. m.* The hip bone; the upper part of an ox yoke.

CHULÁ ਚੁਲਾ *s. m.* A handful; washing the mouth after eating, gargling; *c. w. karná*.

CHULÁÍ ਚੁਲਾਈ *s. f.* A kind of greens.

CHULBULÁ ਚੁਲਬੁਲਾ } *s. m.* A  
CHULBULÁÍ ਚੁਲਬੁਲੀਆ } restless,  
nervous person, one whose whole frame is agitated.

CHULBULÁṬ ਚੁਲਬੁਲਾਟ } *s. f.* Flut-  
CHULBULÍ ਚੁਲਬੁਲੀ } tering, rest-  
lessness.

CHULBULÁUNÁ ਚੁਲਬੁਲਾਉਣਾ *v. n.*  
To flutter, to be restless; *i. q. Chulchu-  
lóngá*.

CHULCHUL ਚੁਲਚੁਲ *s. f.* The sound produced by water dropping at intervals (spoken of obstructed urine); fluttering, restlessness; wantonness.

CHULCHULÁUNÁ ਚੁਲਚੁਲਾਉਣਾ *v. n.*  
To flutter, to be restless, to be agitated, to spring nervously as one does when tickled.

CHULCHULÍ ਚੁਲਚੁਲੀ *s. f.* Fluttering, restlessness.

CHULH ਚੁਲੁ } *s. m.* See *Chullhá*.  
CHULHÁ ਚੁਲੁਹਾ }

CHULÍ ਚੁਲੀ *s. f.* The hand so arranged as to hold water; a handful:—*chulí bhar, ad.* As much as a handful, a full *chulí*:—*chulí karná, v. a.* To gargle:—*chulí pāṇá, or chhāṇá, or dāṇá, v. a.* To devout, to consecrate; to declare a purpose of abstinence from anything; to avoid, to forsake, to resign:—*chulí kokrí, s. f. (K.)* Maize (*Zea mais*).

CHULIHÁR ਚੁਲਿਹਾਰ *s. m. f.* The owner of a fire-place, a baker.

CHULLANGNÁ ਚੁਲੰਗਨਾ *v. a. (Pot.)*  
To draw water out of a cistern and well; *i. q. Kulungá*.

CHULLHÁ ਚੁਲੁਹਾ } *s. m.* } A fire-place.  
CHULLHÍ ਚੁਲੁਹੀ } *s. f.* }

CHUMÁHÁ ਚੁਮਾਹਾ } *s. m.* Four months'  
CHUMÁHÁN ਚੁਮਾਹਾ } pay; *i. q. Cho-  
máhd*.

CHUMÁSÁ ਚੁਮਾਸਾ *s. m.* The four months included in the rainy season; *i. e. Hāṭh, Sāwan, Bhāḍōṇ, Aśā, (from the middle of June to the middle of October); i. q. Chomáhd*.

CHUMÁUNÁ ਚੁਮਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be kissed.

CHUMMÁ ਚੁਮਾ *s. m.* A kiss.

CHUMMNÁ ਚੁਮਣਾ *v. a.* To kiss:—*chummá chāṭṭá, v. a.* To kiss and lick; to love greatly.

CHUMUKHÁ ਚੁਮੁਖਾ } *a.* Having  
CHUMUKHYÁ ਚੁਮੁਖਾਯਾ } four months,  
faces or sides (spoken particularly of a lamp with four wicks on opposite sides); having four corners.

CHUMUTNÁ ਚੁਮੁਟਣਾ *v. a.* To be engaged in close combat; to be engaged in any work; *i. q. Juttá*.

CHÚN चुन *s. m.* Meal, bran; dust, filings:—*chún bhún, s. m.* Bran, any coarse remains from grinding wheat or other grain; *met.* poor, coarse food.

CHÚN चुँ *s. f. (P.)* A creaking sound produced by friction against any hard metal, a sound produced by breaking wind;—*ad.* Why, wherefore;—*v. n.* To question, to object:—*chún-chún, s. f.* The sound made by children beginning to speak; the peeping of chickens; refusal, denial:—*chún chún, s. f.* The notes of a sparrow, the chirp of birds.

CHÚNÁ चुना *s. m.* Lime of a coarse quality:—*chúne gachch, a.* Cemented with lime.

CHUNÁÍ चुआयी *s. f.* Plaiting; the price of plaiting, selecting, picking.

CHUNARÍ चुनरी } *s. f.* A kind of red  
CHUNARÍ चुनरी } veil worn by women; *i. q.* *Chunná.*

CHUNÁUT चुआउट *s. f.* Plaiting clothes; the work of a brick layer, piling up.

CHÚND चुँड *s. f.* Tearing flesh from bones with the teeth, pulling to pieces, gnawing; sucking the breast without obtaining any milk; fleecing one who is poor already.

CHÚND चुँड } *s. f. (M.)* An angle, a  
CHÚNDH चुँडह } corner of a house and field.

CHÚNDÁ चुँडा *s. m.* A knot of hair on a person's head; hair braided on the top of the head; the comb of a cock.

CHÚNDÁUNÁ चुँडाउना *v. a.* To cause to be hit (a mark.)

CHÚNDÁUNÁ चुँडाउना *v. a. (Caus. of Chundá.)* To cause to be pulled to pieces.

CHÚNDHÁ चुँधा *a.* Bleareyed, having weak eyes; *i. q.* *Chunnah.*

CHÚNDHAK चुँधक *s. f.* Starting; *c. w. láung, laggá*

CHÚNDHÍ चुँधी *s. f.* Pinching, taking up the skin between the thumb and finger:—*chúndhí bhargí* or *waddhí, v. a.* To cut the skin stretched with the finger and thumb:—*chúndhí páusí, v. a.* To put a draught of medicine with the finger and thumb into the sore eyes.

CHÚNDÍ चुँडी *s. f. (dim. of Chundá.)* A small knot of hair on the head of a child.

CHÚNDNÁ चुँडना *v. a.* To hit a mark with a *gulel* or a gun, or with *cowrie*; *met.* to obtain an object with labour.

CHÚNDNÁ चुँडना *v. a.* To pull to pieces, to tear flesh from a bone with the teeth, to gnaw, to craunch bones (as a dog); to suck the breast without obtaining any milk; to fleece one who is poor already.

CHÚNEN चुँने *s. m. pl. (M.)* The hair of the head:—*navá marí ká rang lagá, milmil baishde rolá; chúne te inkár karin, jún dáchí de tode.* The new mosque has been painted, the bald collect and take their seats; like the young of a camel, they refuse to wear hair.—Song.

CHUNG चुँग *s. f.* A small portion of anything; a small portion of grain and cotton and bran, &c., brought to a shop to buy something in exchange of them; a sample; a company of persons; the part of a grist taken by the miller;—*(M.)* A handful; that share of the crop which under former Governments was paid to the *kotwál* or incumbents of shrines either by Governments or landowners. It is still given in some parts to incumbents of shrines:—*phera dí dí te chung ghatan dí hushídrí.* What! unable to turn (the handmill) and clever at putting in handfuls of grain.—Prov.

CHUNGGHÁÍ चुँघायी *s. f.* A wetnurse; the wages of a wetnurse.

CHUNGGHANÁ चुँघना *v. a.* To suck (milk.)

**CHUNGGHÁUNÁ ਚੁਪਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To suckle.

**CHUNGGHÍ ਚੁੰਗੀ** *s. f.* An office where town duties are collected; town duties; a tax levied on merchants by weighmen, being a handful of whatever is weighed, the handful of grain from a horse's feed taken by the *sais*, a small portion of anything.

**CHUNGHNÍ ਚੁੰਗਣੀ** *s. f.* Anything given to children to suck for amusement.

**CHÚNÍ ਚੁਨੀ** *s. f.* The dust and fragments of precious stones; the dust of bruised pulse.

**CHÚNÍÁGÚND ਚੁਨੀਆਗੁੰਦ** *s. f.* A kind of gum.

**CHUNJ ਚੁੰਜ** *s. f.* The bill or beak of a bird; anything bill shaped:—*chunj bharní, dobní, v. n.* To peck;—*chunj mární, v. n.* To peck; *met.* to fight with each other.

**CHUNNÁ ਚੁਣਨਾ** *v. a.* To plait (clothes); to build up in layers (as a mason); to select, to choose; to pick (as cotton); to put in order.

**CHUNNHÁ ਚੁੱਨਾ** *a.* Bleareyed, having weak eyes, blinking, seeing with the eyes half closed, dim sighted.

**CHUNNÍ ਚੁੰਨੀ** } *s. f.* A child's veil or

**CHUNRÍ ਚੁਨਰੀ** } shawl, a small veil; a kind of embroidered veil or shawl worn by married girls on their marriage days, other festivals and on occasions of joy and merriment; a kind of red veil worn by women.

**CHUNT ਚੁਣਤ** *s. f.* Plaiting clothes; selection.

**CHUNTÍ ਚੁਣਤੀ** *s. f.* Plaiting; piling up; selection.

**CHUNWÁN ਚੁਣਵਾਂ** *a.* Selected, select, excellent.

**CHUPÁÍ ਚੁਪਾਈ** *s. f.* A verse consisting of four feet; sucking (sugar-cane, mangoes); *i. q.* *Chopáí.*

**CHUPÁIÁ ਚੁਪਾਇਆ** *s. m.* A quadruped.

**CHUPÁK ਚੁਪਾਕ** *s. m.* The peel of sugar-cane which is sucked; one who sucks sugar-cane.

**CHUPATT ਚੁਪੱਟ** *a.* Lying flat; fallen on the back;—*ad.* Suddenly; violently:—*chaur chupattí hojád, honád, v. n.* To be ruined, to be brought to poverty; to be destroyed, to be wasted, to be injured:—*chupattí márnád, v. n.* To throw down violently on the back; to destroy;—*chupattí ánikalád, v. n.* To arrive suddenly.

**CHUPATTÁ ਚੁਪੱਤਾ** } *a., s. m. f.* Hav-

**CHUPATTÍ ਚੁਪੱਤੀ** } ing four leaves springing from the same point, four leaved (a plant); paper folded into four to write accounts upon.

**CHUPÁUNÁ ਚੁਪਾਉਣਾ** } *v. a.* To cause

**CHÚPÁUNÁ ਚੁਪਾਉਣਾ** } to suck (sugar cane), to cause to be sucked.

**CHUPHÁL ਚੁਫਾਲ** *a.* Having four corners (as a brick):—*chuphál díggád* or *já páigád, v. n.* To fall with the hands extended.

**CHUPHER ਚੁਫੇਰ** } *ad.* On all sides;

**CHUPHERE ਚੁਫੇਰੇ** } *i. q.* *Chophere.*

**CHÚP LAINÁ ਚੁਪਲੈਣਾ** } *v. a.* To suck

**CHÚPNÁ ਚੁਪਣਾ** } (sugar-cane or fruit).

**CHUPP ਚੁੱਪ** *s. f.* Silence, stillness;—*a.* Silent, still:—*inter.* Hush! silence! peace!:—*chupp chán, chupp cháp, chupp chupátá, chupp chupítá, a., ad.* Silent; silently; secretly, stealthily; peaceably:—*chupp kítá, chupp karítá, a.* Silent, perverse, refractory, restive, cross, obstinate, pert:—*chupp karnád, v. n.* To be still:—*chupp rahínád, v. n.* To be silent:—*chupp chor, a. (M.)* Perverse, not disposed to answer.

CHUPRĀI ਚੁਪਰਾਈ *s. f.* Smearing, anointing; compensation for the same.

CHUPRĀUNĀ ਚੁਪਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be smeared with *ghee* or oil, to cause to be anointed.

CHUR ਚੁਰ *s. f.* A fire place made by digging a hole in the ground:—*chur kār-ghā, paffā, v. n.* To make such a fire place.

CHUR ਚੁਰ *s. f.* Vulva.

CHUR ਚੁਰ *s. m.* Pieces, fragments; powder, filings, atoms:—*chūr hojānd. hojā, v. n.* To be broken to pieces; to become tired, to be exhausted; to be flagged out:—*chūr karnā, v. a.* To break to pieces; to ruin.

CHURĀ ਚੁਰਾ } *s. m.* Crumbs,  
CHURĀ BHURĀ ਚੁਰਾਭੁਰਾ } pieces, frag-  
ments, filings:—*chūrā chūrā karnā, v. n.*  
To bruise, to powder.

CHURĀ ਚੁਰਾ } *s. m.* A set of brace-  
CHUR ਚੁਰ } lets extending from the  
wrist up the forearm, bangles made of lac,  
ivory worn by women:—*chūrgar, s. m.*  
One who makes or sells bangles of ivory.

CHURĀHĀ ਚੁਰਾਹਾ *s. m.* Cross roads,  
the place where two roads intersect each  
other.

CHURĀI ਚੁਰਾਈ *s. f.* }  
CHURĀU ਚੁਰਾਉ *s. m.* } Width.

CHURĀL ਚੁਰਾਲ *s. m.* A kind of field pea  
(*Lathyrus sativus*).

CHURAN ਚੁਰਨ } *s. m.* Fine medicine  
CHURAN ਚੁਰਣ } mixed together given  
to promote digestion.

CHURANG ਚੁਰੰਗ *s. m.* The four limbs  
tied together; (a preliminary to the cut-  
ting off of a goat's head in sacrifice); cut-  
ting off the head and feet of an animal

at one blow; cutting with such dexterity  
as to prevent the escape of a bird that has  
been let go beneath:—*churang rakkhā, v. a.*  
To injure one by deception; to throw  
down (in wrestling); *c. w. kaffā, mārdā.*

CHURANJĀ ਚੁਰੰਜਾ *a.* Fifty four.

CHURANJWĀN ਚੁਰੰਜਵਾਂ *s.* Fifty  
fourth.

CHURĀNMEN ਚੁਰਣਮੇਂ } *s.* Ninety  
CHURĀNWEN ਚੁਰਣਵੇਂ } four.

CHURAR MURAR ਚੁਰਰਮੁਰਰ *a.*  
Withered, warped, bent, twisted.

CHURĀSĪ ਚੁਰਾਸੀ *a.* Eighty four; in  
Hindu mythology, the 84,00,000 (births,  
to which sinful mortals are doomed):—  
*churāsī or churāsī lakkhā, s. f.* All the  
varieties or different stages of trans-  
migration:—*churāsī bhogā, v. n.* To  
undergo all the transmigrations of one's  
fate, to be punished for one's sins:—  
*churāsī kaffī jānd, kaffā, v. n.* To be  
saved, to get salvation.

CHURASTĀ ਚੁਰਸਤਾ *s. m.* See *Chu-  
rāhā.*

CHURĀUNĀ ਚੁਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To widen.

CHURĀUNĀ ਚੁਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To steal, to  
take away, to take captive.

CHURCHURĀ ਚੁਰਚੁਰਾ *s. m.* A species  
of very small bird: a great talker.

CHUREL ਚੁਰੇਲ *s. f.* A witch; a hag; a  
ghost of the woman who died while preg-  
nant or in child-birth; a fury, harridan,  
beldam; a dirty or ugly woman.

CHURG ਚੁਰਗ *s. f.* Chirping.

CHURGANĀ ਚੁਰਗਣਾ *v. n.* To chirp;  
to speak as children do when beginning  
to talk.

CHURHAMM ਚੁਰਹੱਮ *s. m.* Acting like  
a sweeper; foolish and shameful conver-  
sation or conduct.

**CHURHAN ਚੁੜਨ** *v. n. (M.)* To be ill of a lingering and painful disease.

**CHURH CHURH MARNÁ ਚੁੜ ਚੁੜ**

**ਮਰਨਾ** *v. n. (M.)* To die a lingering death :—*shóllá churh churh marná*. God grant you may die a lingering death!—Imprecation.

**CHÚRÍ ਚੂਰੀ** *s. f.* A kind of food ; bread broken and mixed up with sugar and ghee ; *c. v. karní, kutthí*

**CHÚRÍ ਚੂੜੀ** *s. f.* A bracelet of gold or silver, a bangle made of lac, or ivory, or glass worn by women on forearm :—*chúrt-gar, s. m.* One who makes or sells bangles of lac :—*chúrt saroch, s. f.* A kind of herb used medicinally.

**CHURKNÁ ਚੁਰਕਣਾ** *v. n., s. m.* To chirp ; chirping of birds ; *met.* to speak, to utter a word slowly.

**CHÚRMÁ ਚੂਰਮਾ** *s. m.* A dish consisting of bread broken and mixed up with ghee and sugar ; a dish prepared by Hindus on the occasion of making vows.

**CHÚRNÁ ਚੂਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To break into small pieces (bread), to make the kind of food called *chúrmá*, or *chúrí*.

**CHÚS ਚੂਸ** *s. m.* Sucking.

**CHUSÁÍ ਚੁਸਾਈ** *s. f.* Sucking (fruit.)

**CHUSÁK ਚੁਸਾਕ** *s. m.* A sucker.

**CHÚSANÁ ਚੂਸਣਾ** *v. a.* To suck.

**CHUSÁUNÁ ਚੁਸਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to suck (fruit.)

**CHUSKANÁ ਚੁਸਕਣਾ** *v. n. (Pot.)* To speak, to utter a word ; *i. q. Kuskaná*.

**CHUSKARÍ ਚੁਸਕੜੀ** *s. f.* A sip.

**CHUSKARÍA ਚੁਸਕੜੀਆ** *s. m.* A sipper, one who sips.

**CHUSMÁ ਚੁਸਮਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Chashmah*. A fountain ; *i. q. Chasmá*.

**CHÚSNÁ ਚੂਸਣਾ** *v. a.* To suck.

**CHÚSNÍ ਚੂਸਣੀ** *s. f.* A sucking instrument.

**CHUST ਚੁਸਤ** *a.* Active, clever, fleet, vigorous ; ingenious ; tight ; lively.

**CHÚSTÁ ਚੂਸਤਾ** *s. m.* The hip, the rump, the frame work of the body ; a skeleton :—*chústá hillyá, v. n.* To be lean and weak :—*chústá níkal dūnd, v. n.* To be so thin that the bones all show.

**CHUSTÍ ਚੁਸਤੀ** *s. f.* Vigor, activity ; ingenuity ; tightness ; adroitness, alertness.

**CHÚT ਚੂਤ** *s. f.* Vulva, *pudendum muliebre*.

**CHUT ਚੂਤ** *s. m. (M.)* The anus ; the part of a carrot, turnip, radish, &c., where the top and the root join ; *i. q. Búndá*.

**CHUTÁ ਚੂਟਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A gall on the back of a horse or ass. Also used metaphorically :—*teḡá v. chutá sarkár karēde*. The Government is galling even you too.

**CHUTÁR ਚੂਤਾਰ** *s. m.* Four threads together ; cloth woven with four threads together ; music having four beats in a measure, sung to the style of poetry called *kabitt*.

**CHUTÁRÁ ਚੂਤਾਰਾ** *a.* Of four threads (cloth) ; belonging to the kind of tune called *chutár*.

**CHUTARÍ ਚੂਤੜੀ** *s. f. (dim. of Chutiar)* A small buttock of a child.

**CHUTARÍA ਚੂਤੜੀਆ** *s. m.* A man with huge buttocks.

**CHUTHÁÍ ਚੁਥਾਈ** *s. f.* A fourth part, a quarter.

**CHÚTHÍ ਚੁਥੀ** *s. f.* The pivot of a door hinge, the socket in which the pivot turns; also applied to both together:—*chúthí paṭṭā*, *v. a.* To lift a door off its hinges.

**CHÚTÍÁ ਚੁਤੀਆ** *s. m.* A mean, spiritless man; one who is indifferent to unchaste conduct among the females of his family; *i. q.* *Chútyá*.

**CHUṬKÁ ਚੁਟਕਾ** *s. m.* A large handful, as much as can be taken up with the hand and the fingers extended:—*chuṭká bhar*, *a.* A full handful.

**CHUṬKALÁ ਚੁਟਕਲਾ** *s. m.* A charm, an amulet; a marvellous, incredible saying; pleasantry, wit, humour; any wonderful medicine; pleasantry, wit, humor:—*chuṭkald chhaddá*, *v. n.* To invent a playfully mischievous story.

**CHUṬKÍ ਚੁਟਕੀ** *s. f.* A small handful, as much as may be taken up with the thumb and fingers; a pinch of anything, as much as may be taken up with a thumb and finger; a snap of the fingers; a pendant sometimes attached to a nose ring:—*chuṭkí bajduná*, *v. a.* To snap the fingers:—*chuṭkí bhar*, *a.* A full handful:—*chuṭkí wichch kamm honá*, *v. n.* To be performed (any work) quickly.

**CHUṬLÁ ਚੁਟਲਾ** *s. m.* A lock of hair hanging from the top of the head, a cue or lock of hair worn behind.

**CHUṬNÁ ਚੁਟਨਾ** *v. n. (M.)* To throw or shoot at a mark; to obtain an object without labor; *i. q.* *Phundá*.

**CHUTRAMMÁ ਚੁਤਰੱਮਾ** *a.* Strongly pockmarked, ugly; *i. q.* *Khakkhar khádhá*.

**CHUTT ਚੁੱਤ** *s. f.* Vulva; *i. q.* *Chút*.

**CHUTTAṜ ਚੁੱਤੜ** *s. m.* The buttock:—*chuttaṛ kuṭduná*, *v. a. lit.* To suffer sodomy; *met.* to suffer a great deal from the hand of anyone, to sustain a loss for other's sake, to work hard for another:—*chuttaṛ kuṭṭe*, *v. a. lit.* To commit

sodomy; *met.* to take hard work (from anyone):—*chuttaṛ wakháuné*, *v. n.* To turn tail:—*chuttaṛ wajduné*, *v. n. lit.* To beat one's buttocks; to lament; to grieve over; to be overjoyed.

**CHUTTO ਚੁੱਤੋ** *s. f.* A whore.

**CHUTTÚ ਚੁੱਤੂ** *s. m.* A term of reproach; one on whom sodomy is practised; *i. q.* *Chuḍḍá*.

**CHÚTYÁ ਚੁਤਯਾ** *s. m.* See *Chúttá*.

## D—(ਦ, ਧ, ਡ, ਢ)

**DÁ ਦਾ** *prep.* (sign of the genitive case masculine; an auxiliary or a prefix after some verbs used in the Sialkote district as a peculiarity of the place as *maṛ giyá dá*.) Of:—*s. f.* Side, direction; time, opportunity; turn, innings; stratagem, manoeuvre, artifice, trick; a trick in wrestling; ambush, ambush; a throw of dice:—*dá deṇá*, *v. n.* To give one his turn:—*dá karná*, *v. a.* To make use of a trick in wrestling:—*dá kháṇá*, *v. n.* *dá lagduná*, *v. n.* To stake, to wager, to bet, to hazard:—*dá laggná*, *v. n.* To get a chance or opportunity:—*dá laṇá*, *v. n.* To take one's turn or seize one's opportunity:—*dá paṇá*, *v. n.* To be thrown (dice), to have a good throw, to throw high (dice):—To be tricked, to be taken in:—*dá te chaphduná*, *v. a.* To bring under one's power; to get a grip of one's opponent in wrestling:—*jetáin jésán*, *máhiyá*, *tedá naukhar rahisán*; *laggá dá áwan dá*, *yár meḍá*, *tán maṛ máláná rahisán*. O *Máhi!* while I live I will remain thy slave; my love! if an opportunity of coming occurs, I will not tarry at all.—Song.

**DÁ ਡਾ** *s. m. (M.)* Way, manner, mode:—*maṛkán dá nahín ándá*. The mode does not come to me; I don't know how to do it.

**DAB ਦਬ** *s. f. (Pot.)* A land which retains rainfall:—*jisdá dab usdá Rabb*. He who owns *dab* land (retaining rainfall) with him is God.



**DÁB दाब** *s. f.* The upper cross-stick of a door-frame; pressure, depressure, impression; a land ploughed after a rainfall and smoothed by a wooden drag (*suhágá*) and kept for the purpose of sowing wheat and gram; *met.* a snub, a threat:—*dáb dená*, *v. n.* To press down.

**DÁB डाय** *s. f. (M.)* The powdery dust on land produced by *kallar* (saline efflorescence) or much traffic. *Dáb* differs from *dhúr* in that the former is dust on the ground while the latter is dust in the air.

**DABÁ दा** *s. m.* See *Dabáu*:—*dabá dabb*, *ad.* Hastily, instantly:—*dabá ke*, *ad.* By force or compulsion:—*dabá baiṭhṇá*, *laiṇá*, *v. n.* To usurp:—*dabá dabí*, *dabí dabá*, *a.* Covered, concealed, restrained:—*dabá dená*, *v. n.* To press down; to bury:—*dabá márná*, *v. a.* To conceal wealth.

**DABAIL दबैल** *s. f.* A subject, one under authority.

**DABAKNÁ दबकना** *v. n., a.* To crouch, to skulk; to snub, to chide: to strike the strings of a musical instrument; to beat gold or silver wire.

**DABAL डबल** *s. m.* Corrupted from the English word Double:—*dabal rotí*, *s. f.* The bread eaten by Europeans. See *Dabbal*.

**DABALLKE दबल्लके** *ad.* See *dabbke* in *Dabb*.

**DABALLNÁ दबल्लना** *v. a.* See *dabb* *cháṛhṇé* in *Dabb*.

**DABÁNÁ दबाना** *v. n.* See *Dabáuná*.

**DÁBAR दाबर** *s. f.* A land of stiff clay:—*khetí bije dábar ná gor ná khapṭhṇṇ*. If you cultivate *dábar* (stiff clay), you will have neither tomb nor burial; *i. e.* you will be ruined.

**DABAR DABAR दबर दबर** *v. n.* Walking or running with heavy and noisy steps; *c. v.* *karná*.

**DABÁU दाबौ** *s. m.* Pressure; influence, strength, power, authority; resignation, submissiveness:—*dabáu manṇá*, *v. n.* To stand in awe, to submit, to be influenced; *i. q.* *Dabá*.

**DABÁÚ दाबौ** *a.* Pressed down, despirited, unable to speak for one's self; overweighted in front (a cart) opp. of *ulár*.

**DABÁUNÁ दाबौना** *v. a.* To press down, to bury; to snub, to overcome; to sow; to make a layer; to keep possession by force or fraud, to usurp.

**DABB दब** *s. f.* Pressure:—*dabb cháṛhṇé*, *dabb dená*, *v. a.* To threaten, to intimidate:—*dabb dená*, *v. a.* To bury, to inter:—*dabb rakṭhṇá*, *laiṇá*, *v. a.* To withhold, to detain, to stop; to keep possession by force or fraud:—*dabb laiṇá*, *v. a.* To overpower, to get the better of; to conceal (secret):—*dabb ke*, *ad.* Forcibly, violently, hardly:—*dabb ke wáh, rajj ke kháh*. Plough hard and eat your full.

**DABB डब** *s. m.* A spot, a mark;—*s. f.* A brace, a fastening, a bond, a girdle, a kind of pocket:—*dabb pai jáṇá*, *dabb rahi jáṇá*, *v. n.* To become spotted, to be spotted:—*dabb bannṇé*, *v. a.* To tie a thing up in one's girdle, to tie up one's girdle:—*dabb karabbá*, *dabb kharabbá*, *a.* Spotted, particolored, black and white.

**DABBÁ दबा** *s. m. (M.)* A bird-trap of *kánán* reeds. One side rests on the ground; the other is raised and supported by a stick to which a string is attached. The other end of the string is held by a concealed person who, on seeing birds come under the trap, pulls the string, and the trap falls on them.

**DABBÁ डबा** *s. m.* A small box; a bookshelf; a leather oil vessel with a large mouth; a bullock with large blotches of colour;—*a.* Spotted, speckled, black and white, variegated; crooked, curved:—*dabbá kkes*, *s. m.* A kind of cloth black and white:—*dabbe kaḍhṇé ná jáṇá*; *sidhe ráh chaldá háṇ*. I never know a crooked road; I go a straight path.

DÁBBÁ ਦੱਬਾ *s. m.* Snubbing, chiding, threatening, awing:—*dābbā dhāssā, s. m.* Threatening, beating; *c. w. deṇḍā.*

DABBAL ਡੱਬਲ *s. m.* Corrupted from the English word Double:—*dabbal paisā, s. m.* The current coin of pice in comparison to *Nānak Shāhī paisā*:—*dabbal rupayyā, s. m.* The current coin of rupee in comparison of *Nānak Shāhī rupee*; *i. q. Dabāl.*

DABBH ਦੱਭ *s. m.* A water flag; a species of spear grass used in several ceremonies:—*buddhīdā dhaggīdā dī wāhī, uggē dabbh te kāhī.* Land ploughed by old cattle, grows only *dabbh* grass. See *Darabbh.*

DABBÍ ਦੱਬੀ *s. m. (M.)* A ball, a play ball.

DABBÍ ਡੱਬੀ *a.* Spotted, black and white; crooked;—*s. f.* A very small round wooden or metallic box, a casket in which gems are deposited; a spotted bitch;—*a. (M.) dabbī mājh, s. f.* A buffalo with a concave spine:—*dabbīdā mārīdā, v. a.* To beat the bridegroom with *dabbīs* while sitting to perform the marriage ceremonies.

DABBŌNÁ ਦੱਬਣਾ *v. a. n.* To press; to press down, to bury.

DABBŪ ਡੱਬੂ *s. m.* A spotted dog; *met.* a fat man.

DABDABÁ ਦਬਦਬਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Dabdabah.* A magisterial character, influence, state or dignity.

DABDABÁUNÁ ਡਬਡਬਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To fill with tears (the eyes).

DABEL ਦਬੇਲ *s. m.* See *Dabail.*

DABGAR ਦਬਗਰ } *s. m.* A drawer  
DABKAÍÁ ਦਬਕਈਆ } of silver or gold  
wire; a manufacturer of *kuppas.*

DABÍRNÁ ਦਬੀਰਨਾ *v. a.* To press back, to push back.

DABJÁNÁ ਦਬਜਾਣਾ *v. a.* See *Dabḡd.*

DABKÁ ਦਬਕਾ *s. m.* Threatening, chiding; swelling:—*dabkē deṇḍā, dabkē mārīdā, v. a.* To threaten.

DABKANÁ ਦਬਕਣਾ *v. n.* See *Dabak-ḡd.*

DABKÁUNÁ ਦਬਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To snub, to check, to chide, to threaten; to cause gold or silver wire to be beaten.

DABKAYYÁ ਦਬਕੱਯਾ *s. m.* A gilder, a beater (of wire); *i. q. Daktāḡd.*

DABKÍ ਦਬਕੀ *s. f.* See *Dabkē.*

DABLÁ ਦਬਲਾ *s. m. (M.)* A small round box for jewels.

DABLÍ ਦਬਲੀ *s. f. (M.)* A small box.

DABMEPAIR ਦਬਮੇਪੈਰ } *ad.* With  
DABWENPAIR ਦਬਵੇਪੈਰ } light and  
gentle steps.

DABNÁ ਦਬਨਾ *s. m. (M.)* This word is used before *chāh* (a well) the same way as *rās* is used when speaking of cattle.

DABŌNÁ ਦਬਣਾ *v. n.* To be pressed down; to be buried; to be afraid; to be concealed; to be quelled or pull down (insurrection); to be checked, to be restrained or suppressed; to yield to authority or force, to come under one's power, to be overcome, to be overawed.

DABOLÍÁ ਡਬੋਲੀਆ *s. m.* One who dives, as in excavating a well, or who dives into ocean for pearls.

DABONÁ ਡਬੋਣਾ *v. a.* To dip, to immerse, to cause to sink, to drown; to ruin; to give in marriage (a girl) to a poor or impotent man:—*ndā dabonā, v. a.* To bring disgrace on one's name.

DÁBRÁ ਦਾਬਰਾ *s. m.* An inferior kind of thatch, a house with an indifferently constructed roof; a kind of sweetmeat eaten by pregnant women; threatening; *c. w. mārīdā.*

DĀBRĀ ਦਬਰਾ *s. m.* } (*M.*) A flat stand  
 DĀBRĪ ਦਬਰੀ *s. f.* } of clay on which  
 pots are placed when taken off the fire.  
 There is a belief that if the soot from  
 the bottom of a pot blacken the floor of a  
 house, it will cause headache to the per-  
 son passing over the blackened place.

DABRŪ GHUSRŪ ਦਬਰੂਘੁਸਰੂ *a.* Mean  
 spirited, not able to do any thing.

DABWĀUNA ਦਬਵਾਉਣਾ *v. z.* To cause  
 to be pressed or buried.

DĀCH ਦਾਚ *s. f.* (*K.*) Provender or  
 dry food for cattle:—*jānt jhamdon poshe*  
*dāch; tint bhāro jēthe thāch.* He who  
 stores up provender (for his goats) in  
*Poh*, reaps the benefit in *Jēth*.

DACHCHHANĀ ਦੱਛਣਾ *s. m.* Corrupt-  
 ed from the Sanskrit word *Dakṣhiṇā*.  
 A present to Brahmans on solemn or  
 sacrificial occasions, a fee, a reward;  
*c. w. deḡd; i. q. Dakḥḡḡd.*

DĀCHĪ ਡਾਚੀ *s. f.* A female camel when  
 she is to bring forth her first young one.

DĀD ਦਾਦ *s. f.* A gift, giving; justice,  
 equity; a frog:—*dād faryād, s. f.* A  
 cry or application for justice or redress;  
*c. w. harn.*

DĀḌ ਡਾਡ *s. f.* A shriek, a cry; *c. w.*  
*nikal jāḡt, māḡt.*

DĀDĀ ਦਾਦਾ *s. m.* A bard who sings the  
 praises of families; a family priest.

DADĀ DĀĪ ਦਦਾ ਦਾਈ *s. f.* A nurse.

DĀDAK ਦਾਦਕ *s. m.* Paternal ancestors  
 (generally used in the plural.)

DĀDAKĀ ਦਾਦਕਾ *a.* Pertaining to pa-  
 ternal ancestors.

DĀDAR ਦਾਦਰ *s. m.* A frog.

DAḌĀR ਡਡਾਰ *s. m.* (*Pot.*) A red wasp;  
*i. q. Dhariḡḡd.*

DAD-AUHRĀ ਦਦਔਹਰਾ } *s. m.* Father-  
 DAD-AURĀ ਦਦਔਰਾ } in law's  
 father, wife or husband's grand father.

ḌADD ਡੱਡ *s. f.* A she frog.

DADD ਦੱਦ *s. f.* A ringworm.

DADDĀ ਦੱਦਾ *s. m.* The name of the letter  
 (ਦ) in the *Gurmukhī* alphabet.

ḌADDĀ ਡੱਡਾ *s. m.* The name of the letter.  
 (ਡ) in the *Gurmukhī* alphabet; the outer  
 shell of gram, a pod of gram, pease.

DĀDDĀ ਦਾੱਦਾ } *s. m.* A paternal grand  
 ḌĀDDĀ ਡਾੱਦਾ } father.

DADDARĀ ਦੱਦਰਾ } *a.* Partially ripe.  
 ḌADDARĀ ਡੱਦਰਾ }

DADDARĪ ਦੱਦਰੀ *s. f.* A ringworm.

ḌĀḌḌHĀ ਡਾੱਡਾ *m.* } *a.* Strong, firm,  
 ḌĀḌḌHĪ ਡਾੱਡੀ *f.* } powerful; obsti-  
 nate impertinent, violent:—*ḡḡḡḡhe nāl*  
*rāḡḡtī tāt kehī māḡ wīchē shāḡḡḡ.* Is there  
 any pleasure to the mind in cultivating  
 partnership with a powerful man.—Prov.

DADDHĀNĀ ਦੱਧਣਾ *v. z.* To be burned;  
 to be vexed, to be poor and miserable.

DADDĪ ਦੱਦੀ *s. f.* (*M.*) A proprietary  
 share.

DĀDDĪ ਦਾੱਦੀ } *s. f.* The wife of a  
 ḌĀDDĪ ਡਾੱਦੀ } *Dāddā.*

ḌADDḌ ਡਡੁ *s. m.* A male frog.

DADEHAS ਦਦੇਹਸ } *s. f.* Wife or hus-  
 DADESH ਦਦੇਸੁ } band's grand mo-  
 ther, father-in-law's mother.

**DADH ਦਧ** *s. m.* A bubo; a burning; an unhappy, unfortunate, miserable person, an unsuitable word; an enemy.

**ḌĀḌH ਡਾਢ** *s. f.* Firmness of mind.

**ḌADHAR ਡਧਰ** *s. m. (M.)* A cutaneous disease, a ringworm.

**ḌADHERHĀ ਡਡਹੇੜਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A bird of the babbling thrush family, (*Catarrhæa caudata*—Jerdon.)

**ḌĀḌHĪ ਡਾਢੀ** *s. f.* Fem. of *ḌāḌhā*.

**ḌADHRĪ ਡਧੜੀ** *s. f. (M.)* Green ears of wheat or pods of gram roasted for eating.

**DĀDĪ ਦਾਦੀ** *s. f.* The wife of a *Dāddā*.

**ḌADĪĀUNĀ ਡਡਿਆਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To cry with fear, to be alarmed, to be frightened.

**DĀDKĀ ਦਾਦਕਾ** *a.* Pertaining to paternal ancestors.

**DĀD PIUT ਦਾਦ ਪਿਉਤ** *s. f.* Friendship between parties continued from father to son; the mutual bearing of marriage and funeral expenses by such friends.

**DĀDŪ ਦਾਦੂ** *s. f.* The founder of a Hindu sect whose followers are numerous in the Panjab and North West Provinces; a frog :—*Dāḍā paṭh*, *s. m.* The sect founded by *Dāḍā* :—*Dāḍā paṭhī*, *s. m.* A follower of *Dāḍā*.

**DĀDUR ਦਾਦੁਰ** *s. m.* A frog.

**DAF ਦਫ** *s. m. f.* A party, a body of men.

**DAFĀ ਦਫਾ** *s. m. (A.)* One time, one turn; section; paragraph, article :—*daḍā-dār*, *s. m.* An officer of infantry or cavalry, commanding a small body of men; a police officer :—*daḍā-dārī*, *s. f.* An office or rank of a *daḍā-dār* :—*daḍā hojāḍ*, *hojāḍ*, *v. n.* To be repelled, to be removed; to be destroyed; to be off; to be turned

back :—*daḍā karnā*, *v. a.* To repel, to remove, to destroy, to dispel, to avert, to prevent; to ward off; to guard or provide against :—*daḍā lāḍḍ*, *v. a.* To frame a charge :—*daḍā lagḍḍ*, *v. n.* To be framed (said of a charge).

**DAFF ਡੱਫ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Daf*. A flat drum or tambourine without the brass cymbals.

**DAFRĪ ਦਫੜੀ** *s. f.* } A kind of tam-  
**DAFRĪ ਦਫਰੀ** *s. m.* } bourine; ill-report, defame, spreading of bad news; *c. v.* *lagḍḍ*, *lagḍḍ*, *machḍ*, *machḍ*; *i. q.* *Dāryā*.

**DAFTAR ਦਫਤਰ** *s. m.* A book, a volume, a journal, a record, a register; an office; an establishment; *met.* a long story or report :—*daftar khāḍ*, *s. m.* An office.

**DAFTARĪ ਦਫਤਰੀ** *s. m. lit.* A  
**DAFTARĪĀ ਦਫਤਰੀਆ** } record keeper; one who has charge of the stationery of the office and arranges and binds the books, rules the papers, mends pens, and prepares envelopes, &c.

**DAG ਦਗ** *s. m. (M.)* A road. *Dag* is used in the north of the Muzaffargarh district and *vāt* in the south;—(*K.*) A precipice.

**DĀG ਦਾਗ** *s. m.* A spot, a stain, a speck; a mark; a blemish, a fault; a brand, stigma; bad name, abloquy; a wound; a sore; sorrow, grief; loss, damage :—*dāg bel*, *s. f.* Marking off the lines for a road, a line of road; mark :—*dāg deḍḍ*, *v. a.* To brand, to cauterize :—*dāg lagḍḍ*, *v. a.* To sully, to stain, to blacken, to vilify, to defame :—*dāg lagḍḍ*, *v. n.* To be burnt or branded; to be damaged; to get a bad name :—*dāg-rālā*, *dāg dār*, *a.* Spotted; branded; stained, spoiled.

**DAG ਡਗ** *a.* Formless, shapeless, simple, clownish, rough.

**DAGÁ दगा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Dagá*. Deceit, deception, imposture, treachery; cheat, artifice, delusion:—*dage báj*, *a., s. m.* Deceitful; a cheat, swindler, rogue; a traitor:—*dage bájí*, *s. f.* Cheating, treachery, trickery, imposture; *mala fides*, villany; *c. w. dená, kurná*.

**DAGADH दगाध** *s. f.* Burning to ashes:—*dagadh hojáná, honá, v. n.* To be burnt.

**DAGADHNA दगाधना** *v. a.* To burn to ashes; to teaze, to vex, to chide, to revile.

**DÁGAN दगाढ** *a. f.* Having a blemished character.

**DAGAR दगार** *s. m. (M.)* Hollow lands retentive of moisture. The only lands that can be cultivated in the D. I. Khan district without canal or hill stream irrigation.

**DAGAR दगार** *s. m.* A road, a path, a highway:—*dagar dagar karde jáná, v. n.* To step quickly and make a thumping noise with the feet.

**DÁGAR डगार** *s. m.* A long grained wheat; *i. q. Wadának*.

**DAGÁUNÁ दगाउना** *v. a.* To fire (a gun); to brand; to kindle.

**DAGDAGÁT दगदगाट** *s. f.* Splendour, sparkling, twinkling (as of gold or a star).

**DAGDAGÁUNÁ दगदगाउना** }  
**DAG DAG KARNÁ दग दग करना** }  
*v. a.* To shine, to glow, to gleam, to twinkle.

**DAGDAGÁUNÁ डगडगाउना** *v. n.* To shake, to waver, to be restless and unsettled, to be tossed about.

**DAGDAGÍ डगडगी** *s. f.* The noise of the beating of drums.

**DAGGÁ डगा** *s. m.* A drum-stick:—*dag-gá láuná, marná, v. n.* To beat a drum,

tambourine:—*ikke dagge pind' mangná, v. n. lit.* To beg the whole village with a beating of one drum-stick; *i. e.* to do many things at a time.—Prov. used to express impossibility of doing many things at a time.

**DAGGAR दगार** *s. m. (M.)* A group of wells in Cis-Indus (in the Thal; in Trans-Indus in the *Damán*); a bare stretch of waste unenclosed by *laths* (*Daggar* cultivation.)

**DAGGHAL दग्गल** *a.* Thrown straightly in wrestling; *c. w. páuná*.

**DAGGÍ डगी** *s. f.* A bundle of things carried on the shoulder; *c. w. chakká, láuná*.

**DAGH DAGH दग्दग्** *a.* Bright, shining (face); *c. w. karná*.

**DÁGÍ दगी** *a. m.* Spotted, stained, marked; polluted, spoiled; branded; having a blemished character, disgraced, dishonoured; *c. w. karná*.

**DAGLÁ दगला** *s. m.* A loose quilted garment; *i. q. Dhaglá*.

**DAGMAG डगमग** *a.* Unsteady, tottering, shaking, shivering, quivering, rippling.

**DAGMAGÁT डगमगाट** *s. m.* Shivering, tottering, wavering, rippling, flaring.

**DAGMAGÁUNÁ डगमगाउना** *v. n.* To shake, to shiver, to tremble; to totter, to waver, to ripple, to flare (as a blaze).

**DAGNÁ दगना** *v. n.* To be kindled, to be fired (a gun).

**DÁGNÁ दगना** *v. a.* To fire (a gun); to canterize, to burn (a dead body.) See *dág dená* in *Dág*.

**DAGULÁ दगुला** *s. m.* See *Daglá, Dhaglá*.

**DÁH ਦਹ** *s. m.* Flame, fire, burning, conflagration, ardour; pain, grief, sorrow;—(K.) Drought:—*dáh deḡd*, *v. n.* To light the funeral pile; to become a cause of a great sorrow; *c. w. lagḡd*, *láḡd*.

**DÁH ਡਾਹ** *s. m.* Envy, malice; spite; spreading; an imperative of *r. a. Dáhḡd*;—*s. f., a. (M.)* News, information; ten:—*dáh deḡd*, *v. n.* To be caught; to get a person engaged to any business, especially what is difficult:—*dáh ditta chor nahín mardá*. A thief that has been given information is not caught (*lit.* does not die).—Prov.

**DAHÁ ਡਹਾ** } *s. m.* A stick fastened to  
**DÁHÁ ਡਾਹਾ** } the necks of cattle to keep  
them from running away;—(M.) A tribe of Jats who were originally Rájputs and still retain the Rájput title of Rai.

**DAHÁ ਦਹਾ** *a.* Ten (the word used in multiplication);—*s. m.* The first ten days of the *Muharram*. See *Dahid*.

**DÁHÁ ਦਹਾ** *s. m.* }  
**DAHÁÍ ਦਹਾਈ** *s. f.* } Tens.

**DAHÁÍ ਡਹਾਈ** *s. f.* Compensation for watering horses and other cattle; compensation for spreading beds.

**DÁHAJ ਦਹਜ** *s. f.* A burning thirst in a feverish state.

**DAHÁKÁ ਦਹਾਕਾ** }  
**DAHÁKHÁ ਦਹਾਖਾ** } *s. m.* Tens.

**DAHÁKÁ ਡਹਾਕਾ** *s. m. (M.)* The sum of ten, about ten.

**DAHALNÁ ਡਹਲਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Dahilḡd*.

**DAHAN ਡਹਨ** *v. n. (M.)* To fall.

**DAHÁNÁ ਦਹਾਨਾ** *s. m.* The mouth; the stiff bit of a bridle.

**DAHAR ਡਹਰ** *s. f. (M., K.)* Low lying land:—*dāhān dāhar dā ar bhā shahar dā*. Rice in the low lying lands and market rate in towns.

**DÁHAR ਦਹੜ** *s. f.* A jaw tooth, a grinder.

**DÁHARNÁ ਦਹੜਨਾ** *v. a.* To gnaw, to grind with the back teeth.

**DAHÁUNÁ ਡਹਾਉਣਾ** *v. a. (caus. of Dáhḡd)*. To cause a bed to be spread; to cause a horse, cow, buffalo to be watered; to cause one to be engaged to any kind of business, especially what is difficult, (in the last sense caus. of *Dahilḡd*.)

**DAHÁWAN ਡਹਾਵਣ** *v. a. (M.)* To throw down.

**DAHEJ ਦੇਹਜ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Dahez*. A bride's portion, dowry.

**DAHEJAR ਦੇਹਜੜ** *a.* Pertaining to a dower.

**DAHÍ ਦਹੀ** *s. f.* See *Dahín*.

**DAHIÁ ਦਹਿਆ** *s. m.* The ten days of the *Muharram*, in which effigies of the tombs of Hassan and Hussain are carried about and finally buried; the effigies and *táziás* themselves.

**DÁHIÁN ਦਹਿਆਂ** *s. m.* The right hand or side.

**DAHIDARDAHÍ ਦਹਿਦਰਦਹੀ** *a.* Ten yards long and ten broad.

**DAHIJAN ਡਹਿਜਣ** *v. n.* To be obtained.

**DAHIL ਦਹਿਲ** } *s. m.* Fear:—*dahil*  
**DAHIL ਡਹਿਲ** } *karná* or *kháḡd*,  
*v. n.* To fear:—*dahil jáḡd*, *v. n.* To be afraid.

DAHILNÁ ਦਹਿਲਣਾ } *v. n.* To fear.  
DAHILNÁ ਭਹਿਲਣਾ }

DAHIN ਦਹੀਂ *s. f.* Sour milk, coagulated milk:—*dahin jamāṇā*, *v. a.* To coagulate milk:—*dahin rīṇāṇā*, *v. a.* To churn coagulated milk:—*dahin sir wichch pāṇā*, *v. n.* To wash or clean the hair of the head with coagulated milk.

DAHINÁ ਦਹਿਣਾ *v. a. n.* To burn, to torment; to be burnt, to be tormented.

DAHINÁ ਭਹਿਣਾ *v. n.* To be occupied, to be deeply engaged, to be zealous in any work; to begin to work; to begin to wrestle, to fight, to quarrel; to be spread (as a bed); to cohabit.

DAHIND ਦਹਿੰਦ *s. m.* A giver.

DAHINDÍ ਦਹਿੰਡੀ *s. f.* An earthen vessel in which milk is coagulated; milk offered to a *deotā*.

DAHISAR ਦਹਿਸਰ } *s. m.* A giant  
DAHISIR ਭਹਿਸਿਰ } with ten heads  
DAHISIR ਦਹਿਸਿਰ } slain by Ram  
Chandra; Ravana.

DAHISERÁ ਦਹਿਸੇਰਾ *s. m.* Ten seers; a weight of ten seers.

DAHK ਡਹਕ *s. f.* A shooting pain in the head or eye; *i. q.* *Taráṭ*.

DAHKÁUNÁ ਡਹਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be kindled or burnt.

DAHKNÁ ਡਹਕਣਾ *v. n.* To be kindled, to be burnt.

DAHL ਡਹਲ *s. f.* See *Dahil*.

DAHLÁ ਦਹਲਾ *s. m.* Ten (of cards.)

DAHNÁ ਦਹਨਾ *a.* On the right, on the right hand side.

DÁHNÁ ਦਾਹਨਾ *v. n. (M.)* To plough land.

DÁHNÁ ਡਾਹਣਾ *v. a.* To spread (as a bed or spinning instrument); to spread out (for grain); to water a horse, cow, &c.; to engage a person in business of any kind; *i. q.* *Dāhṇā*.

DAHOLÍÁ ਦਹੋਲੀਆ *s. m. (K.)* A small tree (*Ficus caricordes*) which grows wild in waste places in the plains Cis and Trans-Indus, and is common in the Himalaya. Its fruit is eaten by people.

DÁHRÁ ਡਾਹਰਾ *s. m.* A division of the *Aroṇas*.

DÁHRÁ ਦਾਹੜਾ *s. m.* The beard, a long beard.

DÁHRÍ ਦਾਹੜੀ *s. f.* The beard:—*bohāṛ dē dāhri*, *s. f.* Hanging roots of the banyan tree:—*lam dāhri*, *a.* Having a long beard:—*kuchchhāṛ baiṭh ke dāhri khohṇā*. To pluck out one's beard while sitting in his lap.—Prov. used when a great harm or mischief is done under the disguise of friendship.

DÁHUNÁ ਡਾਹੁਣਾ *v. a.* See *Dāhṇā*.

DAÍ ਦਈ *s. m.* God; destiny;—*voc. dālā* Oh God;—*dāi mārīā*, *a.* Accursed of God.

DÁÍ ਦਾਈ *s. f. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Dāyah*, and from the Sanskrit word *Apatyā*. A nurse, a wet nurse, a dry nurse, a midwife; a superior maid-servant, a lady's maid; an attendant of a bride whose business it is to instruct her in the performance of the ceremonies; the side or stand that children run to in playing; one who is in wait or watches his opportunity, a shrewd penetrating person; a giver;—*a.* Knowing many tricks in wrestling; crafty:—*dāi bannhā*, *v. a.* To determine, to resolve, to make up mind; to arrive at a goal; to gird up loins:—*dāi kolon peṭ chhāpāṇā* or *gujjhā honā* or *lokāṇā*, *lit.* To hide one's belly from a midwife; to attempt to conceal what can not be hidden.

DAIÁ ਦਇਆ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dayā*. Pity, compassion,

mercy, kindness, sympathy, fellow-feeling:—*biḡ daíú sídh kasáí*. Without mercy or sympathy (a man is) just like a butcher:—*daíá mán, daíá wáḡ, a*. Merciful, compassionate; *c. w., dúḡí, karní*.

**DÁÍÁ ਦਾਈਆ** *s. m.* Desire, wish, determination, resolution:—*dáíá bannhḡḡ, v. n.* To determine, to be resolute, to hold a firm will.

**DAIHÁ ਡੈਹਾ** *s. m.* A long stick fastened to the necks of cattle to keep them from running away; *i. q. Dahá*.

**DAIHḤÁ ਡੈਹਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Dahḡḡ*.

**DÁIK ਦਾਇਕ** *s. m. f.* A giver; (in comp.) yielding, producing.

**DAIM ਦੈਮ** } *ad.* Perpetually, continually, always:—

*sir káim jāḡ daim*. When the head is existing, battle is durable; *i. e.* as long as a man is living, there is possibility of his doing many things.

**DAIMBARJÁNÁ ਡੈਮਬਰਜਾਣਾ** } *v. a.*

**DAIMBARNÁ ਡੈਮਬਰਨਾ** } To be surprised, to be astonished, to be filled with consternation.

**DAIN ਡੈਣ** } *s. f.* A witch, a wizard,

**DAIN ਡਾਇਣ** } an old woman reputed to have an evil eye, a female goblin; *met.* an old ugly woman:—*dáin de kuchchhar mundaḡ dḡḡ, honḡ*. To entrust a child to a witch's lap, (said of a child entrusted to one's natural foe).—Prov. used of all things entrusted to the care of one's bitter enemy.

**DÁIN DÁIN ਦਾਈਂ ਦਾਈਂ** *ad.* By some pretext or other.

**DAINHGAR DAINHGAR ਦੈਂਹਗੜ ਦੈਂਹਗੜ**

*s. m.* The sound of beating of drums; the violent beating of drums:—*dáinhgar dullhá, s. m.* A fat man but of small stature.

**DÁIRÁ ਦਾਇਰਾ** *s. m.* A Musalman monastery.

**DAIT ਦੈਤ** } *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
**DAINT ਦੈਂਤ** } Sanskrit word *Daitya*. A demon, a giant (in Hindu mythology), a devil.

**DAITANÍ ਦੈਤਣੀ** } *s. f.* A female  
**DAINTANÍ ਦੈਂਤਣੀ** } demon, a giantess.

**DÁJ ਦਾਜ** } *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
**ḌÁJ ਡਾਜ** } Sanskrit word *Dáy*. A

bride's portion, a dowry, a property that a bride takes to her husband's house:—*dáj dahej, dáj dauḡ, s. f.* The same as *Dáj*:—*chundhí kūrī te pañj áth dáj*. A blear-eyed bride and five camels for a dowry; *i. q. Dahej*.

**DÁJAL ਦਾਜਲ** *m.* } *a., s. m. f.* Fit to  
**DÁJAR ਦਾਜੜ** *m.* } be given to a  
**DÁJARÁ ਦਾਜੜਾ** *m.* } bride as a part of  
**DÁJARÍ ਦਾਜੜੀ** *f.* } her dower; *met.*  
**DÁJÚ ਦਾਜੂ** *m.* } of a little value,  
worthless; a cloth, vessel, or ornament, &c., of a little value.

**DÁJH ਦਾੜ** *s. f.* A burning thirst in a feverish state.

**DAJKAR ਦਜਕਰ** *s. m.* A small shrub (*Flacourtia sepiaria*) which occurs about Delhi, in the arid tract to the west, in the Salt Range, and on the skirts of the Suleman Range. Its wood is too small to be of use, and the spines are so strong that its twigs cannot be eaten by cattle, but the leaves are thrashed out for them. The fruit is small, hard, and insipid, but is said to be eaten by people.

**DAK ਦਕ** *s. m. (M.)* A division, a piece. In the annual clearance of the inundation-canals, the work is said to be done by *Dak* when each village on a canal clears a fixed length, and by *sufh* or *suhf* when the labourers of all the villages work together throughout.



**ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨ** *s. m. (M.)* A turnip intended to go to seed. The leaves are cut off about four inches above the root, and the root is scarified with a cutting instrument. This is supposed to make it send up a strong seed-stalk; *i. q.* *ᱢᱠᱤᱨ*.

**ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨ** *s. m.* A small red fruited tree, (*Ribes rubrum*) which frequently occurs in the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus. Its fruit is nearly worthless; a grape:—*giddar dāk, s. f. m.* A pretty climber (*Cissus carnosā*) which is found in several valleys and occurs in parts of the plains. It is eaten by camels in the latter, and in Jammu the root ground with black pepper is applied to boils.

**ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨ** *s. f.* A relay of men or horses for the post; *pālī* bearers, a mail, a post office: an imperative of *v. n.* *ᱢᱠᱤᱨ*:—*ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨᱤ, s. m.* A house built by Government in an important stations for the convenience of European officers on tour:—*ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨᱤ, s. f.* A stage or station where a relay is posted:—*ᱢᱠᱤ ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨᱤ, v. n.* To be exhausted by vomiting:—*ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨᱤ, s. f.* The mail train:—*ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨᱤ, s. m. lit.* One in charge of a mail; a doctor:—*ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨᱤ ᱵᱤᱨᱤ, s. m.* A horse used on *ᱢᱠᱤ*s or relays:—*ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨᱤ* or *ᱵᱤᱨᱤ, s. m.* A post office:—*ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨᱤ, v. a.* To post relays of cattle or runners:—*ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨᱤ, v. n.* To be laid a *ᱢᱠᱤ* or relays of men or horses, to be organized a post.

**ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨ** *s. m.* Robbery, plunder, an attack by a gang of robbers, or dacoits; the collection of plunderers:—*ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨᱤ, v. n.* To commit robbery:—*ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨᱤ, v. n.* To be attacked by dacoits.

**ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨ** *s. m. (K.)* A large species of tree (*Saxifraga ligulata*) with great leaves and handsome flowers, often found growing on rocks, in the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus and Trans-Indus. The leaves are frequently used as plates, and the root is bruised and applied to boils or for ophthalmia in some of the places where the plant grows. The root is also officinal, generally called *Pakhān bhed*. It is reckoned absorbent, and given in dysentery and cough.

**ᱢᱠᱤ ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨ ᱵᱤᱨ** } *a.* See *ᱢᱠᱤ*  
**ᱢᱠᱤ ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨ ᱵᱤᱨ** } *ᱢᱠᱤ.*

**ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨ** *v. n. (M.)* To be divided.

**ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨ** *v. a. (M.)* To stop, to prevent, to check:—*māsā dākāḥ hūe sarkār wichch. Māsā* is detained by the *Sarkar*; *i. q.* *ᱢᱠᱤᱨᱤ.*

**ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨ** *s. f.* A witch. See *ᱢᱠᱤᱨᱤ.*

**ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨ** *s. m. (M.)* The fruit of the *ᱢᱠᱤ* tree; *i. q.* *ᱢᱠᱤᱨᱤ.*

**ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨ** *s. f. (M.)* Any fertile clayey ground where water collects.

**ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨ** *s. f.* Belching, bellowing, eructation; roaring, calling aloud; *c. w. laiṇḍ.*

**ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨ** *s. m. (K.)* Is a tree (*Hedera Helix*) which is common in the Panjab Himalaya and occurs in the Salt Range and Trans-Indus. It is stated to be a favourite food of goats, and in Kullu the leaves are said to be added to the beer of the country to make it strong.

**ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨ** *v. n.* To belch, to bellow; to swallow; to roar; to embezzle, to misappropriate; to boast.

**ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨ** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨ** } from the Sanskrit

word *ᱢᱠᱤᱨᱤ*. A caste of Brahmans who consider themselves able to bear the calamity of *Jabbardān*, and therefore do not hesitate to receive it. They are generally skilled in astrology.

**ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨ** } *s. f.* A female  
**ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨ** } of *ᱢᱠᱤᱨᱤ*.

**ᱢᱠᱤ ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨ ᱵᱤᱨ** *a.* Full to the brim (a vessel):—*ᱢᱠᱤ ᱢᱠᱤ ᱵᱤᱨᱤ, karnā, v. n. a.* To overflow; to have a severe headache, to have weakness of the brain.

**DÁKH दाख** *s. f.* A grape, a raisin :—*gid-dar dákh ná appre thúh kaupí*. The jackal could not reach the grapes, he spat and said pooh! they are sour.—Prov. used of those who, being unsuccessful in their attempt to obtain anything, hate the thing itself.

**DAKHAL दाखल** *s. f.* Entrance, access; intrusion, interference; occupancy, occupation, possession; pain, grief, disturbance; the influence of an evil spirit :—*dakhal dená, v. a.* To interfere; to admit or allow one to enter :—*dakhal karná, v. a.* To take possession :—*dakhal lainá, páuná, v. a.* To have access, to obtain possession.

**DÁKHAL दाखल** *a.* Entering, penetrating, arriving; included or comprehended in; inserted, entered, registered; filed; enlisted, enrolled; deposited;—*s. m.* An entry in a book or accounts; taking possession (of land) :—*dákhāl daftar, s. m.* Placed on record, filed with the record :—*dákhāl kháraj, s. f.* (*lit.* inclusion or seclusion). A transfer of land under one name to another name in the Government register of landed proprietors, mutation of names; *c. w.* *honá, karná*.

**DÁKHALÁ दाखला** *s. m.* The entrance of a wedding party into a city or village; entrance fees. See *Dákhāl*.

**DAKHANÁ डखना** *s. m.* (*M.*) A division of the *Aroṛas*.

**DAKHANGÚ दखंगु** *s. m.* A slender plant (*Delphinium caeruleum*) with light blue flowers is common on the Sutlej. Its root is applied to kill the maggots in the wounds of goats.

**DÁKHAR दाखर** *a.* (*M.*) Old :—*pai dákhar te kupí húr*. An old husband, and *húr* for his bride.—Prov.

**DAKHÁWÁ दखावा** } *s. m.* Show,  
**DAKHLÁWÁ दखलावा** } ostentation,  
display; pretence, disguise.

**DAKHLÁ दाखला** *s. m.* Injury, damage, attack; prejudice, disturbance :—*dakhlá honá, v. n.* To be injured, to be disturbed :—*dakhlá karná, v. a.* To injure, to give pain, to attack, to disturb.

**DAKHNÁNÁN दखनानन** *s. m.* (*K.*) The period between 24 *Hárah* and 8 *Sáwan* :—*dakhnánán ká dákh ná ádmíán roṭí ná dangrán ghákh*. The drought of *Dakhnánán* means neither bread for men nor grass for cattle.

**DÁKHRÁ डाखरा** *a.* (*M.*) Painful :—*kháwan sákhra, pacháwan dákhra*. Eating is pleasurable, digesting painful; *i. q.* *Aukhá*.

**DAKHÚTÁ दखट्टा** } *s. m.* A disease  
**DAKHÚTRÁ दखुत्रा** } in which the  
urine is passed with difficulty and pain;  
*i. q.* *Dukhghátá*.

**DÁKHÚDÁNÁ दाखु दाणा** *s. m.* A grape seed; *met.* pain, trouble, affliction :—*dákhú dáná dená, v. a.* To give pain, trouble; to vex :—*dákhú dáná lainá, v. n.* To be pained.

**DÁKÍ डकी** *s. f.* Vomitting, cholera, an epidemic disease; *c. w.* *duṇá, pajáṇá, paṇí*.

**DÁKÍÁ डकीआ** *s. m.* A postman.

**DAKÍJAN दकीजन** *v. a.* (*M.*) See *Dakan*.

**DAKÍKÁ दकीका** *s. m.* A minute, a moment, a small portion of time or space; a subtle question.

**DAKK दक** *s. m.* A spring, a bound, a jump.

**DAKK डक** *s. m.* Hinderance, obstruction; a piece of raddish, &c; an imperative of *v. a.* *Dakká*. See *Dak*.

**DAKKÁ डका** *s. m.* A bit of straw, rubbish; hinderance, a stoppage, a plug; a branch of the palm tree, prickly pear; protection :—*dakká dená, v. a.* To plug, to stop up, to shut up, to hinder.

**DAKKARÁ डक्करा** *s. m.* A piece of anything;—*a.* Rude, presumptuous, impudent, wicked.

**DAKKE DOLE KHÁNÁ डक्केडोले खाणा** *v. n.* To wave, to be restless, to be unsettled, to wander about without any dependence.

**DAKKH दक्ख** *s. m., a.* Taste, relish; appearance; beautiful;—*s. f. (M.)* A young louse.

**DAKKHÁ डक्खा** *s. m.* A stretcher used to keep open the mouth of a leather well-bucket. See also *Dakká*.

**DAKKHAN दक्खन** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dakhishan*. The south, the southern part of India, Deccan.

**DAKKHANÁ दक्खणा** *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Dakhishand*. Alms, charity, a money given to a Brahmin, after a feast or for performing religious ceremonies, a fee.

**DAKKHANÍ दक्खणी** } *a.* Corrupted  
**DAKKHŃÍ दक्खणी** } from the Sanskrit *Dakhishant*. Pertaining to the south, inhabiting Deccan :—*dakkhaní bájjá, s. m.* A musical instrument used first in Deccan.

**DAKKÍ दक्की** *s. f.* A vine (*Vitis Indica*). Its grapes of varying quality are raised at most places in the Panjab plains, those of Peshawar being the best.

**DAKKŃÁ डक्कणा** *v. a.* To hinder, to obstruct, to block up, to fence, to check, to prevent, to retard, to impede, to stop.

**DAKKRÁ डक्करा** *s. m.* See *Dakkará*.

**DÁKNÁ डक्कणा** *v. n.* To vomit.

**DAKRÁ डक्करा** *s. m. (M.)* A slice of a turnip, either for immediate consumption or to be dried and stored.

**DAKRÁUNÁ डक्कराउणा** *v. a.* To belch, to rift on account of acidity from indigestion; to vomit; to boast; to low (as an ox); to cry bitterly with pain.

**DÁKÚ डकु** *s. m.* A robber, a dacoit, a bandit.

**DÁKÚ PHAL दाकुफल** *s. m.* A shrub (*Elæagnus conferta*) the flowers of which have a pleasant odour. The flowers are officinal in the Panjab, being considered cardiac and astringent.

**DÁKYÁ डक्कया** *s. m.* A postman; *i. g.* *Dákíd*.

**DÁL दाल** } *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
**DÁL डाल** } Sanskrit word *Dal*. A split

pea of gram, *mánh, mángí, masar, moth, harhar, &c.* :—*dálá dál, dál dálá, s. m. lit.* Flour and *dál, dál* and flour; food, victuals :—*dál chiknd, s. m.* A medicine used for syphilis :—*dál chntí, s. f.* Cinamon or bark of the *Laurus cossia* or *cinnamomum albiflorum* :—*dál chob, dál hald, s. f.* See *Dár chob* :—*dál dalyá, s. m.* Poor and coarse diet; something or other :—*dál galá, v. n. lit.* To be made soft as *dál* by boiling; to be united in heart, to avail or be effective, to have an advantage, to succeed :—*dálgar, s. m.* One who splits *dál* :—*dál wichch kuchh kálá kálá hoá, v. n. lit.* To be (a fly or) something black in the *dál*; to be something amiss :—*ghar dī murgī te paráí dāl.* He has a fowl at home and yet he eats other people's *dál*.—Prov. used of a man who neglects his wife and seeks company abroad :—*báhar dī murgī dāl brabbar.* A fowl got abroad is equal to the *dál* got at home.—Prov. used of those who are not avaricious to get much money abroad but are content to have a little at home :—*dál roṭī kháñ te nakk dī sedhe jáñ.* Eat simple food (*lit.* pulse and bread), and follow your nose; *i. e.* be economical and spend according to your means.

**DAL दल** *s. m.* An army, a multitude, a swarm;—an imperative of *v. a. Dalgá*;—(*K.*) A lake :—*dal bádal, s. m.* Thick

clouds, an immense army :—*dal dal*, *s. m.*  
A quagmire, a slough :—*dal mal*, *s. m.*  
Breaking, rubbing, grinding :—*dal mal*  
*sattāḍ*, or *dal sattāḍ*, *v. a. lit.* To grind ;  
*met.* to tremple or crush under foot :—  
*dalkh rājā*, *malh khett*. The manure is to  
the field what the army is to the Raja.

**DAL डल** *s. m.* A leaf of a *Tulsi* tree ;  
thickness ; a dice with which *chaupar*  
is played ; sheet of water :—*ḍal dār*, *a.*  
Thick.

**DĀL डाल** *s. m.* A branch, a bough ;  
issue :—*aurān dā kuchh rahe gā par*  
*kāmī dā ḍāl nā māl. lit.* Others will leave  
something behind, but the adulterer will  
leave neither a branch nor a root (*i. e.*  
nothing).—Prov. used to express bad  
results of adultery.

**DALĀ डाला** *s. m.* } A strong loam ; a  
**DALĀ दला** *s. f.* } large lump, a clod ;  
a piece of meat (a term used by the  
Sikhs) ;—(*M.*) A narrow cloth worn by  
Hindus round the waist and between the  
legs, especially when bathing :—*nā gadwī*  
*nā ḍalā te ashnān karān chālā*. No *loṭā*  
and no loin-cloth, yet he has gone to  
bathe ! *i. q. Aḡggochhā, Sāfā.*

**DĀLĀ डाला** *s. m.* A large branch.

**DALĀÍ दलायी** *s. f.* Breaking or grind-  
ing grain ; wages for the same.

**DALAKNĀ डलकटा** *v. n.* See *Dal-*  
*hakṇā*.

**DALĀL दलाल** *s. m.* A broker, a go-  
between in business, transaction.

**DALĀLGĪ दलालगी** } *s. f.* The busi-  
**DALĀLĪ दलाली** } ness of a go-  
between, brokerage ; the commission of  
a broker :—*koliān dā dalāl dā mūḡh kālā*.  
*lit.* In the brokerage of charcoal one's  
face is blackened, or coal brokers, black  
faces, (who can touch pitch and not be  
defiled.)

**DALĀN दलान** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Dālān*. A hall, a  
porch.

**DALĀNG दलंग** *s. m.* (*Pot., K.*) A man's  
pace ; *i. q. Ulāng*.

**DALĀSĀ दलामा** *s. m.* Comfort, conso-  
lation, solace :—*dalāsā deḡḡḍ*, *v. a.* To  
soothe, to console, to solace ; to encourage,  
to pat.

**DALĀUNĀ दलाउना** *v. a.* To cause  
to be bruised or coarsely ground ; to  
cause to be given.

**DALBĀ दलबा** *s. m.* A bait ; deceit,  
fraud, deception :—*dalbā deḡḡḍ*, *v. a.* To  
deceive, to bait, to entice by baiting.

**DALEL दलेल** *s. f.* Cor. of English word  
Drill. A punishment drill to policemen  
and soldiers for their misconduct or  
neglect of duty :—*dalel bolḡḡḍ*, *v. a.* To  
give one extra drill as a punishment.

**DALER दलेर** } *a.* Bold, brave, cour-  
**DALEL दलेल** } ageous ; liberal,  
generous ; not miser.

**DALERĪ दलेरी** } *s. f.* Boldness, bra-  
**DALELĪ दलेली** } very, courage,  
liberality, generosity.

**DALH डलु** *s. f.* (*M.*) The hole of an old  
well, an old disused well ; the fat of  
cows, sheep or goats extracted and boiled  
down to tallow ; *i. q. Khudāh*.

**DALHAK डलुख** *s. f.* Glitter.

**DALHAKNĀ डलुकटा** *v. n.* To glitter,  
to shine (as a pearl.)

**DALHKĀ डलुका** *s. f.* A disease in  
which the eyes continue filled with water.

**DALHKĀUNĀ डलुकाउना** *v. a.* To  
cause to glitter (a pearl.)

DALÍ डली *s. f.* A small lump, a small clod; betel nut;—(M.) See *Dald.*

DÁLÍ डाली *s. f.* A branch, a bough, a twig; a basket of fruit or vegetables (especially when brought by the gardener as a present), a present offered to an officer (especially to an European officer), or a great man on any festival or other occasion.

DALIDDAR दलित्तर *s. m.* }

DALIDDARTÁÍ दलित्तरतायी *s. f.* }

Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dáridr*. Poverty, pauperism, wretchedness; idleness, rubbish, sweepings, refuse.

DALIDDARAN दलित्तरन *f.* }

DALIDDARÍ दलित्तरि *m.* }

Poor, indigent, wretched; idle; a wretch.

DALÍJ दलीज *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Dahliz*. A portico, a threshold, an entry to a house.

DALÍJÁ दलीजा *s. m.* (M.) Coarsely ground grain.

DALÍL दलील *s. f.* Proof, argument, reason; love; interest; attention, intellect:—*dallí karnd*, *v. a.* To argue, to reason; to dispute, to raise objections:—*dallí láungá*, *v. a.* To adduce proof, to argue, to plead.

DALÍ MALÍ KARNÁ दली मली करन *v. a.* To feel bruise and rub (abusive.)

DALL डल *s. f.* A basket; a billow, a wave.

DALLÁ दल्ला *s. m.* }

DALLÍ दल्ली *s. f.* } A go-between, a dissolute man or woman, a broker who goes between, a bad man or woman.

DALLÍ दल्ली *s. m.* A tree (*Cedrela toona serrata*).

DALLPUNÁ दल्लपुना *s. f.* The business of *Dallá*.

DALNÁ दलना *v. a.* To bruise with mill-stones, to grind coarsely, to crack grain in a mill:—*dalná malná*, *v. a.* To feel and rub (abusive.)

DALÚCHÁ दलुचा *s. m.* (M.) Corrupted from the Persian word *Kállichah*. A small carpet, a rag:—*dál dá muríd te dalúchá kharáb*. A henpecked husband (*lit.* a wife's disciple) has his carpet in bad order.—Prov.

DALÚNG दलुंग *s. m.* A shrub (*Abelia triflora*), which grows abundantly in many places. It has a petty scented flower, and is eaten by goats, but appears to be of no special use.

DALWÁ दलवा *s. m.* See *Dalbá*.

DALWÁÍ दलवायी *s. f.* The price paid for bruising and grinding grain; bruising and grinding grain.

DALWAIYÁ दलवैया *s. m.* A giver; *i. q.* *Dilwayyá*.

DALWÁUNÁ दलवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be bruised or coarsely ground.

DALYÁ दलया *s. m.* Grain coarsely ground, porridge.

DAM दम *s. m.* Breath, life; a moment, an instant; boasting, pride; elasticity; power, strength; the treadle of a weaver:—*dambáj*, *s. m., a.* A deceiver; artful, treacherous:—*dam bájí*, *s. f.* Deception, imposture:—*dam band hongá*, *v. n.* To hold one's breath, to be unable to speak or answer:—*dam band karnd*, *v. a.* To silence one:—*dam bharná*, *v. n.* To confess, to acknowledge; to believe in:—*dam chhadágná*, *v. n.* To breath one's last, to expire:—*dam charhagá*, *v. a.* To hold breath as in jog;—*dam charhgná*, *v. n.* To pant, to be out of breath:—*dam chodágná*, *v. a.* To feign fainting or death:—*damán dá gárhá hongá*, *v. n.* To be patient or per-

severing:—*dam dā lā hai*. Life is blessing enough:—*dam dā lāsā*, *s. m.* False hopes, soft words, make-believe:—*dam deṇḍā*, *v. a.* To deceive; to die; to leave to simmer, or stew over a slow fire:—*dam ghuṭ jāṇḍā*, *ghuṭte jāṇḍā*, *dam ghuṭṭā*, *v. n.* To be suffocated:—*hardam*, *dam dam*, *ad.* Every moment, incessantly, successively:—*ik dam lā*. For a moment:—*dam karṇā*, *v. a.* To blow as a conjurer, to breathe on (with a view to remove evil effect); to leave to simmer, to cook in steam:—*dam karḍṇā*, *v. a.* To cause to be breathed on:—*dam khāṇḍā*, *v. n.* To have patience; to wait or bear patiently; to be deceived; to be dressed over a slow fire (a stew):—*dam khichchṇā* or *waṭṭṇā*, *v. n.* To remain silent; to take a whiff or pull:—*dam khushak hoṇḍā*, *v. n. lit.* To be dried up (breath), to curdle, to freeze one's blood; to be afraid (of one):—*dam lagḍṇā*, *v. a.* To smoke violently (the *huggā*):—*dam lagṇḍā*, *v. n.* To smoke:—*dam laiṇḍā*, *v. n.* To rest oneself, to halt, to stay:—*dam māṇḍā*, *v. n.* To boast:—*dam nikalṇā*, *v. n.* To go out (one's breath); to breathe one's last, to expire; to be dying for love:—*dam rokṇā*, *v. a.* To choke, to suffocate:—*dam rukḥ jāṇḍā*, *v. n.* To be suffocated or choked:—*dam sādḥṇā*, *v. a.* To hold in one's breath as a religious exercise, as some *faqirs* are said to do for hours together:—*dam tuṭ jāṇḍā*, *tuṭṭṇā*, *v. n.* To be unable to hold one's breath, to be out of breath; to be dying:—*dam ulṭ jāṇḍā*, *ulṭṇā*, *v. n.* To be choked, to be suffocated; to be confused, to be confounded; to be troubled with asthma:—*dam wadhāṇḍā*, *v. a.* To exercise one-self in holding his breath:—*dam wadhṇā*, *v. n.* To have an exercise in holding one's breath; to be encouraged:—*dam wichch*, *ad.* In a second:—*dam wichch ḍṇā*, *v. n. lit.* To come in a second; to be cheated, to be taken in:—*dam wichch lāṇḍā*, *v. a.* To delude, to impose on; to bring into one's trials; to ensnare:—*koī dam dā parāḥṇḍā hai*. The life is but a moment's guest or a man is to live for a moment only.

**DĀM दाम** *s. m.* The twenty-fifth part of a pice; price, money; a snare for catching birds:—*dām bidjī*, *khet pidjī*.

Money borrowed on interest (as bad as) the *pidjī* (*bhugāt*) weed to a field; *i. q.* *Damm*.

**DAMĀ दामा** *s. m.* Asthma; a plant (*Fagonia cretica*):—*patráwālā damā*, *s. m.* A slender straggling thorny plant (*Solanum gracilipes*) found Trans-Indus, in the Salt Range, and as far east as Lahore and Montgomery. In some places the small fruit is eaten; in others it is said to be collected by *hakims* to be applied in otitis. The leaves are officinal.

**DAMĀG दामग** } *s. m.* Cor. of the  
**DAMĀK दामक** } Arabic word *Damāg*.  
**DAMĀK डामक** } The brain; pride, haughtiness, conceit:—*damāg nā pās jāṇḍā*, *v. n.* To be unable to satisfy the demands of one's pride:—*damāg wigarṇā*, *v. n.* To show one's air to; to be insolent or haughty; to have brain disease, to become deranged. See *Sir*.

**DAMAK दमक** *s. m.* Ardour, glitter;—*chamak damak*, *s. f.* Glitter, splendour.

**DAMAKṆĀ दमकना** *v. n.* To shine, to glitter.

**DAMĀKṚĀ दामकड़ा** *s. m.* A whiff of a *huggā*.

**DAMĀLĀ दमाला** *s. m.* The tail of a turban, a cloth bound over a turban and allowed to hang down loose behind; a raised turban in a conic form worn by a *Akālī* with steel circles and knives on his head.

**DAMĀMĀ दमामा** *s. m.* (P.) A large kettle drum; pomp and show.

**DĀMAN दामन** *s. m.* The skirt of a garment; the skirt of the hills; the country between the hills and the Indus.

**DĀMĀNDOL डामांडोल** *s. m., a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dhḍwan dolan*. A wanderer; destitute, forlorn; *i. q.* *Dāwāndol*

**DAMÁNH ਦਮਾਂਹ** *s. m. (M.)* A plant (*Fagonia cretica*) is found in the *Thal* during the summer. Camels eat it, and medicine is prepared from it to check impurity of the blood; *i. q. Damá.*

**DAMDAMÁ ਦਮਦਮਾ** *s. m.* A mound, a raised battery; a monument raised in commemoration of great Gurús among the Sikhs.

**DAMGAJÁ ਦਮਗਜਾ** *s. m.* Vain boasting.

**DÁMÍ ਦਾਮੀ** *s. m.* A hawk either tame or wild, but which mewed while wild.

**DAMÍDÁ ਦਮੀਦਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A large *patásá.*

**DAMIYÁ ਦਮਿਆ** *s. m.* A small spinous weed (*Fagonia cretica*) common in most parts of the Panjab plains. The plant is given as a febrifuge and tonic, and in the Peshawar valley it is administered to children as a prophylactic against small-pox.

**DAMKARÁ ਦਮਕਰਾ** *s. m.* A circular piece of leather surmounting the spindle of a spinning wheel to serve as a base for the broach.

**DAMKÁUNÁ ਦਮਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to shine.

**DAMM ਦੱਮ** *s. m.* Price, money, wealth; the twenty-fifth part of a pice; (in the last sense the same as *dám*):—*dammán sáhi, s. m.* A proportionate distribution of a bankrupt's property among his creditors.

**DAMMAR ਡੱਮਰ** *s. m. (M.)* A tribe of Jats who were originally called *Lár*. They migrated from Sindh and still bear the Sindhi honorific title of *jám*. They claim to be superior to other Jats in not giving their daughters in marriage outside their own tribe, but they often break this rule.

**DAMMH ਡਮੁ** *s. m.* A burn, a brand:—*dammh daga, v. a.* To burn, to brand;

to light, to kindle;—*dammh láungá, v. a.* To burn, to brand; to kindle, to defame, to taunt, to reproach.

**DAMMHNÁ ਡਮੁਣਾ** *v. a.* To burn, to brand; to taunt, to reproach.

**DÁMNÍ ਦਾਮਨੀ** *s. f.* A scrap of a shroud kept by the relatives of a deceased person.

**DÁMODAR ਦਾਮੋਦਰ** } *s. m.* An epithet given to Kishna by his admirers.  
**DAMODAR ਦਮੋਦਰ** } thet of God

**DAMRÁ ਦਮਰਾ** *s. m.* Gold and silver, a rupee, wealth.

**DAMRÍ ਦਮਰੀ** *s. f.* A quarter of a pice.

**DAMTÚRÁ ਦਮਤੂਰਾ** *s. m.* A plant (*Hyoscyamus nigra*), frequent in waste ground near houses in the Panjab Himalaya, where it is stated to be eaten by cattle. The seeds are on the Sutlej said to be poisonous, and are officinal in the plains for their narcotic effects; *i. q. Dandúrd.*

**DAMÚSÁ ਦਮੁਸਾ** *s. m.* See *Dimúsd.*

**DAN ਦਨ** *s. f. (M.)* A pile of *jowár*, *bájrá* or any fodder;—*s. m.* The falling of the sticks in the play called *gehlán*; the fulfilling of one's purpose; *i. q. Dan.*

**DÁN ਦਾਣ** *s. m.* A gift, grant, alms; charity;—*s. f. (Pot.)* A cord with which the bottom of a bedstead is tightened:—*dán daga, karná, v. a.* To make a gift or grant, to bestow alms:—*dán pátar, s. m. lit.* A vessel for alms; a person entitled to gift:—*dán punn, s. m.* Charity, alms:—*dán punn dá wela, s. m. lit.* A time or opportunity for charity (spoken aloud by beggars and *Dakauts* in the bazars and streets, when the moon or sun is eclipsed):—*widdiyá dág, s. m.* Charity for knowledge, teaching gratis.

**DAN ਡਨ** *s. m. (M.)* Force, violence.

DĀNĀ दाना } *a.* Wise, sage, prudent,  
 DANĀ दाना } sagacious; *met.* foolish  
 :—*dānā bīnā*, *a.* Wise, intelligent, know-  
 ing, clear sighted, prudent, prominent.

DĀNĀ दाना *s. m.* Grain, corn; corn  
 or pulse (especially gram, split gram  
 given to horses); rations; a pestle; dice  
 (gamblers); a pimple, pustule; also name  
 given to fruits; a grain of any thing (as  
 sand):—*dānā dār*, *a.* Granulated:—  
*dānā dānā*, *duṅkā*, *s. m.* Grain:—*dānā*  
*khānā*, *s. m.* Provisions, victuals:—  
*khākhās dā dānā*, *s. m.* Poppy seed:—  
*mālā dā dānā*, *s. m.* Bead:—*mātā*  
*dā dānā*, *s. m.* Small pox:—*dānā pānā*  
*s. m.* Food, and drink, bread and water;  
 livelihood:—*dānā pānā uṭh jānā*, *v. n.*  
 To eat food and drink water no longer;  
 to die:—*dānā phakkā*, *s. m.* A species  
 of grain:—*ghar dānā nā phakkā*, *ammānā*  
*pīhan gāt* or *chālā*. No grain in the  
 house and mother going to grind.—Prov.  
 used of those persons who are boasting  
 in vain:—*dānā dānā sir mohar hai*.  
 Every grain is sealed; *i. e.* every grain  
 is destined by whom it is to be eaten.

DANĀÍ दानाई } *s. f.* Wisdom, saga-  
 DANĀÍ दानाई } city, good sense,  
 prudence; *met.* foolishness.

DANĀU दानाऊ *a.* See *Dand*.

DANBH डंभ } *s. m.* Hypocrisy in re-

DANBH. दंभ } ligious matters; adop-  
 tion of different disguises; craftiness;  
 a brand, a burn:—*dānbh dhārnā*, *v. n.*  
 To adopt different disguises: to be hypo-  
 crite, to show friendship externally  
 while the heart is full of enmity:—  
*dānbh deṇā*, *v. a.* To burn, to brand, to  
 light, to kindle, to inflame:—*dānbh*  
*lāṇā*, *v. la.* To burn, to brand; to kindle;  
 to stigmatize; *i. q.* *Dammh*.

DANBHNĀ डंभना } *v. a.* To burn,  
 DANBHNĀ दंभना } to brand; to light,  
 to kindle; to inflame; to stigmatize.

DANBHRĀ डंभरा *s. f. (M.)* A fish of  
 the carp family (*Labeo rohita*.) It is the  
 best fish in this part of the country for  
 eating.

DANḌ दंढ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 DANḌ डंढ } the Sanskrit word *Dant*.

Tooth, tusk;—(M.) A name applied in  
 the Gunāl valley (in Dera Ismail Khan  
 district) to get revenue demand; a tooth  
 of rake or comb:—*dāṇḍ boṛā*, *s. m.* One  
 whose teeth are broken:—*dudh de dāṇḍ*.  
*lit.* Milk teeth; to be yet a child.—*dāṇḍ*  
*ghasāṭ*, *s. f.* The fee given to one for read-  
 ing or writing something, compensation  
 given to a Brahman for performing  
 religious ceremonies:—*dāṇḍ jhāṇḍ*, *v. n.*  
 To fall out or be broken (teeth):—*dāṇḍ*  
*kaḍhḍe*, *v. a. lit.* To show one's teeth,  
 to grin:—*dāṇḍ khaṇḍ dā chūrā*, *s. m.* A  
*chūrā* made of ivory worn by a girl on  
 occasion of her marriage:—*dāṇḍ*  
*khaṭṭe honā*, *v. n. lit.* To set on edge  
 (the teeth); to be dishearten; to be  
 defeated:—*dāṇḍ khaṭṭe karnā*, *v. a.* To set  
 on edge (the teeth); to dishearten, to  
 discourage, to frustrate, to defeat:—  
*dāṇḍ laggnā*, *mārnā*, *v. n.* To bite:—  
*dāṇḍ pīḥḍe*, *v. n.* To gnash one's teeth,  
 to be in a great rage:—*dāṇḍān wicch*  
*ungh deṇā*, *v. n.* To put or press one's  
 forefinger between his teeth, as one does  
 when he is struck with astonishment,  
 or remorse; to be amazed, to wonder;  
 to repent:—*dāṇḍ wajjḥe*, *v. n.* To chatter  
 (the teeth), to gnash (the teeth).

DĀND दंढ } *s. m. (M.)* An ox, a bull  
 DĀND डंढ } full grown; *met.* a fool.

DANḌ डंढ *s. f.* Punishment, damage,  
 a fine; a cry, a noise; the name of an  
 ornament worn round the arm above  
 elbow (generally called *ṭāḍ*); an athletic  
 exercise in which the hands are placed  
 on the ground and then bending down  
 so as almost to touch the earth with  
 the breast:—*dāṇḍ bharnā*, *deṇā*, *v. n.*  
 To pay damages, to pay a fine—*dāṇḍ*  
*kaḍḍhḍi*, *peḷḷi*, *v. n.* To exercise one-self  
 in *dāṇḍ*:—*dāṇḍ laṇḍ*, *v. n.* To levy a



fine:—*rāj dand*, *s. f.* Punishment by the Government:—*dand machāwā, pāu-  
gā, v. n.* To make a noise, to cry out.

DANDÁ दंडा } *s. m.* A pile, a heap,  
DANDÁ डंडा } (of the chaff of wheat,

gram, &c.); the tooth of a saw, rake, (*jaṇḍā*), or of a comb; a notch in an edged tool (generally used in the plural); —(*M.*) A high *Darsāl* part of the district between the Pachād and the Sindh. Irrigation in the *Darsāl* is mostly by wells.

DANDÁ डंडा *s. m.* A stick, a staff, a club, a thick post, a flag-staff:—*dandē wajānē, v. n.* To wander about for begging from shop to shop with beating sticks (by *Suthras*); to play on sticks:—*dandē mār, s. m.* One who is in the habit of beating with a stick:—*dandā thohar, s. m.* The name of a prickly plant (*Euphorbia Royleana*); its milk is used as a medicine.

DANDÁL दंडाल *s. m.* (K.) A kind of wooden plough used after the ground has been ploughed once, and smoothed by a mace, the clods are again broken and smoothed by a mace.

DANDALÁ दंडाला *s. m.* The eaves of a house.

DANDALÍ दंडाली } *s. m.* A harrow,  
DANDALÍ डंडाली } a wooden rake;  
*i. q. Dātārī.*

DANDAN दंडन *s. f.* A faint, swoon, stupor:—*dandan pai jānī, patnī, v. n.* To faint, to go off in a swoon.

DANDANÁ दंडना *s. m.* The tooth of a saw, or of a comb.

DANDANÁUNÁ दण्डनानुना *v. n.*  
To rejoice, to continue happy.

DANDARWÁ दंडरवा *s. m.* A plant (*Scopolia pæsalta*) common in waste

grounds in parts of Chenab basin, and apparently found sparingly Trans-Indus in the plains. In the hills the leaves are applied to boils, and are also said to be poison, the mouth swelling from their touch, and the head and throat being affected when they are eaten.

DANDÁSÁ दंडामा *s. m.* The bark of *Akhroṭ* (*Juglans regia*) tree used for women's tooth sticks, or for chewing to give a red colour to the lips; it is said to prevent the formation of the tartar.

DANDAUT डंडाउट } *s. m.* Corrupted  
DANDAUT दंडाउट } from the Sanskrit word *Dandvat*. Prostration before God, or a superior, or a god with one's face on the ground, a Hindu salutation, obeisance:—*dandaut karnā, v. n.* To prostrate oneself.

DANDAYYÁ दंडय्या *s. m.* A kind of hornet or wasp.

DANDELÍ दंडेली *s. f.* (M.) A plant.

DANDÍ दंडी *s. f.* A division of *Sanyāsī Sādhús*;—(*M.*) The upright stick of the churning staff.

DANDÍ डंडी *s. f.* A handle; the beam of a pair of scales; penis, *membrum virile*; the name of a silver or gold ornament worn by women in the ear; a straight or strait path; the hoop of a signet ring; the hoop of fruits, &c.; a mendicant who carries a staff in his hands:—*dandī būṭī, s. f.* (*Cleome ruta*). A small inconspicuous plant with a yellow flower and a strong rutaceous smell, which is common in many places in the Panjab plains from the Sutlej westward, and up to the Suleman Range. In the Southern Panjab the plant is pounded and taken for colic.

DANDÍ दंडी *s. f.* Fem. of *Dand*; a rope stretched across the side rails of a bedstead near the foot, to serve as a base for the bottom which is woven round it

on one side, and the cording rope on the other; a heap of sand, &c.; the name of a country.

DANDÍÁ डंडीआ *s. m.* See *Dandyá*.

DANDÍLÍ दीलीली *s. m.* (M.) A thin straw of silver or gold with a sharp point in the neck in order to clean the teeth after taking food; *i. q.* *Chhing*.

DANDNÁ दण्डना *v. a.* To apply the teeth to, to nibble, to eat.

DANDÍR दीरीर *s. f.* The teeth in the two jaws:—*dandír battí, waffí, v. n.* To clench the teeth.

DANDKAN दण्डकन *s. m.* (Pot.) See *Dandrikká*.

DÁNDO दण्डो *s. f.* } A person with  
DÁNDÚ दण्डु *s. m.* } prominent upper  
DÁNDÚ दण्डु *s. m.* } teeth.

DÁNDO DÁNÁ दण्डो दण्डा } *s. m.* The  
DÁNDÚ DÁNÁ दण्डु दण्डा } name of  
a medicine.

DANDRIKKÁ दण्डरिक्का *s. f.* Gnashing the teeth.

DANDÚRÁ दण्डुरा *s. m.* A plant (*Hyoscyamus nigra*) frequent in waste ground near houses in the Panjab Himalya, where it is eaten by cattle. The seeds are on the Sutlej said to be poisonous, and are officinal in the plains for their narcotic effects; *i. q.* *Damírá*.

DANDYÁ डण्डया *s. m.* A collection of market duties; a strong club; a clot worn by females.

DANG दंग *a.* Struck, astonished, amazed;—*s. f.* (K.) An embankment in a stream turn water into a canal:—*dang dudl, dang dawál, s. m.* Appartenances, furniture, apparatus; *c. w.* *hongá, hojád, rahi jágá*.

DANG डंग *s. m.* A sting of a scorpion or a wasp, or other venomous insects or reptiles; a time;—(M.) A date in that stage of ripeness when one side turns brown and soft, as if it had been stung:—*dang chopará, v. a.* To show friendship externally while the heart is full of enmity, to endeavour to satisfy one with flattering words:—*dang dá áttá, s. m.* Flour for a time; *i. s.* as much as is required once:—*dang langhárá, v. a.* To pass a time, to complete a period:—*dang márná, v. a.* To sting:—*kaméne dí yári wathúhen* or *uthén dá dang*. The friendship of the base is like a scorpion's sting.—Prov.

DÁNG दंग *s. m.* (M.) Corrupted from the Persian word *Dág*. A spot, stain, mark:—*thilí thilí berí kítí waindí pásá; Makke wanj dháwón, meá yár lagá dang ná lahsí*. The boat is being shoved off and moving further from the shore; my love! you should go and bathe at Mecca; this stain will be removed (in no other way).—Song.

DÁNG डंग *s. f.* A stick carried in the hand, a staff, a club:—*dang mární, v. a.* To cane:—*chordn de kapre te dangán de gaj*. Stolen property (clothes) and clubs for yard measures:—Prov. used of any property sold at comparatively cheapest rate.

DANGAUTRÁ डंगौत्रा *s. m.* (Pot.) See *Dakaut*.

DANGGÁ दंगा *s. m.* A quarrel, sedition, riot, disturbance, breach of the public peace:—*dangge báj, s. m.* One who commits a riot, one who quarrels:—*dangge bájt, s. f.* Quarrelling, sedition:—*danggá karná, v. a.* To commit a riot, to make a disturbance; *c. w.* *hongá*.

DANGGÁ डंगा *s. m.* Any preparation applied to cloth, &c., previous to colouring it; a platform of stone with earth in the centre.

DANGGAÍ दंगौयी *a.* Quarrelsome, contentious; seditious, factious; turbulent, riotous.

**DANGGAIT ਦੰਗੈਤ** *s. m. f.* A quarrelsome, seditious person.

**DANGGAL ਦੰਗਲ** *s. m.* A crowd, a multitude; an amphitheatre; arena especially for wrestling.

**DANGGAR ਡੰਗਰ** *s. m.* Cattle; met. a stupid, a simple man.

**DANGGARÍ ਡੰਗਰੀ** } *s. m.* A man of  
**DANGGARÚ ਡੰਗਰੂ** } little sense; a  
stupid or foolish fellow; one who lives  
all the time among cattle.

**DANGGNÁ ਡੰਗਣਾ** *v. n.* To sting.

**DANGÍ ਦੰਗੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A circular iron vessel in which grain is roasted:—*dangí dá talá múngh, te náin Roshan Khátún.* A face like the bottom of a *dangí* and her name is Lady of Light:—*chanán jo dangí wichh fapde sir apde bhangde.* The gram that jumps in the frying-pan breaks its own head:—Prov.; *i. q. Karáht.*

**DANGO DANGÍ ਡਾਂਗੋ ਡਾਂਗੀ** *a.*  
Fighting with sticks; *c. v. larqá.*

**DANGSHALTS ਦੰਗਸ਼ਲਟਸ** *s. m.* A plant (*Convallaria verticillata*.) It has a pleasant flavour.

**DANÍ ਡਣੀ** *s. f. (M.)* The beam of a pair of scales.

**DANJH ਡੰਝ** } *s. f.* Thirst; deficiency:—  
**DANJH ਡਾਂਝ** } *danjh bhukkh, s. f.* Thirst  
and hunger; scarcity.

**DANK ਡੰਕ** *s. m.* The sting of a venomous insect or reptile. See *Dang.*

**DANK ਡਾਂਕ** *s. f.* See *Dák.*

**DANKÁ ਡੰਕਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dand.* A drum stick,

a double drum, a kettle drum:—*danke dí choí lángh, v. n.* To proclaim by beat of drum; to speak out or in public.

**DANKÁ ਡਾਂਕਾ** *s. m.* See *Dáká.*

**DANKÚ ਡਾਂਕੂ** *s. m.* A robber. See *Dákú.*

**DANKAYÁ ਡਾਂਕਯਾ** *s. m.* A postman; *i. q. Dáká.*

**DANN ਦੰਨ** *s. f.* A pile of stalks of *Jowár, &c.*

**DANN ਡੰਨ** *s. f.* Penalty, punishment, a fine. See *Dand.*

**DANNÁ ਦੰਨਾ** *s. m.* A stick used in the play called *gedé*; *i. q. Gedé.*

**DANNÁ ਦੰਨਾ** *a., s. m.* Wise; a grain pit, store, a pit where money is kept; a grave:—*dánná binná, a.* Wise, sagacious, knowing; *i. q. Damá.*

**DANNAN ਡੰਨਣ** *s. f. (M.)* A tooth brush, rather a stick which serves that purpose; *i. q. Dátan.*

**DANNANÁ ਡੰਨਣਾ** *a. v.* To fine, to punish.

**DANNÍ ਡੰਨੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A thin wooden handle. The handles of a wooden spoon (*dot*), razor and fan, and the beam of a pair of hand-scales, are called *Danní.*

**DANNO ਦੰਨੋ** *s. m.* A demon, a giant.

**DANT ਦਾਂਤ** *s. m.* A tooth. See *dand*;—  
(*K*): A weed (*Baliospermum Indicum*) common at places in the Panjab Siwalik belt and Cis and Trans-Indus. Its seeds are cathartic, and probably furnish greater part of the *Jamálgoíá* of the drug-sellers.

**DANT ਦੰਤ** *s. m.* A giant, a large elephant. See *Dait.*

**DANTÍ ਦੰਤੀ** *s. f.* A yellow mineral drug used for medical purposes and painting; *artemisia elegans*. This plant has a very wide range of growth, being found up in the Himalaya, and abounding in many parts of the Panjab plains, especially in the arid desert tracts. Its branches appear to be officinal in the Panjab, their smoke being considered good for burns, and their infusion is given as depurative.

**DÁNÚ ਦਾਨੂ** *s. m.* Pomegranate (*Punica granatus*); *i. q.* *Naspál*.

**DÁNU ਦਾਂਉ** *s. m.* Side, direction; a rope tied to a horse's feet to keep him from running away.

**DÁNUŃÍ ਦਾਂਉਣੀ** *s. f.* A gold ornament worn by women on their forehead; *i. q.* *DánuŃí*.

**DÁNWAN ਭਾਂਵਨ** *s. m.* } (*M.*) A rope  
**DÁNWANÍ ਭਾਂਵਨੀ** *s. f.* } by which  
the forelegs of an animal are tied together when grazing, a hobble. *Dánwaní* is a triple cord of silk, either plain or strung with beads, which women wear on the head, with each end tucked behind an ear.

**DÁNWÁNDOL ਭਾਂਵਾਂਡੋਲ** *s. m.* A wanderer. See *Dawándol*, *dámándol*.

**DÁNWAR ਭਾਂਵਰ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A spider. Colic in animals is supposed to be caused by their eating a spider with the grass:—*dánwar wánger sabbo kamm fareb dá his*. Like a spider, all his deeds are treacherous.

**DÁNWARÁWAN ਭਾਂਵਰਾਵਣ** *v. a.* (*M.*) To hobble, to tie two legs of an animal together to prevent its straying.

**DAP ਦਪ** *s. m.* See *Dip*.

**DAPAT ਦਪਟ** } A gallop, galloping,  
**DAPAT ਡਪਟ** } running; curse, rebuke.

**DAPATNÁ ਦਪਟਨਾ** } *v. n.* To gallop,  
**DAPATNÁ ਡਪਟਨਾ** } to rush, to run;  
to rebuke:—*dapaṭ deṇḍá*, *v. n.* To make (a horse) to run; to rebuke.

**DAPHÍ ਡਫੀ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A wooden trowel with a round handle used for stirring sugar-cane juice, rice and meat while cooking.

**DAPHÁLAN ਡਫਾਲਣ** *s. f.* } One  
**DAPHÁLÍ ਡਫਾਲੀ** *s. m.* } w h o  
**DAPHÁLÍÁ ਡਫਾਲੀਆ** *s. m.* } plays  
on tambourine.

**DAPHLÁ ਡਫਲਾ** *s. m.* A sort of tambourine.

**DAPHLÍ ਡਫਲੀ** } *s. f.* Diminutive of  
**DAPHRÍ ਦਫਰੀ** } *Daphlá*:—*daphlḥ* or  
*daphrḥ wajjḥ*, *v. n.* To be disgraced by quarrelling or disputing; *i. q.* *Dafṛ*.

**DAPPAT ਦੱਪਟ** *s. m.* See *Dapaṭ*.

**DAPPH ਡੱਫ** *s. m.* A tambourine; *i. q.* *Daff*.

**DAPPHÁ ਡੱਫਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) The eye of a needle; *i. q.* *Nakká*.

**DAPPHNÁ ਡੱਫਣਾ** *v. a.* To eat and drink to excess, to gormandize.

**DAPTÁUNÁ ਡਪਟਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To gallop.

**DAR ਦਰ** *s. m.* A door; price, rate, price established by Government:—*dar bichchhak*, *dar bichchh*, *s. m.* A beggar:—*dar-dar phirḍá*, *dar badar phirḍá*, *dar badar máṛí dá phirḍá*, *v. n.* To go from door to door.

**DAR ਡਰ** *s. m.* Fear, terror, alarm:—*dar deṇḍá*, *páunḍá*, *v. a.* To intimidate, to frighten, to put in fear:—*ḍar ndí*, *ad*. By intimidation:—*keṛ ḍar hai*, *intj*. Fear nothing, never mind, no matter.

**DAR दार** *s. f.* The sound of a body falling forcibly on the ground; silence:—*dar jamin tejá pañd, v. n.* To fall flat on the ground:—*dar mārñi, waffñi, v. n.* To remain silent.

**DĀR डार** *s. f.* The line of birds in flight, the line of cattle, while running; a flock:—*dār deñd, v. a.* See *Dārñd*.

**DARĀ दरा** *s. m.* A passage;—*s. f. (M.)* A fish common in the rivers and *dhañds* (*Rohtee cotio*—Day). It attains three or four inches in length, and is good to eat.

**DĀRĀ दारा** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dār*. Wife;—*s. m.* Name of the Persian King vanquished by Alexander the Great; the name also of the eldest son of Shah Jahan one of the Mughal Emperors.

**DARĀ दरा** *s. m., a.* An *Ahmad Shāhi* rupee; concealment; promiscuous, good and bad together; ripe mangoes taken as they fell down from a mango tree:—*darā mārñi, v. n.* To disappear, to hide, to go into concealment (spoken of a collection of people).

**DARAB दरब** *s. m.* See *Dorī*:—*darab chīr, s. m.* A tree (*Pinus longifolia*). See *Chīlh*.

**DARABB दरब** *s. m.* The sound of a body falling flat on the ground:—*darabb karke diggñi, v. n.* To fall down flat.

**DARABBAR दरबर** *s. f. (K.)* A smooth grassy place or lawn.

**DARABH दरब** *s. m. (M.)* A strong coarse grass (*Eragrostis cynosuroides*) with long roots. It remains green all the year round, is poor fodder, and very difficult to eradicate; *i. q.* *Dabbh*:—*darabh-wālī, s. f.* A poor soil overgrown with a coarse grass:—*jimindār darabh dī pār hīñ*. *Zimindars* are roots of *darabh*.—Prov. (Rulers change, but *zimindars* last for ever.)

**DARĀBĪ दराबी** *s. f.* A scale for weighing light articles, such as pearls; a stick

from which a plumb line is hung;—*s. m. (Pot.)* A servant of mules.

**DARAGARĪ दरगरी** *s. f. (M.)* A *chapātī* baked on one side only. With the unbaked side covered with *ghee* and placed next the hair, it is put on the head as a cure for headache; *i. q.* *Dhaggarī*.

**DARAGHIRAN दरगिरन** *v. a. (M.)* To lengthen, to protract.

**DARĀIN दरई** *s. m. (K.)* An inflated buffalo's skin used as a buoy in ferrying a stream.

**DARĀIS, दरगिम** *s. f.* Desire, want, need; *i. q.* *Darās*.

**DARAK दरक** *s. m.* Knowledge; entrance; interference; *c. w.* *Deñd*.

**DARĀK डराक** } *a.* Timid,  
**DARĀKĀ डराका** } cowardly, fear-  
**DARĀKĀL डराकल** } ful.

**DARĀKH दराख** *s. f. (M.)* A grape; *i. q.* *Dākh*.

**DARAKHĀN दरखान** *s. m. (M.)* A carpenter:—*darakhūñ pakhī, s. m.* A wood-pecker (*lit.* the carpenter-bird):—*tamā latthā te darakhāñ wissariñd*. When the wish was satisfied the carpenter was forgotten.—Prov.; *i. q.* *Tarkhāñ*.

**DARAKHAT दरखत** } *s. m.* A tree.  
**DARAKHT दरखत** }

**DARAKKĀ दरका** *s. m.* Crouching:—*darakkā mārñd, v. n.* To threaten, to awe.

**DARAKNĀ दरकना** *v. n.* To be cracked, to be split, to have a diarrhoea.

**DARAKNĀ दरकना** *v. n.* To skulk, to crouch, to be awed.

**DARAL दरल** *s. m.* A tree (*Cederla toona serrata*).

DARALLÁ ਦੜੱਲਾ *s. m.* Heavy rain; a profuse distribution of wealth; *i. q.* *Dharallá.*

DĀRAM ਦਾੜਮ *s. m.* See *Dárá.*

DARAMAN ਦਰਮਣ } *s. m. (M.) A*  
DARAMAR ਦਰਮੜ } kind of soil, con-  
DARAMMAR ਦਰੱਮਰ }

sisting of a thin layer of clay, with sand immediately below. With abundant irrigation it produces the finest crops of indigo.

DĀRAMM ਦੜੱਮ *s. m.* The sound of a body falling flat on the ground:—*daramm karke dīggaḍ, dīggaḍ painḍ, v. n.* To fall down flat; *i. q.* *Darabb, Dharabb.*

DĀRAN ਦਾਰਨ *s. m. (K.)* See *Danú.*

DARÁNGE ਦਰਾਂਗੇ *s. m. (K.)* A shrub (*Sageretia oppositifolia*); *i. q.* *Giddardákh.*

DARÁNGÚ ਦਰਾਂਗੂ *s. m. (K.)* A shrub (*Berchemia spinosa*) which is not uncommon from the Sutlej to the Chenab. In most places the small black fruit is only eaten by goats, in a few men also eat it.

DARÁNÍ ਦਰਾਣੀ *s. f.* The wife of a husband's younger brother.

DARAR ਦਰੜ } *s. m.* Coarsely ground  
DARARÁ ਦਰੜਾ } grain or medicine:—

*darar pharaḥ, dararā pharaḥ, s. m. lit.* The same as *darar*; anything not carefully done.

DARÁR ਦਰਾਰ *s. m.* A rent, a crack.

DARARNÁ ਦਰੜਨਾ *v. a.* To grind coarsely, to bruise; to subdue.

DARÁS ਦਰਾਸ *s. m.* See *Dardís.*

DARÁTÍ ਦਰਾਣੀ } *s. f.* A sickle; *i. q.*  
DARÁṬÍ ਦਰਾਟੀ } *Dátt, Dátrí.*

DARAU ਦੜਾਉ *s. m.* The bucket wheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum*) chiefly used by Hindús, as it is to them *phalohár, i. e.,* lawful to be used during their fasts.

DARÁÚ ਡਰਾਉ *a.* Terrible, formidable.

DARÁUNÁ ਦੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To conceal, to crouch.

DARÁUNÁ ਡਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To make afraid, to alarm, to frighten;—*a.* Frightful, dreadful, terrifying, tremendous.

DARÁWÁ ਡਰਾਵਾ *s. m.* Fear, an instrument of terror;—(*M.*) A scarecrow.

DARAWÍ ਦਰਵੀ *s. m. (K.)* See *Daral.*

DARB ਦਰਬ *s. m.* Wealth, property, money.

DARBÁ ਦੜਬਾ *s. m.* A hen-house, a hen-coop.

DARBÁN ਦਰਬਾਣ *s. m.* A door-keeper.

DARBÁNANÍ ਦਰਬਾਨਣੀ *s. f.* A female door-keeper, a door-keeper's wife.

DARBÁR ਦਰਬਾਰ *s. m.* A court, a hall of audience, the holding of a court, royal audience, a levee held by a Native Prince or high English officer; a council of a Native State including the Chief:—*darbár* 'or *darbár sáhib, s. m.* The common appellation of the great Sikh Temple at Amritsar, also used in the case of some other places sacred to the Sikhs in other parts of India; an appellation of *Granth Sáhíb* (the Sikh Scripture); *c. w.* *karná.*

DARBARÁ ਦੜਬੜਾ *s. m.* A mixture of fluid and solid food; a kind of sweetmeat.

DARBÁRÍ ਦਰਬਾਰੀ *a., s. m.* Pertaining to the court, attending court; one entitled to a seat in a *Darbár*, a courtier.

DARBÍ ਦਰਬੀ *s. m.* A rich man.

DÁRCHÍNÍ ਦਾਰਚੀਣੀ *s. f.* See *Dál-chíní* in *Dál.*

**DÁRCHOB ਦਾਰਚੋਬ** *s. f.* A tree (*Berberis aristata*) which is found in Trans-Indus hills. Its stems are used as diaphoretic, and laxative in rheumatism. The root is used largely in the native system of medicine to cure pain in the stomach and in diarrhoea, and is also rubbed with oil externally in cases of rheumatism. The dried extract of the root *rasaut* is externally used as a purgative for children, and especially as an application on the eye in cases of ophthalmia.

**DARD ਦਰਦ** *s. f.* Pain; pity; sympathy; grief, sorrow:—*dardband*, *dard-mand*, *dardwand*, *a.* Compassionate, sympathetic, afflicted. See *Pír*.

**DARDAN ਦਰਦਣ** *s. f.* } See *dard-mand*

**DARDÍ ਦਰਦੀ** *s. m.* } in *Dard*.

**DARDARÁ ਦਰਦਰਾ** *a.* Coarse, half pounded (as flour).

**DAREK ਡਰੇਕ** } *s. f.* The name of a tree.

**DAREK ਦਰੇਕ** } See *Bakain*, *Dhek*, *Dharek*.

**DARENDÚ ਦਰੇਂਦੂ** *s. m. (K.)* A small tree (*Adelia serrata*) common in the Siwalik tract up to the Chenab. Its wood is used for fuel and charcoal.

**DARER ਦਰੇੜ** *s. f.* Pressing down, grinding; awing; *c. w.* *heṭh dūṇḍ*.

**DARERÁ ਦਰੇੜਾ** *s. m.* Very hard rain.

**DARERNÁ ਦਰੇੜਨਾ** *v. a.* To press down, to grind; to awe.

**DARES ਦਰੇਸ** } *s. m., a.* A kind of

**DARESH ਦਰੇਸ਼** } cloth; (cor. of Eng. word Dress), in order, in a line, regular.

**DARGÁH ਦਰਗਾਹ** } *s. f.* A court;

**DARGÁHÁ ਦਰਗਾਹਾ** } royal presence; a Muhammadan shrine, or the tomb of some reputed saint, an object of worship and pilgrimage.

**DÁRH ਦਾਰੁ** *s. f.* See *Dáhar*.

**DÁRHÁ ਦਾਰੁਹਾ** *s. m.* A long and thick beard.

**DÁRHALD ਦਾਰਹਲਦ** *s. m.* See *Darchob*.

**DÁRHÍ ਦਾਰੁਹੀ** } *s. f.* The beard;—(*M.*)

**DÁRHÍ ਡਾਰੁਹੀ** } An earthen pot for cooking:—*dárhí shekhán dí te kamm shai-tánán de*. His beard is that of a priest but his acts those of fiends.

**DÁRHNA ਦਾਰੁਣਾ** *v. a.* To chew, to devour, to grind with the teeth; to eat greedily.

**DARHUTT ਦਰਹੁੱਤ** *s. m.* The son of a husband's younger brother.

**DARÍ ਦਰੀ** *s. f.* A carpet; also suffix to some words such as *bárán darí*.

**DARÍ ਦਾਰੀ** *s. f.* Receiving, entertaining, treating kindly, also suffix to some words such as *khátardarí*; a female slave taken in war (properly), but used as a term of sportive abuse.

**DARÍ ਡਾਰੀ** *a.* Obstinate, impertinent, violent, suspicious or bad character (woman).

**DARÍA ਦਾਰੀਆ** *s. m.* A kind of tambourine; *i. q.* *Dáryá*.

**DARIÁ ਦਰਿਆ** } *s. m.* A river;

**DARIÁU ਦਰਿਆਉ** } *met.* a person of vast knowledge or information:—*dariá-burd*, *s. m.* Land carried away by the encroachments of a river, diluvion:—*dariá burd hojánd*, *v. n.* To be cut away by a river:—*dariá burdí*, *s. f.* Diluvion:—*dariá chapḥḍ*. The rising of a river; *i. q.* *Daryá*.

**DARĪĀFAT ਦਰਿਆਫਤ** *s. m.* Under-standing, knowledge; discovery; *c. w.* *karnā*.

**DARĪĀÍ ਦਰਿਆਈ** *s. f., a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Daryāí*. Belonging to a river or sea; a kind of narrow silk cloth of various colours (*gros de Naples*); satin:—*dariái ghord*, *s. m.* The Hippopotamus:—*dariái narel*, *s. f.* The sea cocoanut.

**DARĪDĀÍ ਦਰੀਦਾਈ** *s. f.* A midwife.

**DARIDDAR ਦਰਿੱਦਰ** *s. m.* }

**DARIDDARTĀÍ ਦਰਿੱਦਰਤਾਈ** *s. f.* }

Poverty, wretchedness; *i. q.* *Daliddar*.

**DARIDDARN ਦਰਿੱਦਰਣ** *s. f.* } *A*

**DARIDDARÍ ਦਰਿੱਦਰੀ** *s. m.* } poor

wretched person; *i. q.* *Daliddar*.

**DARIGHĀ ਦਰਿਘਾ** *a. (M.)* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Diragh*. Long.

**DARIGHIRĀ ਦਰਿਘਿਰਾ** *a. (M.)* Some-what long.

**DARĪJNĀ ਦਰੀਜਣਾ** *s. m.* A shoe-maker's tool.

**DARINKHARÍ ਦਰਿਣਖਰੀ** *s. m.* It is a tall herbaceous plant (*Datisca cannabina*) exceedingly like hemp in appearance. In some of the places where it grows, the yellow root is used to aid in dyeing red.

**DARIRH ਦਰਿੜ੍ਹ** } *s. f.* Firmness

**DARIRHTĀ ਦਰਿੜ੍ਹਤਾ** } of mind; consolation, strength; *i. q.* *Dirh*.

**DARIST ਦਰਿਸਟ** *s. f.* Sight, vision:—*darist kút, kúnt*, *s. m.* An enigma.

**DARISTĀNT ਦਰਿਸਟਾਂਤ** *s. m.* An illustration, a parable, a simile, an instance, a precedent.

**DARĪŪN ਦਰਿਊਣ** *s. m. (K.)* Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*).

**DARJ ਦਰਜ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Darz*. A seam or suture (of a garment), a crack, a crevice;—*s. m.* Insertion, entry, registration; *c. w.* *karnā*.

**DARJĀ ਦਰਜਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Darjah*. A step, a degree; rank, dignity; compartment:—*darje badarje*, *ad.* Each in his own degree; in order.

**DARJAN ਦਰਜਣ** *s. f.* A tailoress, the wife of a tailor; a dozen (*cor.* of English word dozen).

**DARJÍ ਦਰਜੀ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Darzi*. A tailor:—*darjigari*, *s. f.* The business of a tailor.

**DARKANĀ ਦਰਕਣਾ** *v. n.* See *Daraknā*.

**DARKANĀ ਦੜਕਣਾ** *v. n.* See *Daraknā*.

**DARKĀR ਦਰਕਾਰ** *s. f., a.* Need, necessity; required, necessary, needful, wanting.

**DARKĀŪN ਦਰਕਾਊਂ** *s. f. (Pot.)* The fruit of the *Dhek* tree.

**DARKĀUNĀ ਦੜਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To snub, to awe, to make crouch.

**DARKHAWĀSTÍ ਦਰਖਵਾਸਤੀ** *a. (M.)* Leased.

**DĀRMADĀR ਦਾਰਮਦਾਰ** } *s. f.* Agree-  
**DĀRMADĀRÍ ਦਾਰਮਦਾਰੀ** } ment, stipu-  
lation, adjustment of a dispute; making false promises.

**DARMĀHĀ ਦਰਮਾਹਾ** } *s. m.* Monthly  
**DARMĀHĀN ਦਰਮਾਹਾਂ** } wages.

**DARNĀ ਦੜਨਾ** *v. n.* To hide oneself through fear (as a bird.)

**DĀRNĀ ਡਾਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To throw, to cast.



**DARNÁ डरना** *v. n.* To fear, to be alarmed, to be frightened.

**DARO दरो** *s. m. (K.)* Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*); *i. q. Kanak.*

**DAROB दरोब** *s. m. (Pot.)* A largest prickly shrub (*Caragana ragacanthoides*) which occurs in Hazara.

**DAROGÁ दरोगा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Dároga*. A superintendent, the head-man of an office:—*darogá dbkárí, s. m.* A superintendent of distillery:—*darogá jel khánd, s. m.* Jailor.

**DAROHAL दरोहल** *s. m. (M.)* Rubbing the palm of the hand against the face of a person, which is a very gross insult. It is an aggravated form of *Bujjá*.

**DAROHÍ दरोही** *s. f. (M.)* An oath:—*táin kún hajrat Sulemán dí darohí, jo agen mará mehá chá nitohí.* I swear to you by the prophet Solomon, it was you who formerly carried off my husband.

**DAROHÍ दरोही** } *s. m. Dohá,* or  
**DAROHÍ दरोही** } appeal to any one.

**DAROK डरोक** *s. m. (M.)* Running, a rush:—*panhdí darok paindile táin.* The run of a weaver is only as far as *Pandíld.*—Prov.

**DAROKHÁ दरोखा** *s. m. (Pot.)* A lamp-stand with a wall; *i. q. Dawákhá.*

**DAROKRÍ डरोकरी** *s. f. (M.)* Dim. of *Darok*:—*main sharm kanús darokrí báhar gius.* From shame I made a rush and went out.—Story of the Four Fools.

**DAROPAR दरोपर** *s. f. (Pot.)* A bread consisting of two layers like the two crusts of a pie generally cooked with butter or *ghee*; *i. q. Duppar.*

**DAROWÁ दरोवा** *s. m.* The bark of the birch tree (*Betula Bhojputra*); *i. q. Bhojpattar.*

**DARPAN दरोपन** *s. m.* A mirror, a looking glass.

**DARPHOKNÁ डरफोकना** *s. m.* A coward.

**DARRO दरो** *s. f. (Pot.)* A magisterial character, state, dignity.

**DARS दरम** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Darsh.* Light, seeing, appearance; a lesson, a lecture:—*dars pars, s. m.* Seeing and touching (spoken of an idol or other sacred object and person.)

**DARSÁL दरमाल** *s. f. (M.)* The side-post of a door-frame.

**DARSAN दरमन** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**DARSHAN दरशन** } from the Sanskrit

word *Darshan.* Sight, appearance, seeing; an interview, visit; the sight of an image of a god or a temple; one of the six religious or philosophical systems of the Hindus; a crystal earring worn by *Jogís*; the orthodox sects of Hindus, *i. e., Brahmins, Sanyásís and Jogís*:—*darsan dehá, v. a.* To give one a sight of himself, to appear before one:—*fatah darsan.* The mode of salutation adopted by Banda Bairagi the military leader after Guru Govind Singh:—*jharokhá darsan, s. m.* The window in the palace of Dehli or Lahore in the Mughal times, through which the great Mughal used to show himself to the people below:—*darsan karná, v. a.* To see, to have an interview; to visit a sacred shrine—*darsan parsan, s. m.* Seeing and touching (spoken of an idol or other sacred object or any saint); interview, meeting or visit.

**DARSANÍ दरमनी** } *a.* Good-looking,  
**DARSHANÍ दरशनी** } beautiful, hand-

some, comely, worthy to be seen:—*darsaní, darshaní jawán, s. m.* A good-looking young man, a handsome young man:—*darsaní, darshaní deuhrí, s. f.* The out door of a temple; the name of the threshold leading to pass the bridge to the Golden Temple at Amritsar:—*darsaní darwájjá, s. m.* A gate leading to *Guru ká Bazar* at Amritsar:—*darshaní hundí, s. f.* A bill of exchange or draft payable at sight.

- DARSANĪĀ ਦਰਸਣੀਆ } a. Beautiful,  
 DARSHANĪĀ ਦਰਸ਼ਣੀਆ } ful, worthy  
 DARSANĪK ਦਰਸਣੀਕ } to be seen.  
 DARSHANĪK ਦਰਸ਼ਣੀਕ }
- DARTÚ ਦਰਤੂ s. f. A tree (*Amaranthus anardána*.)
- DÁRÚ ਦਾਰੂ s. m. The shell of the pomegranate, a pomegranate; i. q. *Dāram*.
- DÁRÚ ਦਾਰੂ s. m. Gunpowder; a draught of medicine, drug; cure, remedy; wine, ardent spirits:—*dārú darmal*, s. m. Medicine; application of medicine:—*dārú darúni*, s. m. *Punica granatum*. See *Naspál*.
- DARÚ ਡਰੂ s. m. A timid person, a coward.
- DARÚD ਦਰੂਦ } s. m. The praise of  
 DÁRÚD ਦਾਰੂਦ } Muhammad; blessings:—*darúd parhád*, v. a. To praise, to bless, to call down blessings:—*darúd fátiah*, s. m. Obsequies.
- DARÚH ਦਰੂਹ s. m. The sound of a body falling flat on the ground. See *Daramm*, *Darabb*, *Dharabb*.
- DARÚHAL ਦਰੂਹਲ s. m. (M.) Dragging:—*kephí nibháí mukaddamá kare*; *darúhal wí bhoge te fāke wí bhare*. Who is the luckless woman that will go to law, she will suffer dragging and lose her money too.—Prov.
- DARÚHAN ਦਰੂਹਨ v. a. (M.) To drag along the ground, to drag into court:—*paulí de putar haran sám bhíú*, *darúh darúh mār ghātíus*. The weaver's son had a pet deer, and he dragged it about till he killed it:—*in kún darúh darúh ke mukaddamá jítáñ*. I will drag him about till I win the case.—*Kachaihrí amenities*.
- DARUKAN ਦਰੁਕਨ v. n. (M.) To run:—*chár*, *chor*, *churásí assán*, *hamlá kítá chorán*, *drukiose assán*, *lánat chorán*, *shábás assán*.

There were four thieves, and eighty-four of us; the thieves attacked us, we ran away; damn the thieves! well done on your side!—A story told in mockery of the cowardice of *Kirárs*.

DARÚKRÍ ਦਰੂਕਰੀ s. m. (K.) A pretty climber (*Cissus carnosa*) which is found in several of the valleys and occurs in parts of the plains. It is eaten by camels in the latter, and in Jammu the root ground with black pepper, is applied to boils i. q. *Walár*, *Giddar dákh*.

DARÚMAL ਦਰੂਮਲ s. m. (M.) Corrupted from the Persian word *Jumal*. A collection, a horde.

DARÚMBÍ ਦਰੂਮਬੀ s. m. (Pot.) A plant (*Arundo donax*) which is common wild and frequently cultivated in the Panjab plains. The leaves are used for fodder, and the stems for hukah-tubes, *chiks* (screens), baskets, hurdles; i. q. *Nar*, *Narí*.

DARÚN ਦਰੂਨ s. m. (K.) A weight equal to eight *jhinús*.

DARÚNDÁ ਦਰੂਂਦਾ s. m. See *Dinsá*.

DARÚRÁ ਦਰੂੜਾ s. m. (M.) A fish belonging to the carp family (*Barbus chrysopterus* of Day and Beavan) common in the rivers and *ghānds*. It attains four and five inches in length, and is good to eat.

DARÚRÁ ਦਾਰੂੜਾ s. m. } Spirits, wine,  
 DÁRÚRÍ ਦਾਰੂੜੀ s. f. } spirituous liquor.

DARÚS ਦਰੂਸ s. m. (Pot.) A shrub (*Callicarpa incana*). In Hazara the leaves heated are applied to rheumatic joints.

DARUST ਦਰੁਸਤ a. Right; true, just, proper, fit, sound, entire, accurate. See *Thík*.

DARUSTĪ ਦਰੁਸਤੀ s. m. Rectitude, soundness, fitness, propriety, amendment, reformation, accuracy, arrangement.

**DARUT ਦਰੁਤ** *s. m.* The son of a husband's younger brother.

**DARWÁJÁ ਦਰਵਾਜ਼ਾ** } *s. m.* Cor-  
**DARWAJJÁ ਦਰਵੱਜਾ** } rupted from  
 the Persian word *Darwázah*. A door:—  
*darwájá márná, v. a.* To shut the door:—  
*darwájá uchx kadāhā, satāhā, v. n.* To  
 frequent, to visit a place frequently.

**DARWAYYÁ ਡਰਵੈਯਾ** } *a.* Fearful,  
**DARWAIYÁ ਡਰਵੈਯਾ** } timid, coward-  
 ly.

**DARWÁRÍ ਦਰਵਾਰੀ** *s. m.* See *Darbárl*.

**DARWES ਦਰਵੇਸ਼** } *s. m.* A dervise,  
**DARWESH ਦਰਵੇਸ਼** } a Muhammadan  
 faqir, a beggar.

**DARYÁ ਦਰਿਆ** } *s. m.* A river. See  
**DARYÁU ਦਰਿਆਉ** } *Daríá*.

**DÁRYÁ ਦਾਰਿਆ** *s. m.* A kind of tam-  
 bourine; *i. q.* *Dárlá*.

**DARYÁÍ ਦਰਿਆਈ** *s. f.* A kind of silk  
 cloth. See *Daríá*.

**DAS ਦਸ** *a.* Ten; an imperative of *v. n.*  
*Dasná*:—*das dúar, s. m.* The ten pas-  
 sages for the bodily functions, *viz.*, the  
 eyes, the ears, nostrils, mouth, *penis*,  
*anus* and the crown of the head:—*das-*  
*guná, a.* Tenfold.

**DAS ਡਸ** *s. m.* The bite of a reptile, a  
 sting:—*das jānā, v. n.* To sting, to bite.

**DÁS ਦਸ** *s. m.* A servant, a slave; a de-  
 pendant, subject; a follower; a disciple; a  
 suffix to the names of Hindús:—*dáspunā,*  
*s. m.* The servitude, the condition of a  
 slave.

**DASÁDH ਦਸਾਧ** *s. m.* The name of a  
 low caste; a man of this caste.

**DASÁDHNÍ ਦਸਾਧਣੀ** *s. f.* A female  
*Dasádh.*

**DASAHIRÁ ਦਸਹਿਰਾ** *s. m.* The name  
 of a Hindu festival observed in honour  
 of Rama's victory over Ravaná.

**DASÁUNÁ ਦਸਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to  
 be shown or told.

**DASAUNDH ਦਸੌਂਧ** *s. m.* A votive offer-  
 ing of one-tenth of the estimated value of  
 a person or animal given to a *deotá*  
 or *pír*; a tithe; one-tenth of one's pro-  
 perty or income given as a charity (among  
 the Sikhs); *i. q.* *Daswandh.*

**DASAUNDHAN ਦਸੌਂਧਣ** *s. f.* } A  
**DASAUNDHÍ ਦਸੌਂਧੀ** *s. m.* } per-  
 son or animal for which a votive offering  
 has been made; *i. q.* *Daswandh.*

**DASÁUR ਦਸਾਉਰ** } *s. m.* Corrupt-  
**DASAUR ਦਸੌਰ** } ed from the  
**DASÁWAR ਦਸਾਵਰ** } Sanskrit

word *Deshápar*. Import; another or  
 foreign country, a place of importation to  
 or exportation from:—*dasaur charhā,*  
*v. n.* To be required for exportation, to be  
 in demand abroad; to be high and dear.

**DASÁURÍ ਦਸਾਉਰੀ** } *a.* Of or belong-  
**DASAURÍ ਦਸੌਰੀ** } ing to a foreign  
**DASÁWARÍ ਦਸਾਵਰੀ** }  
 country:—*dasaurí mál, s. m.* Imported  
 goods, foreign products.

**DASERÁ ਦਸੇਰਾ** *s. m.* Ten seers, a  
 weight of ten seers; *i. q.* *Dahiserá*.

**DÁSÍ ਦਾਸੀ** *s. f.* A female servant, a  
 slave:—*chará dásí, s. f. lit.* A slave of  
 foot; *met.* a shoe.

**DASÍJAN ਦਸੀਜਣ** *v. n. (M.)* To be  
 thrown at wrestling.

**DASMÁN ਦਸਮਾਂ** *a., s. m.* See *Daswán*.

**DASMI ਦਸਮੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dashmī*. The tenth day of the lunar fortnight.

**DASODISÁ ਦਸੋਦਿਸਾ** *s. f.* The ten sides or regions, *i. e.*, north, south, east, west, N. E., S. E., S. W., N. W., above and below.

**DASOGIÁHRÍ ਦਿਸੋਗਿਆਹਰੀ** *s. f.* A method of sharing by which one takes ten and the other eleven parts, a wager by which one party takes ten parts and the other one, a rate of interest by which eleven is paid for ten.

**DASOKAR ਦਸੋਕੜ** *s. m. (M.)* One who gets a fall in wrestling.

**DASOTRÁ ਦਸੋਤ੍ਰਾ** *s. m.* Ten out of a hundred of revenue given to the headman of the village.

**DÁSSÁ ਦਾੱਸਾ** } *s. m.* A calf's dung.  
**DÁSSÁ ਡਾੱਸਾ** }

**DASSAN ਦੱਸਨ** *v. a. (M.)* In wrestling to throw an adversary on his back. Anything short of this is not considered a fall; *i. q.*, *Piṭh lāuní*.

**DASSAN ਡੱਸਨ** *v. a. (M.)* To tell, to show, to explain:—*bhaṭh rannán dí dostí! khurí jinhán dí matt; ápen lāndián dostí te ápen deṇdián ḡass*. Cursed be the love of women! their wit is in their heels; they of themselves make love, and of themselves go and tell:—Story of *Sáhibá* and *Mirzá*; *i. q.* *Dassṇá*.

**DASSAR ਦੱਸਰ** *s. m.* The other end or side; a second time, another turn; (not much used); *i. q.* *Dussar*.

**DASSÍ ਦੱਸੀ** *s. f.* The unwoven threads cut off from the end of a piece of cloth:—*dastíán pṇuṭián, unnián, v. a. met.* To cause loss, injury or damage.

**DASSNÁ ਦੱਸਣਾ** *v. a.* To show, to direct, to tell, to teach, to imply, to indicate.

**DASSPAINÁ ਦੱਸਪੈਣਾ** *v. n.* To be told, to be informed.

**DASSPÁUNÁ ਦੱਸਪਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To tell, to inform.

**DAST ਦਸਤ** *s. m.* A purge, a stool, a loose stool; hand:—*dast dūge, v. n.* To have diarrhoea:—*dastáwar, a.* Purgative, cathartic:—*dastgír, s. m.* Patron; an epithet of Muhammad:—*dast kár, s. m.* A handicraftsman, a manufacturer, a craftsman, an artizan:—*dast kári, s. f.* Handwork, handicraft:—*dastkhat, s. m.* Handwriting, signature, initials, an endorsement:—*dastkhatí, a.* Signed, bearing signature:—*dast laggṇe, v. a.* To have loose stools—*dast nikal jāne, v. n. lit.* To have diarrhoea; *met.* to be very timid, to be very afraid.

**DASTÁ ਦਸਤਾ** *s. m.* A handle, hilt; a pestle; a quire of paper; a detachment of an army:—*gul dastá, s. m.* A nosegay, a flower bed.

**DASTAK ਦਸਤਕ** *s. m.* Demurrage, a fine imposed and renewed daily for delay in obeying orders; knocking at the door.

**DASTAKÁ ਦਸਤਕਾ** } *s. m.* One  
**DASTAKÍÁ ਦਸਤਕੀਆ** } commissioned to execute *Dastak*.

**DASTÁNÁ ਦਸਤਾਨਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Dastánah*. A glove.

**DASTÁR ਦਸਤਾਰ** *s. m.* A turban:—*dastár baṇḍ, s. m.* A man, not a woman, a learned man:—*dastár baṇḍí, s. f.* Wearing new turban by one on the *Kirí* day of his relative's death.

**DASTÁRÁ ਦਸਤਾਰਾ** *s. m.* A ten-stringed musical instrument.

**DASTARKHÂNÁ ਦਸਤਰਖਾਨਾ** *s. m.*

Corrupted from the Persian word *Dastarkhuwâz*. A table cloth; a piece of cloth spread on the ground on which the food is laid out and around which guests squat and dine.

**DASTÁWEJ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼** } *s. f.* Cor-**DASTÁBEJ ਦਸਤਾਬੇਜ਼** } *s. f.* ruction of

the Persian word *Dastáwez*. A deed, a document, a bond.

**DASTÍ ਦਸਤੀ** *a., s. f.* Of or from the hands; a small handle;—(M.) A kind of bracelet consisting of beads of various shapes strung on silk. *Dastís* are distinguished by several names according to the shape of their beads; *i. q.* *Paunh-chí*.**DASTÚR ਦਸਤੂਰ** *s. m.* Custom, fashion, mode, manner:—*dastúr-ul-amal*, *s. m.* Rules of practice, manual of regulations; a code of laws, a hand-book:—*dastúr-ul-amal paṭwárán*, *s. m.* The *paṭwáráns'* hand-book; *c. w.* *bannhyá*.**DASTÚRÍ ਦਸਤੂਰੀ** *s. f.* Perquisites paid to servants by those who sell to their master, a customary percentage retained out of moneys paid; a commission or percentage on sale; commission of a broker.**DASTÚRÍÁ ਦਸਤੂਰੀਆ** } *s. m.* One**DASTÚRÍYÁ ਦਸਤੂਰੀਯਾ** } *s. m.* well vers-

ed in the customs and laws; one who takes *dastúr*.

**DASWÁN ਦਸਵਾਂ** } *a., s. m.* Tenth;**DASWEN ਦਸਵੇਂ** } *s. m.* the tenth day**DASWÍN ਦਸਵੀਂ** } *s. m.* after one's death:

—*daswáṇduár*, *s. m.* The crown of the head.

**DASWANDH ਦਸਵੰਧ** *s. m.* A votive offering made to some god or goddess or *pír* when the child becomes ten years old;

a tenth part of income spent by one on charitable purposes or given to one's *Gurú* (a Sikh term); *i. q.* *Dasauṇdh*.

**DASWANDHÍ ਦਸਵੰਧੀ** *s. m.* See *Dasauṇdhí*.**DAT ਡਟ** *s. m. (M.)* A feint in wrestling, a feint generally; the ceremony of opening or dedicating a new house or garden, &c.:—*ḍaṭ jágá*, *v. n.* See *Ḍaṭṭá*:—*ḍaṭ ke kháṇá*, *v. a.* To eat to satiety, to cram.**DÁT ਡਾਟ** *s. m. f.* A stopper, a cork; an arch, a vault; *c. w.* *deṇá*, *láuṇá*.**DÁT ਦਾਤ** *s. f.* Bountifulness, giving; dowry.**DÁTÁ ਦਾਤਾ** *s. m.* } A giver, a person  
**DÁTÍ ਦਾਤੀ** *s. f.* } of great liberality, benefactor; God, Creator.**DÁTAN ਦਾਤਣ** *s. f.* A tooth brush, rather a stick which serves that purpose; *daṇḍásá*.**DATÁR ਦਤਾਰ** *s. m.* } A giver, a  
**DÁTÁR ਦਾਤਾਰ** *s. m.* } munificent  
**DATÁRÍ ਦਤਾਰੀ** *s. f.* } person; a  
**DÁTÁRÍ ਦਾਤਾਰੀ** *s. f.* } title of  
God; the act of giving, munificence.**DÁTARÍ ਦਾਤਰੀ** } *s. f.* A sickle.  
**DÁTÍ ਦਾਤੀ** }**DATHÁ ਡਥਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A bundle of sugar-canes prepared and tied together for passing through the sugar-press; *i. q.* *Datthá*.**DATIÁLÚ ਦਤਿਆਲੂ** *s. m. (K.)* Light early breakfast; *i. q.* *Sháhwalá*.**DATNÁ ਡਟਣਾ** *v. n.* To stop, to stand still, to stand firm.

ḌĀṬNĀ ड़टण v. a. To check, to hinder, to stop up; to cram.

ḌĀṬRĪ दाउरी } s. f. A sickle :—*chē ke*

ḌĀṬRĪ ड़ाउरी } *ḍātrī kapan khareṇ*

*kāneṇ; ruṭhī manijān, jani, mānge maut bahāneṇ.* Taking a sickle, you are standing ready to cut reeds; we quarrelled; let us be reconciled, death is seeking an excuse.—Song.

ḌATṬĀ ड़टा a. Fat, strong, athletic; stupid :—s. m. A stopper, a plug, a cork; an obtruder.

DATTHĀ द़था s. m. A bundle of grass or hemp; a bundle of sugar-canes (what is passed at once through the mill); a pile of paper; c. w. *deḍā laṇā* :—*datthegar, s. m.* One who parcels out hemp, grass for another who twists, an assistant.

ḌATṬHAL ड़ठल s. m. The hull of gram.

DATTHAL द़थल } s. m. Any valu-  
ḌATTHAR द़थर } ables, as jewels,  
money, property; things.

ḌATṬHNĀ ड़ठण v. n. To begin to wrestle, to be spread (a bed).

DATṬHNĀ द़थण } v. n. To be  
DATṬHLAINĀ द़थलैण } obtained

gratuitously, to be twisted in (the strands of a rope); to take gratuitously, to twist in.

DATTUR द़तुर s. m. *Datura stramonium.* See *Dhatūrā*.

ḌĀṬUN दाउण s. f. See *Dātun*.

ḌĀU दाउ s. m. Side, direction; ambush, deception, snare :—*dāu ghāu, dāu ghāt, s. m.* Ambush; a kind of play among boys; c. w. *mārṇā; i. q. Dā.*

ḌĀU ड़उ a., s. m. Stupid, foolish; a fool, an idiot.

ḌĀUḌĪ दाउड़ी } s. m., f. A kind of

ḌĀUḌĪ द़उड़ी } shrub that bears :

flower like chamomile (*Chrysanthemum indicum*); a kind of armor; a kind of firework; a kind of white wheat :—*dōṣī khānī, s. f.* A kind of white wheat

ḌĀUL ड़ैल s. f. Mode, manner.

method, shape; constitution, health :—*kī ḍaul hai.* How do you do? how are you? what is about your health? :—*beḍaul, a.* Shapeless, ill-shaped.

ḌĀULĀ ड़ैला s. m. A kind of fish; the arm of a human being from the elbow to the shoulder; the foreleg of an animal from the knee to the shoulder.

ḌĀULĀ दाउला } s. m. A gold or silver

ḌĀULĀ ड़ाउला } washer, one who

washes the sand of a river to obtain gold; one who lies in ambush, one who watches his opportunity for any thing.

ḌĀULANĀ ड़ैलण } v. a. To form, to

ḌĀULNĀ ड़ैलण } shape.

ḌĀULAT द़ैलत s. m. Wealth, money,

riches, fortunes :—*daulat khānā, s. m.* A treasure house; a dwelling place, a seraglio :—*daulat mānā, a., s. m.* Rich, wealthy; a rich person :—*daulat mānā, s. f.* Wealthiness, the state of being rich.

ḌĀULLĀ द़ैला a., s. m. Indifferent, careless; the name of a *faqīr* :—*daullā maullā, a.* Careless; simple, having a little knowledge :—*Daulle shāh dā chāhā, s. m. lit.* The rat of *Daullā Shāh*; a man having very small head. (The shrine of *Daullā Shāh* is in the town of Gujrat.)

ḌĀUN द़उण } s. f. m. The cord

ḌĀUN दाउण } with which the bottom

ḌĀUN ड़ाउण } of a bedstead is tight-

ened; the foot or declivity of a moun-

tain ; the skirts of a coat ; a rope tied to a horse's feet to keep him from running away :—*dauy laggyá*, *v. a.* To take hold of one's skirts, (*i. e.*, to seek protection.)

**DAUN** **ਫੌ** *s. m.* Burning, the burning of a jungle ; indignation ; thirst :—*dauy daun karná*, *v. a.* To beat a drum, to publish by beat of drum ; to disgrace by publishing one's crimes with the beat of a drum.

**DÁUNÁ** **ਚਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To tie a rope to the feet of a horse or an ass to keep him from running away ; to hopple.

**DAUNDÍ** **ਝੋਂਡੀ** *s. f.* A kind of tam-bourine ; a proclamation ; a very small boat :—*daundi piṭṭnī* or *phirná*, *v. n.* To be proclaimed :—*daundi piṭṭauní*, *pherná*, *phirdauní*, *v. a.* To proclaim.

**DAUNÍ** **ਝੋਟੀ** *s. f.* A very small boat.

**DÁUNÍ** **ਚਾਉਣੀ** } *s. f.* A gold ornament

**DAUNÍ** **ਚੌਣੀ** } worn by young women on their forehead ; speckled cloth, a piece of a shroud preserved by the relatives of a deceased person.

**DAUR** **ਚੌਰ** *s. m.* An earthen vessel with a wide mouth ; a circular pot round trees for watering them ; time, turn, vicissitude.

**DAUR** **ਚੌੜ** *s. f.* Running, race ; an invasion, irruption, a sally ; running hither and thither :—*daur dhúp*, *s. f.* Labour and fatigue, effort, endeavour, study.

**DAURÁ** **ਚੌਰਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Daurah*. Walking about, traversing, going on tour ; time, vicissitude, a turn ; a turn of disease ; an earthen vessel with a wide mouth :—*daure sapurd*, *s. m.* Commitment for trial before the Sessions :—*daure sapurd karná*, *v. a.* To commit to the Sessions.

**DAURÁ** **ਚੌੜਾ** *s. m.* One who runs ahead to show travellers the way, a

guide, a messenger :—*daurá daurt*, *s. f.* Incessant going and coming, labour and fatigue.

**DAURÁHÁ** **ਚੌੜਾਹਾ** *s. m.* A guide, a messenger.

**DAURÁK** **ਚੌੜਾਕ** *s. m.* A fast runner.

**DAURÁUNÁ** **ਚੌੜਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to run, to send (a person) ; to soar on the wings of fancy :—*piḍdah daurdauná*, *v. n. lit.* To cause to run a peon ; *met.* to eat a little opium, after the fixed amount has been taken, with a view to enjoy more intoxication.

**DAURÍ** **ਚੌਰੀ** *s. f.* A small earthen vessel with a wide mouth (especially in which spices are bruised.)

**DAURNÁ** **ਚੌੜਣਾ** *v. n.* To run, to go fast, to make haste, to gallop.

**DAURÚ** **ਝੋਰੂ** *s. m.* A kind of tam-bourine.

**DAUT** **ਚੌਤ** } *s. m.* Corrupted from

**DÁUT** **ਚਾਉਤ** } the Arabic word *Dárat*.  
An invitation to a feast, a feast ; *c. w.* *deṭá*, *karná*.

**DÁUTÍ** **ਚਾਉਤੀ** *s. f.* One invited to a feast.

**DÁW** **ਚਾਦ** *s. m.* See *Dáu*.

**DAWÁ** **ਚਾਦਾ** } *s. f.* Medicine ; a

**DAWÁÍ** **ਚਾਦਾਈ** } remedy, cure :—*dawá*

*dáru*, *dawá darmal*, *s. m.* Medicinal treatment :—*dawá dárú karná*, *v. a.* To treat a patient :—*dawá laggyá*, *v. n.* To be effective (a medicine) :—*dawá kháyí*, *v. a.* To take a medicine :—*dawá mubárah*, *s. m.* A plant (*Clerodendron Siphonanthus*), which is occasionally seen in gardens. Its roots and leaves are officinal.

DÁWÁ दादा } *s. m.* Claim, demand:

DÁWAH दाह } —*dāwedār, s. m.* A

claimant, plaintiff, plainter, suitor:—*arjī dāwā, s. f.* A written plaint:—*jawāb dāwā, s. m.* An answer to a plaint:—*dāwā karnā, v. a.* To claim, to sue, to institute a claim; to make pretensions to:—*dāwā khārij honā, v. n.* To be dismissed a suit or claim:—*dāwā kharīj karnā, v. a.* To dismiss a suit or claim.

DAWÁDSÍ दादसी *s. f.* See *Dawātsī*.

DAWÁIN दाइण्ड *s. f.* The cord with which the bottom of a bedstead is tightened; *i. q.* *Adwain, Daug.*

DAWAIT दैत } *s. f.* An inkstand;

DAWÁIT दाइत } disunion (a religious term.)

DAWÁKHARÍ दाखरी } *s. f.* A lamp-

DAWÁKHÍ दाखी } stand.

DAWÁL दाल *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Divār*. A wall; a giver:—*dawāl gir, s. m.* A bracket; a cloth lining on the wall of a room, the stock of a wall shade; a wall lamp.

DAWÁLÁ दाला *s. m.* Bankruptcy, insolvency; a circle:—*dawāle honā, v. n.* To urge one's claims on a creditor, to press a suit:—*dawālā nikal jānā* or *nikalnā, v. n.* To be declared a bankrupt, to become a bankrupt.

DAWÁLÍ दाली *s. f.* A leather strap, a belt; a festival which occurs in October or November each year, *i. q.* *Dawālī, Divālī*.

DAWÁLÍÁ दालीआ } *s. m.* A bank-

DAWÁLYÁ दालजा } rupt, an insolvent.

DAWÁN दाण्ड *s. m.* See *Diwān*.

DÁWÁN दावां *s. m.* A rope tied to a horse's feet to keep him from running away; *i. q.* *Daug.*

DAWÁNÁ दवाणा *a.* Mad, careless. See *Diwānā*.

DÁWÁNDOL दावांडोल *a.* A wanderer; *i. q.* *Dāmāndol, dāwāndol*.

DAWÁPAR दवापर *s. m.* The third *Jugg* or brazen age, (of the Hindu mythology) comprising 8,64,000 years; *i. q.* *Duápar*.

DAWÁRÍ दवारी *s. f.* A door frame.

DAWÁT दाउਤ *s. f.* An inkstand; *i. q.* *Dawát, Dawait*.

DAWÁTAN दाउਣ *s. m.* (K.) The beam on floor between door posts on which door shuts.

DAWÁTHÍ दवाठी *s. f.* (Pot.) One who takes a wife for his son from another man, giving a daughter to a son of his in exchange; *i. q.* *Wattā, Waṭihārā*.

DÁWÍ दाही *s. f.* (K.) A shrub (*Grislea tomentosa*) with a fine red flower, which grows abundantly in many parts of the Siwalik tract, and in the Salt Range. The wood is only used for fuel, being small. The flowers are employed in cooking, and in medicine are considered astringent, and applied in plaster for headache. The leaves are officinal in the Panjab. In Kangra, part of the plant is stated to be used in the preparation of spirits.

DAWOLÍÁ ਦਵੋਲੀਆ *s. m.* This grass (*Eragrostis cynosuroides*) is frequent throughout the Panjab plains. It is coarse, but is said to be liked by buffaloes and having long roots, to remain pretty fresh throughout the year; *i. q.* *Dabbh*.

DAYÁ ਦਯਾ } *s. f.* Mercy, kindness, compassion, favour; the act of grace:—*dayámān, dayāwān, a.* See *Dayāl, Dīāl, Diyāl, Daid*.



**DĀYĀ दाया** *s. f.* Desire, wish, purpose; plaint, claim; determination, resolution; nurse:—*dāyedar*, *s. m.* A claimant, a plaintiff, one who bears a grudge.

**DĀYAK दायक** *s. m.* A giver, (in comp.) giving, yielding, producing.

**DAYĀL दयाल** *a.* Merciful, kind, compassionate, gracious; *i. q.* *Didl*, *Diyāl*.

**DE ਦੇ** *prep.* (gen. of *Dē*) Of; an imperative of *v. a.* *Deḡd*; a demon, an evil spirit, a ghost (cor. of *Dev*):—*de chhadḡd*, *v. a.* To give up, to relinquish all right:—*de deḡd*, *v. a.* To give, to present, to pay in full:—*de laḡd*, *v. a.* To give bountifully:—*de mārḡd*, *v. a.* To demolish, to throw down:—*de thāpḡ*, *v. n.* To set up an image on wall for worship. See *Dē*.

**DECHKĀ देकरा** *s. m.* } A metal-  
**DECHKĪ देकरी** *s. f.* } lic pot for  
cooking; *i. q.* *Degchā*, *Degohī*.

**DEḌAR डेडर** } *s. m.* (M.) A male  
**DEḌAR देडर** } frog; *i. g.* *Ḍaḍḍ*,  
*Ḍaḍḍḍ*.

**DEḌH डेह** *a.* One and a half:—  
*deḡh gat*, *s. f.* A kind of dance:—*deḡh pā*, *s. m.* Six *chhiḡḡḡ*s or 12 ounces, three eighths of a seer:—*deḡh pā khichḡḡ alay pakāḡḡḡ*, *v. a.* To cook *khichḡḡ* separately three eighths of a seer.—Prov. To have opinions and ways of one's own.

**DEḌHĀ डेहा** *a.* Of *Deḡh*.

**DEḌHETAKLĀ देपेउकला** *s. m.* (M.) Wheat or barley when the ear is forming but has not come out of sheathing leaves.

**DEḌHĪ डेही** *s. f.* (M.) A threshold. See *Deḡḡḡḡ*.

**DEG देग** *s. f.* A caldron, a large metallic pot; a place of the Sikhs where *bhaḡg* is bruised, and distributed for drinking to the *Akdīs*; a kitchen, food:—*deg teg fatah*. *lit.* Victory of kitchen (emblem of material wealth) and sword (emblem of political power) (a Sikh term, used also on the coins issued by the Sikhs in their independence).

**DEGAR देगर** *s. m.* (K.) A small tree (*Ficus oppositifolia*) with very rough leaves not uncommon in the Panjab Siwalik tract up to the Rāvī. The fruit is not eaten. In Kangra the milky juice is said to be used medicinally.

**DEGCHĀ देगचा** *s. m.* } A large me-  
**DEGCHĪ देगची** *s. f.* } tallic pot for  
cooking; copper or stew pan; *i. q.* *Dechkhā*.

**DEGH देघ** *s. m.* The same as *Deg*.

**DEḡNĀ डेगना** *v. a.* To cause to fall, to throw down, to cause to fall sick.

**DEH देह** *s. f.* Day; the body; a village (cor. of Persian word *Deh*):—*deh ubare*, *chaphe*. Sun rise:—*nāḡ waḡḡḡ deḡ sunj*. A great name and a ruined village.—Prov.

**DEHAL देहल** *s. f.* (K.) See *Dawāḡḡ*.

**DEHĪ देही** *s. f.* The body:—*sonē wargḡ deḡḡ*. *lit.* The body like gold, *i. e.*, handsome or beautiful constitution of the body.

**DEHMŪ डेहमु** }  
**DEHMŪN डेहमुन** } *s. f.* A yellow hornet.

**DEHRĀ देहरा** } *s. m.* A sacred sepul-  
**DEHRĀ डेहरा** } chral monument, a  
*Guru's* seat, a temple, a shrine.

**DEĪ देਈ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Devī*. A female deity; a daughter; a suffix to the names of Hindu ladies.

**DEIN देई** *v. a.* (Fut. imp. of *deḡd*). To give.

DEJKÁ ਦੇਸਕਾ } *s. m.* A large cop-  
DEKCHÁ ਦੇਕਚਾ } per pot for cook-  
ing; *i. q.* *Degchá, Dechká.*

DEJKÍ ਦੇਸਕੀ } A small copper pot  
DEKCHÍ ਦੇਕਚੀ } for cooking; *i. q.*  
*Dechká, Degchá.*

DEK ਡੇਕ *s. m.* The name of a tree;  
*i. q.* *Dhek, Bakain.*

DEKH ਦੇਖ *intj.* Lo! behold; *i. q.* *Wekh.*

DEKHÁ DEKHÍ ਦੇਖਾ ਦੇਖੀ *s. f.* See-  
ing; knowing one by sight, a slight ac-  
quaintance;—*ad.* In imitation, through  
rivalry. *i. q.* *Wekhá Wekhí.*

DEKHAN ਡੇਖਣ *v. a. (M.)* To see. *Pre-  
sent participle: dekhda; Future: dekhda;*  
*Past participle: diṭṭhá:—ronḍí mar waisá,*  
*Gáman yár, dekháí teḍiá ráhín.* I  
shall die of weeping, Gáman love, see-  
ing your courses.—Song:—*akkhín ná*  
*phul ná diṭṭhá te ná Gul Bṭí!* She  
never saw a flower with her eyes, and  
her name is Lady of Flowers!—Prov.  
used of ostentatious persons.

DEKHDE DEKHDE ਦੇਖਦੇ ਦੇਖਦੇ *ad.*  
Before one's eyes, in one's presence.

DEKHNA ਦੇਖਣਾ *v. a. n. Present participle:*  
*dekhda; Future: dekhe gá, dekhda;* *Past*  
*participle: dekhá, diṭṭhá.* To see, to look  
at, to observe, to inspect; to perceive, to  
find, to experience; to search, to seek; to  
feel; to try, to examine; to take care; to  
look for, to expect:—*dekhá bháí, hoiá,*  
*a.* Seen and tried:—*dekhá jáṇá.* To be  
seen; it will be seen:—*dekh de rahi jáṇá,*  
*v. a.* To gape in vain (with disappoint-  
ment), to lose opportunity:—*dekhde*  
*rahiṇá, v. n.* To look after, to keep  
watch; *i. q.* *Wekhda.*

DEKHWAYYÁ ਦੇਖਵਾਯਾ *s. m.* A be-  
holder, an inspector.

DELÁ ਡੇਲਾ } *s. m.* The eyeball;  
DELHÁ ਡੇਲੁ } the unripe fruit of the  
DELLÁ ਡੇਲਾ } Karir tree (*Capparis*

*aphylla*). It is generally used into pickle  
with mustard or oil to be eaten with  
bread.

DELAR ਡੇਲੜ *a.* Having a large eye-  
ball, not looking beautiful.

DEMBHÚ ਡੇਂਬੂ }  
DEMHÚ ਡੇਮੂ } *s. m.* A yellow  
DEMHÚN ਡੇਮੂੰ } hornet, a wasp.

DEN ਦੇਣ } *s. f. m.* Debt, liability, any  
DEN ਡੇਣ } thing that is given (as

money lent, a present); giving;—(*K.*)  
A witch, a male witch:—*den dár, s. m., a.*  
A debtor; obliged, thankful:—*den dári,*  
*s. f.* Debt:—*den hár, s. m.* A giver;  
God:—*den lair, s. f.* Dealings.

DENÁ ਦੇਣਾ *s. m.* To give, to confer, to  
endow, to impart, to assign, to allot, to  
administer; to afford, to yield, to produce;  
to pay, to discharge, to liquidate; to give in  
charity, as a gift; to lay on, to impose, to  
inflict (as *dukh dená*); to put, to thrust,  
to derive in; to put on, to apply:—  
*bachchá dená, v. a.* To breed, to calve.

DENBHÚN ਡੇਂਬੂੰ *s. m. (M.)* A wasp,  
a yellow hornet; *i. q.* *Dembhá.*

DENDLÚ ਦੇਂਦਲੂ *s. m.* A small plant  
(*Hypericum perforatum*) common in many  
parts of the Himalaya. It is not offici-  
nal, but is recommended in Arabic medi-  
cine for a vermifuge.

DENDRÚ ਦੇਂਦਰੂ *s. f. (K.)* A small shrub  
(*Lonicera quinquelocularis*) which grows  
most abundantly in the Panjab Himalaya  
and Trans-Indus. It is eaten by and  
given as fodder to cattle.

DENH ਦੇਂਹ } *s. m.* The sun, a day;—*denh*  
DENH ਡੇਂਹ } *bhár, s. m. (Pot. M.)*

The east:—*denh bhára, a.* Easterly:—  
*denh láh, s. m.* The west:—*denh láhá, a.*  
Westerly:—*utṭhí parded, denh waddá*  
*de; jithe taun wanján, oho des parde.*

Rise, stranger, the day is far advanced ; whither you have to go is a strange country.—Song:—*deh bhale te mittar bhale*. When the day is good, then a friend too is good.—Prov.

**DENTHAR ਦੇਂਥਰ** *s. m.* (*Pot.*) A shrub (*Callicarpa incana*). In Hazara the leaves heated are applied to rheumatic joints.

**DENTÚRÚ ਦੇਂਤੂਰੂ** *s. m.* A shrub (*Hyoscyamus niger*). Its seeds are poisonous and are officinal in the plains for their narcotic effects.

**DEODÁR ਦੇਉਦਾਰ** *s. m.* See *Diár*.

**DEOKHÁDIR ਦੇਉਖਾਦਿਰ** *s. m.* A very prickly shrub (*Mimosá rubicaulis*) which grows in the outer hills, up to near the Indus, and is at times found on the banks of rivers and canals. In Chumba the bruised leaves are applied to burns, and the fruit appears to be officinal.

**DER ਡੇਰ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A husband's brother:—*nikká der*, *s. m.* A husband's younger brother:—*waddá der*, *s. m.* A husband's elder brother; *i. q.* *Deur*, *Dewar*.

**DER ਦੇਰ** } *s. f.* Delay, tardiness,  
**DER ਡੇਰ** } slowness; a long time;—  
**DERÍ ਦੇਰੀ** } *ad.* Late:—*der hoṣí*,  
**DERÍ ਡੇਰੀ** } *laggá*, *v. n.* To be late:—

*der karní*, *v. a.* To be behind time:—*der lagáuní*, *láuní*, *v. a.* To delay, to tarry:—*der náli*, *ad.* Late, from a long time:—*der takk ad.* For a long time; *i. q.* *Aber*, *Awer*.

**DERÁ ਡੇਰਾ** } *s. m.* A dwelling or  
**DERAH ਡੇਰਹ** } encampment, a tent, a

camp, an equipage; a house in which males live; a place where *addhás* or *faqirs* live:—*deredár*, *s. m.* A person who lives in a *Derá*:—*deré khayé karná*, *lagáuná*, *láuná*, *v. a.* To pitch one's tent, to encamp; to linger, to delay:—*deré karná*, *deré jamáuná*, *deré páuná*, *v. n.* To put up.

**DERÁNÍ ਡੇਰਾਣੀ** } *s. f.* (*M.*) A hus-  
**DERÁNÍ ਦੇਰਾਣੀ** } band's sister; *i. q.* *Nindá*.

**DES ਦੇਸ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Desh*. Country, territory; the plains (in opposition to the mountains); an air or song sung at midnight:—*des bades* or *des pardes phirád*, *v. n.* To travel about one's own or foreign country, to see the world:—*des bhákhá*, *s. f.* The particular dialect or language of a country, the vernacular:—*des chhaḍḍ jáṅḍ*, *v. n.* To leave one's own country or home, to emigrate:—*des chál*, *s. f.* Local usage or observance, custom or fashion of the country; a national usage or ordinance:—*des dasañtar*, *s. f.* The boundaries of a country or district:—*des dhál*, *s. f.* A national custom:—*des kasí*, *a.* A country born, produced in the country:—*des nikálá*, *s. m.* Exile, emigration:—*des nikálá deḡḡ*, *v. a.* To banish from the country:—*des wálá*, *s. m.* A native of the country.

**DESÁCHAL ਦੇਸਾਚਾਲ** } *s. f.* A na-  
**DESÁCHÁR ਦੇਸਾਚਾਰ** } tional ordi-  
nance or usage.

**DESÁDHÁL ਦੇਸਾਢਹਾਲ** *s. m.* A national custom.

**DESAN ਦੇਸਣ** *s. f.* A country woman;—  
(*M.*) An Indian corn produced from the country seed.

**DESI ਦੇਸੀ** *a., s. m.* Belonging to the country, provincial, local, indigenous; a native, a country person, a citizen; a musical mode:—*pardesay*, *pardesí*, *s. f.* A foreigner.

**DEU ਦੇਉ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dev*. A god, a deity; a demon, an evil spirit:—*deu báṅṅ*, *s. f.* The language of the gods, Sanskrit:—*deu dáno*, *s. m.* A demon:—*deu lok*, *s. m.* The world of the gods, the Hindu Heaven:—*deu lok nún jáṅḍ*, *v. n.* To be translated to the Heaven; to die:—*deu nágrí*, *s. f.* The

Hindi alphabet or language:—*deu pájád*, *s. m.* Idolatry, worship of the gods:—*deupájak*, *s. m.* A worshipper of deities, or idols.

DEÚ ਦੇਉ *s. m.* A sub-division of Jata.

DEUPH ਡੇਉਢ *s. f.* Increasing one half; exaggerating for the purpose of exciting one's anger; the under strings of a musical instrument, being an octave higher than the upper ones; in the second sense; *c. w. láugá*.

DEUPHÁ ਡੇਉਢਾ *a.* One-half more than it was, having half as much more added;—*s. m.* Any thing used as a means of increasing courage in training a wrestler, or fighting bird.

DEUPHÍ ਡੇਉਢੀ } *s. f.* A threshold,  
DEUHRÍ ਡੇਉਹਰੀ } an entry.

DEUHRÁ ਦੇਉਹਰਾ *s. m.* A temple:—*Hindú páje deuhrá, Musalmán masit; Námen sot pájiyá ná deuhrá ná masit.* A Hindú worships a temple and a Muham-madan a mosque; *Námdev* worshipped one who is neither temple nor mosque, *i. e.*, God.

DEUR ਦੇਉਰ *s. m.* A husband's younger brother; a brother-in-law:—*deurdáí*, *s. f.* The wife of a husband's younger brother, a sister-in-law.

DEURHÁ ਡੇਉਹਾ *s. m.* See *Deuphá*.

DEURHÍ ਡੇਉਹੀ *s. f.* A threshold.

DEUTÁ ਦੇਉਤਾ *s. m.* A god, a deity; a good man, a gentleman; a simple man; a simpleton; *met.* a bull; a serpent; a bad man, a mischievous fellow.

DEW ਦੇਵ *s. m.* A god:—*dewasthán*, *s. m.* An idol temple. See *Deu*.

DEWÁ ਦੇਵਾ *s. m.* A goddess:—*dewá lewí*, *s. f.* Giving and taking, traffic, barter, commerce:—*dewá rástá*, *s. f.* A goddess.

DEWAN देवण } *v. a. (M.)* To give.  
DEWAN देवण } *Present participle:*

*deudá; Future: desdā; Past participle: ditta*:—*devan hárá, s. m.* Agiver; God:—*jigd diti his tá roji wá desá.* He (God) has given him life, He will also give him subsistence.—Prov.

DEWÍ देवी *s. f., a.* A goddess, the great goddess; a good lady, a chaste or pious lady; a beautiful woman; *met.* a bad woman:—*dewí diár, s. m.* A tree (*Cupressus torulosa*); *i. q.* *Deodár*.

DEWTÁ देवता *s. m.* A god. See *Deutá*.

DEWÁLÁ देवाला *s. m.* The temple of a goddess.

DEWÁLÍ देवाली *s. f.* A festival occurs in October or November, in which the houses and streets are illuminated and a grand fair being held at Amritsar; a strap; *i. q.* *Diwálí*.

DEWAR देवर *s. f.* A husband's younger brother; *i. q.* *Deur*.

DHÁ या *s. m. (K.)* A shrub. See *Déwí*.

DHÁ छा *s. f.* Falling, destruction, demolition, ruin; sighing. See *Dháh*.

DHAB छब *s. m.* Shape, form; fashion, style; manner, mode, method, way; practice, custom, habit; behaviour, conduct; dexterity, art, skill, knowledge; position:—*dhab á jágá, v. n.* To have skill, manner, way:—*dhab par jágá, v. n.* To be accustomed, to form manner or habit; to be in the habit of:—*dhab sir hojá, v. n.* To be exact, to be in a proper mode, way or position:—*dhab te á jágá, v. n.* To come under one's clutches, to come under one's influence.

DHÁB याष *s. m.* A kind of wheat bread.

DHÁB छाष *s. f.* An unwall'd tank or pond, a natural pool, a lake, a deep depression in the earth.

DHABÁ ਢਬਾ *s. m.* Habit, custom:—  
*ḍhabá paṛḍá, v. n.* To be in the habit  
of, to form manners or habits.

DHABBÁ ਢੱਬਾ *s. m.* A slap; a stain,  
stigma; *c. w. lagḡḡá, márná, paṛḍá.*

DHABBÁ ਢੱਬਾ *s. m.* A sub-division  
of the *Khattṛís.*

DHABBALÁ ਢੱਬਲਾ *s. m.* } A cloth tied  
DHABBALÍ ਢੱਬਲੀ *s. f.* } loosely  
round the loins and reaching to the feet.

DHABB KACHAURÍ ਢੱਬ ਕਚੌਰੀ *s. f.*  
The act of beating with the hand or  
shoe.

DHABÍÁ ਢਬੀਆ *s. m.* A skilful man.

DHABÚÁ ਢਬੂਆ *s. m.* A copper  
coin equal to double pice; *i. q. Ḍhaúḍ.*

DHACHAR ਢਚਰ *s. m.* Way, mode,  
manner; trick; *i. q. Ḍhuchchar.*

DHACHARAN ਢਚਰਣ *s. f.* } A skilful  
DHACHARÍ ਢਚਰੀ *s. m.* } person,  
an artful, tricky person.

DHÁḌAN ਢਾਡਣ *s. f.* A kind of musi-  
cian, a singer.

DHÁḌAS ਢਾਡਸ *s. m.* Firmness of  
mind, confidence, animation, encourage-  
ment.

DHADD ਢੱਡ } *s. f.* A kind of tam-  
DHADDH ਢੱਢ } bourine:—*ḍ h a ḍ ḍ*

*bajḡḡá, wajḡḡá, v. n.* To sound the tambou-  
rine:—*ḍhaḍḍ bajḡḡá, wajḡḡá, v. n.* To  
play on the tambourine:—*bahutí ḍámḡḡá*  
*ḍhaḍḍ nahín wajḡḡá.* Many female musi-  
cians cannot collectively play on the tam-  
bourine (satisfactorily).—Prov. used on  
the evils of doing any work collectively.

DHADD ਢੱਡ *s. f.* The excrement of a  
buffalo (so called when very copious;  
sometimes also applied to man.)

DHADDÁ ਢੱਧਾ *s. m.* The name of the  
letter (ਧ) in the Gurmukhí alphabet.

DHADDÁ ਢੱਧਾ *s. m.* The name of the  
letter (ਢ) in the Gurmukhi alphabet.

DHADDAL ਢੱਦਲ *s. f.* The same as  
*Dhadd*; hot dust, hot ashes; *i. q. Dhadd,*  
*Dhuddal.*

DHADDAR ਢੱਦਰ } *s. f.* An itching  
DHADDARÍ ਢੱਦਰੀ } in groins.

DHÁDHÁ ਧਾਧਾ *s. m.* See *Dhai Dhai*  
or *Tháh Tháh.*

DHÁḌHÍ ਢਾਢੀ } *s. m.* A kind of mu-  
DHÁḌÍ ਢਾਡੀ } sician, a singer, a

panegyrist; a musician who sings songs  
in praises of the Sikh Gurus or who  
relates the chivalrous acts of the Gurus  
or Sikh warriors; a beggar who pronounces  
exaggerated praises of those from whom  
he receives charity. If he obtains no  
alms, his praises rapidly change to curses.

DHÁḌÚ ਢਾਡੂ *s. m.* A point of the  
compass south and west, a wind blowing  
from that direction, a wind blowing from  
the north in the hills at the morning  
time; a species of nightingale, the *maiḡḡá.*

DHAG ਧਗ *s. m.* (K.) A precipice; *i. q.*  
*Dag.*

DHAGÁṆÁ ਧਗਾਣਾ *s. m.* Force, power,  
oppression.

DHAGÁṆE ਧਗਾਣੇ *ad.* Forcibly, by  
violence, without purpose:—*for dhagáṇe,*  
*ad.* The same as *dhagáṇe.*

DHAGAR ਧਗੜ *s. m.* A paramour, a  
violent man.

**DHAGG यँग** *s. f.* A huge kettle-drum; a term used in a game called *ghanchál* which boys are accustomed to play:—*dhagg súgí, v. n.* To win in the above game.

**DHÁGGÁ याँगा** *s. m.* A thread, a string; a thread of life; (*M.*) a small string of thread or hair, by which the *Jugar* (the leather rope by which the yoke is fastened to the plough shaft) is attached to the *killá* (a peg going through the plough shaft):—*dhággá bannhád, v. a.* To tie a thread on the wrist (a ceremony performed by Hindu women in the month of *Bhádron*):—*dhággá kholád, v. a.* To loose a thread from the wrist (a ceremony performed by Hindu women in the month of *Magghar*, when breads of *jowár* are broken and mixed up with *gur* or *shakkar*, (this grain is not eaten by them so long):—*dhággá kardúnád, v. a.* Caus. of *dhággá karnád*:—*dhággá karnád, v. a.* To read a spell or incantation on a string to be worn about the neck of children, women and men as an amulet to protect them from the evil eye and the influence of an evil spirit:—*dhággá páunád, v. n.* To thread a needle:—*dhaggá tarótt, s. m.* A charmed string and an amulet:—*Hindú kachchá dhággá han. lit.* Hindus are like loose spun thread, i.e., the caste of Hindus can be easily broken.

**DHAGGÁ हँगा** *s. m.* A small sized ox; *met.* a foolish or stupid person, a simple man:—*márá dhaggá sabbhe rog. lit.* The weak small sized ox is liable to all kinds of diseases.—Prov. used to show that general debility is the cause of all diseases, or a man of weak constitution is liable to all kinds of diseases.

**DHAGGARÍ यँगाड़ी** } *s. f.* A kind of  
**DHAGGRÍ यँगाड़ी** } native bread  
made very broad and thin.

**DHAGGÍ हँगी** *s. f.* A small sized cow.

**DHAGRÁ यगड़ा** *s. m.* A paramour.

**DHAGRÍ यगड़ी** *s. f.* An adulteress.

**DHÁGUNÁ हागुना** *a.* Two and a half fold.

**DHÁH याग** *intj.* Ah! alas!—*s. f.* A sigh, a lamentation; (*M.*) a disease of buffaloes. It occurs at the commencement of the cold weather and is attributed to the animal getting a chill; the bank of a river where the stream is cutting in:—*dháh mární, v. n.* To sigh, to exclaim with a pitiful voice.

**DHÁH हाग** } *s. f.* Falling (in wrest-  
**DHAHI हरि** } ling); demolition, destruction, ruin; land cutting by a stream; sighing, a lamentation; an imperative of *v. a.* *Dháhád*:—*dháh khánád, dháh páinád, dháh jánád, v. n.* To be thrown down in wrestling; *i. q.* *Dhahi-nád*:—*dháh denád, lainád, dháh siñnád, v. a.* To throw down in wrestling, to overthrow; to demolish, to raze:—*dháh laygnád, v. n.* To be cut down (a land) by a stream, to be destroyed by a river:—*dháh mární, v. a.* To cry, to groan, to make a noise; (*i. q.* *Dháh*).

**DHÁHÁ हागा** *s. m.* The bank of a river, the high ground which has not been overflowed by the current of a river.

**DHAHÁÍ हागही** *s. f.* Falling, dilapidation, falling on the back in wrestling, *dhahái khání, v. n.* To be thrown down.

**DHAHÁUNÁ हागुना** *v. a.* To cause to throw down, (in wrestling), to cause to fall, to overthrow, to bring to ruin.

**DHAHINÁ हरिना** *v. n.* Present participle: *dhattíhdá, dhainíhdá*; Future: *dhattíhe gá, dhahégá*; Past participle: *dhattíhíd, dhahíhíd*. To fall down, to fall on the back in wrestling; to go to ruin, to be demolished, to be defeated:—*dhattíhíhíd, a.* Fallen, in a ruined state.

**DHÁHNA हागना** *v. a.* To throw down, to overthrow, to demolish, to throw a person down in wrestling. See *Dháh*.

DHÁÍ ਧਾਈ *s. f.* Invasion, attack; haste;  
*c. w. karní.*

DHÁÍ ਢਾਈ *a.* Two and a half:—*ḍhái*  
*guṇá, a.* Two and a half fold:—*ḍhái*  
*kháṇí, v. n.* To be overcome or thrown  
down in wrestling (properly *ḍhaháí*  
*kháṇí*).

DHÁÍÁ ਢਾਇਆ *a.* Two and a half fold  
(an arithmetical term); the bank of a  
river (properly *ḍháhá*).

DHÁÍÁ ਢਾਈਆ } *s. m.* A weight

DHÁÍÁ ਢਈਆ } equal to two and  
a half seers; a calamity of two and a  
half years supposed as caused by the evil  
influence of Saturn;—*a.* Of two and a  
half.

DHÁÍ DENÍ ਢਈ ਦੇਣੀ *v. n.* To fall, to  
sit before any one and obstinately refuse  
to leave in order to extort compliance  
with some demand, to force an invita-  
tion by remaining till dinner is brought  
in, (generally used in the plural form);  
*i. q. Dharná marná.*

DHAI DHAI ਧੈਧੈ } *s. f.* The  
DAIH DAIH ਧੈਹਧੈਹ } crashing  
DAIH DAIH ਧੈਹਧੈਹ } of a fall-

ing wall, the sound of a cannonading,  
the sound produced by beating any one  
with the hand and shoe; *c. w. paṇṇíān,*  
*marníān.*

DHAI JĀNĀ ਢੈਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.* To fall

DHAI KHĀNĪ ਢੈਖਾਣੀ } down, to be  
ruined, to be demolished; to fall down  
on the back (in wrestling); *i. q. ḍhahíṇá.*

DHAILÁ ਢੈਲਾ *a.* Lazy, not active,  
loose, inattentive, willing to relinquish  
a quarrel; *c. w. hoṇá.* See *ḍhillá.*

DHAIN ਧੈਣ *s. f.* Corrupted from the San-  
skrit word *Dhenu*. A cow:—*kām dhain,*  
*s. f.* According to Hindu mythology the  
supposed Indra's cow, who grants every-  
thing asked of her; a cow that gives  
much milk.

DHÁÍN ਧਾਈ } *s. m.* A kind of rice;—

DHÁÍN ਢਾਈ } *s. f. (M.)* A wisp of  
hemp added from time to time to a rope  
that is being twisted.

DHAINÁ ਢੈਣਾ } *v. n.* See *Dhak*  
DHAIPAINÁ ਢੈਪੈਣਾ } *jāṇá* in *Dhak*.

DHÁÍYÁ ਢਈਯਾ *s. m.* A supposed

evil influence of stars on a certain person  
for two and a half years according to the  
Hindu astronomy. See *Dhaid*;—(*Pot.*)  
the time between 15 to 25 Katak:—*áí*  
*ḍhāyá dí ráhí; jāṭṭe mán bhārolí pátí.*  
When *ḍhāyá* (the time between 15 to  
25 Katak) has come for sowing, the  
peasant puts his (dead) mother into the  
granary.—Prov. showing the urgency of  
sowing work in the favourite period call-  
ed *ḍhāyá*. When the husbandman has  
thus started, he can not find time even to  
bury his mother properly.

DHAJ ਧਜ } *s. f.* Shape, form, manner;

DHAJÁ ਧਜਾ } fashion, costume; atti-

tude, posture; a flag, a banner, an ensign,  
a standard; a pole with a strip of cloth  
attached in fulfilment of a vow, near  
some place of worship:—*dhajá dhárt,*  
*s. m.* A very rich man:—*dhaj barnhṇí,*  
*v. n.* To put oneself in a particular  
attitude or style of dress:—*dhaj kharí*  
*karní, v. a.* To erect a standard as an  
indication of the possession of a crore of  
rupees on a temple:—*saj dhaj, s. m.*  
Pomp, grandeur and splendour, elegance,  
grace:—*dhaj uṭhāṇṇí, v. n.* To assume  
the way or manner of another.

DHAJÁ ਧਜਾ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Dhātray*. Satisfaction.  
See *Dhtraj*.

DHAJÍLÁ ਧਜੀਲਾ *a.* Of good shape or  
appearance.

DHAJJÍ ਧੱਜੀ *s. f.* Corruption of the  
Sanskrit word *Dhātí*. A shred or narrow  
strip of cloth:—*dhajjīān uḍāṇṇíān, v. a.*  
To tear out pieces; to punish; to tear  
into pieces (one's character), to expose  
one.

ḌHAK Ḍḥ s. m. A cover, a lid (used in composition.)

ḌHÁK Ḍḥ s. f. Fame, report, renown, name; pomp, glory; fear, terror;—(K.) A thick mat for sitting, made of plaited pressed sugar-cane ordinarily called *binná, múná; i. q. Dháng.*

ḌHÁK Ḍḥ s. f. The side, the hip; a *chhichhrá* tree (*Butea frondosa*):—*ḍhákke chukk laíná, chakká, márná, laíná, v. n.* To seat a child on the hip:—*ḍhák márná, v. n.* To walk coquettishly:—*teḍe sir te ghará, meḍi ḍhák te ghará; pakar nán gisni sajanán, meḍi sengi khará.* There is a *ghará* on your head and a *ghará* on my hip; my love! don't lay hold of my wrist, my companion is waiting.—Song.

ḌHAKÁÍ Ḍḥḍḥ s. f. Covering, compensation for covering.

ḌHAKAN Ḍḥḍḥ v. n. (M.) To imprison. *Present participle: ḍhakená; Future: ḍhakená; Past participle: ḍhakiá:—ú wele ḍhake hásse.* At that time we were in jail.

ḌHAKÁR Ḍḥḍḥ s. m. Emulation, boasting, pride; c. w. *márná; i. q. Dhan-kár.*

ḌHAKÁRAN Ḍḥḍḥ s. f. } A boaster;  
ḌHAKÁRÍ Ḍḥḍḥ s. m. } i. q. *Dhan-káraḥ, Dhan-kári.*

ḌHAKÁUNÁ Ḍḥḍḥ v. a. (Caus. of *ḍhakká.*) To cause to be covered.

ḌHAKÁUNÁ Ḍḥḍḥ v. a. (Caus. of *ḍhakká.*) To cause to be pushed or thrust.

ḌHAKDHUNNÁ Ḍḥḍḥ a. (Pot.) Dwarfish and fat.

ḌHAKELDENÁ Ḍḥḍḥ } v. a. To  
ḌHAKELNÁ Ḍḥḍḥ } push,  
to shove, to thrust.

ḌHAKELO Ḍḥḍḥ } s. m. f. One who  
ḌHAKELÚ Ḍḥḍḥ } pushes or thrusts.

ḌHÁKH Ḍḥ s. m. (K.) A morsel.

ḌHAKÍJAN Ḍḥḍḥ v. n. (M.) To be imprisoned, (*Passive of ḍhakaḥ.*)

ḌHAKK Ḍḥ s. m. A push, a shove, a stroke; rejection, putting back; curse:—*dhakk balakká, walakká, s. m.* Force, violence, mutual pushing.—*taín dhur dargáḥ dá dhakk wagge.* May the curse of Almighty God fall upon you; c. w. *paíná, waggá.*

ḌHAKK Ḍḥ s. m. f. A prisoner; an imperative of v. a. *Dhakká;* the name of a tree the flower of which is quite red; a hostage (either male or female); a thick forest where *ḍhák* trees are often grown.

ḌHAKKÁ Ḍḥ s. m. Pushing, shoving; force, violence, oppression, hardship; maliciousness; damage, loss, calamity:—*dhakká or dhakke deyd, láun, v. n.* To shove, to push; to turn out; to bring any calamity on one; to disgrace:—*dhakke khán, paín, v. n.* To be pushed, to be knocked, to be kicked about:—*dhakke bá, s. m. f.* One that pushes or shoves; an oppressor, an impudent person:—*dhakke báji, s. f.* Pushing and shoving; force, violence;—*dharm dhakká, s. m.* Knocks and blows suffered at any religious fair, to suffer a loss on account of religious matters; to be excommunicated from caste:—*dhakke dhore khará, v. n.* To wave; to be restless, to be unsettled; to wander about without any dependence:—*hikk dá dhakká harná, v. n.* To be obstinate, to be stubborn, to show violence or force:—*dhakke ján, v. n.* To be cursed:—*dhakke laggná, v. a.* To suffer a shock; to suffer a loss or damage, to meet with misfortune; to turn out ill.

ḌHAKKÁ Ḍḥ s. m. A passage between two hills.



**DHAKKAM DHAKKÁ** **ਧੱਕਮਧੱਕਾ** *s. m.* Mutual pushing, shoving, jostling.

**DHAKKAR** **ਧੱਕੜ** *s. m. f.* A flat and rough wood; a violent person, one who uses force; a malicious person; a fat man.

**DHAKKH** **ਧੱਖ** *s. f.* A young louse; *met.* a small sized girl:—*dhakkh ku*, *a.* Little, small, very small.

**DHAKKHÍ** **ਧੱਖੀ** *s. f.* A small earthen pot used in cooking for children.

**DHAKKÍ** **ਢੱਕੀ** *s. f.* A narrow passage between two hills; a jungle of *dhák* trees.

**DHAKKMAKAURÁ** **ਢੱਕਮਕੌੜਾ** *s. m.* A large ant.

**DHAKKNÁ** **ਢੱਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To cover, to shut, to conceal, to hide. *Present participle*: *dhakkd*; *Future*: *dhakkegá*; *Past participle*: *dhakkid*.

**DHAKKNÁ** **ਧੱਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To push, to thrust, to shove, to oust.

**DHAKKO DHAKKÍ** **ਧੱਕੋਧੱਕੀ** *ad.* Forcibly, violently, by pushing and shoving.

**DHAKNÁ** **ਢੱਕਣਾ** *s. m.* } A cover, a lid,  
**DHAKNÍ** **ਢੱਕਣੀ** *s. f.* } a small cover or lid.

**DHAKONÍ** **ਢੱਕੋਣੀ** *s. f.* The fruit of the *Dhak* tree.

**DHAKORÁ** **ਢੱਕੋਰਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A prisoner.

**DHAKUNJ** **ਢੱਕੁੰਜ** } *s. m.* The  
**DHAKWANJ** **ਢੱਕਵੰਜ** } bend of a river, or way, a crook in a piece of timber; a crook in a cloth.

**DHAKWANJÁ** **ਢੱਕਵੰਜਾ** } *s. m.* De-  
**DHAKWANJÍ** **ਢੱਕਵੰਜੀ** } ception, phantom; fable.

**DHAKWÁÍ** **ਢੱਕਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Covering; compensation for covering.

**DHAKWÁUNÁ** **ਢੱਕਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a. (Caus. of Dhakkd.)* To cause to be covered.

**DHÁL** **ਢਾਲ** *s. f.* A shield; protection; inclination, slope, declivity; usage, custom, fashion, currency; an instalment of revenue; import; diminution of metal in melting:—*dhál báñchh, wáñchh, s. f.* An instalment of revenue; a collection of different duties:—*dhál paigí, or páuñí, v. a.* To collect revenue, &c:—*dhálmán, wán, s. m.* A declivity, a slope; one of an easy and obliging disposition:—*dhálmán, dhál-wán, a.* Inclining, sloping; cast (metal):—*dhál talwár, s. m. lit.* Shield and sword; *met.* an animal or thing with one horn or side erect and the other bent downward.

**DHALÁÍ** **ਢਲਾਈ** } *s. f.* The price  
**DHALÁUN** **ਢਲਾਉਣ** } of casting, pouring, melting.

**DHALAINT** **ਢਲੈਂਤ** *s. m.* An armed servant in the train of a great man; a constable, a targeteer.

**DHALAK** **ਢਲਕ** *s. f.* Rolling, slipping down; twinkling.

**DHALAKNÁ** **ਢਲਕਣਾ** } *v. n.* To be  
**DHALKNÁ** **ਢਲਕਨਾ** } slackened, to be loosed; to slip down, to roll; to be poured out, to spill; to twinkle.

**DHÁLANÁ** **ਢਾਲਣਾ** *v. a.* To melt, to mould, to form, to figure, to shape, to coin; to throw, to cast; to pour out; to decline; to offer stores for sale where encamped (merchants.)

**DHALÁUNÁ** **ਢਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be cast, to cause to be melted, to cause to be poured out.

**DHALIÁRÁ** **ਧਲਿਆਰਾ** *s. m.* Ropes tied so as to put them to the neck and mouth of a cow, bullock and buffalo and ended to the nape of neck; delusion. See *Maiph*.

**ḌHALKÁU** **हलकाउ** *s. m.* Rolling, slipping down; pouring; twinkling; looseness.

**ḌHALKÁUNÁ** **हलकाउना** *v. a.* (Caus. of *Ḍhalakyá.*) To roll or slide down.

**ḌHALNÁ** **हलना** } *v. n.* To be  
**ḌHALJÁNÁ** **हलजाना** } cast, to be

poured out, (as wine into a cup), to spill; to roll; to decline (as the sun or day); to melt (as snow or metal); to be reduced (as the days of life), to become old; to be softened or appeased; to be imported—*ḍhaldí chhán, ḍhaldí par-chhánwán. lit.* The changing shadow, the changes of fortune.

**ḌHÁLNÁ** **हालना** *s. m.* A kind of stone used for magical purposes; a gold or silver ornament worn sometimes as an amulet.

**ḌHÁLNÁ** **हालना** *v. a.* See *Ḍhálná.*

**ḌHÁLÚ** **हालु** *a., s. m.* Sloping; a caster of metals.

**ḌHALÚKHNÁ** **यलूखना** *v. a.* To smear the surface of a bread slightly with ghee.

**ḌHALWÁÍ** **हलवायी** *s. f.* Pouring out, melting; the price of pouring out, melting metals.

**ḌHALWÁUNÁ** **हलवाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be cast, to cause to be melted, to cause to be poured out; to cause to be imported, to cause to make sloping.

**ḌHÁM** **याम** *s. m.* Place, dwelling, house, home.

**ḌHÁMÁ** **यामा** *s. m.* A species of drum, one end of which is closed with wood, and the other covered with skin.

**ḌHAMÁ** **यमा** *s. m.* A small spinous weed (*Fagonia cretica*) common in most

parts of the Panjab plains. The plant is given as a febrifuge and tonic, and in the Peshawar Valley it is administered to children as a prophylactic against small-pox.

**DHAMACHCHAR** **यमचर** } *s. f.*

**DHAMACHCHARÁ** **यमचरा** } Noise, uproar; jumping and making noise; *c. w. páuṇḍ.*

**DHAMÁDHAM** **यमायम** *s. m.* The noise made by beating rice, &c., with a large wooden pestle.

**DHAMÁHÁN** **यमागं** *s. m.* The name of a plant used medicinally and in making ink; the indurated smoke which attaches itself to a chimney or to the ceiling and timbers of a room; *i. q. Dháwánh.*

**DHAMAK** **यमक** *s. f.* A thump, a blow, a noise of footsteps; throbbing.

**DHAMÁKÁ** **यमाका** *s. m.* A blow, the noise of a heavy body falling on the earth.

**ḌHAMAKKÁ** **डमका** *s. m.* A thump, a noise; a sound of drums.

**DHAMAKNÁ** **यमकना** *v. n.* To strike, to thump, to throb, to palpitate.

**DHAMÁL** **यमाल** *s. f.* A kind of leaping and whirling practised by a class of Musalman *faqirs* called *Jalálí* or *Dhamílí*:—*dhamál páuṇí, v. n.* To leap and whirl; to make a great noise.

**DHAMÁLÍ** **यमाली** *s. m.* A class of Muhammadan *faqirs*.

**ḌHÁMÁN** **डामां** *s. m.* A kind of shell; an earthen ball used in play; a tally; *i. q. Dháwán.*

**DHÁMAN** **यामट** } *s. m.* A kind of

**DHAMAN** **यमट** } wood used much for *bahagís* on account of its strength; a kind of serpent; a kind of grass (*Pen-*

*nietum cenchroides*.) common in many parts of the Panjab plains, and reckoned one of the best of all the wild grasses for forage, both for cows, and horses. It is a thick, juicy, pale green grass and grows to a considerable height in favourable years. This grass, the *zimíndá*s believe, if in good condition, gives a semi-intoxicating effect to the milk of buffaloes who graze on it.

DHÁMÁN ਧਾਮਾਂ *s. m.* See *Dhāmmá*.

DHAMÁN ਧਮਾਣ } *s. m.* A cere-  
DHAMÁNਠ ਧਮਾਣੁ } mony performed

by Hindus after 13 days of child-birth when *chapátí* and *strá* are distributed among the relatives; (*Pot.*) a period of child-birth, a condition of lying in woman.

DHÁMANÁ ਢਾਮਣਾ *m.* } *a.* At the  
DHÁMANÍ ਢਾਮਣੀ *f.* } rate of two and  
a half maunds for a rupee.

DHAMÁR ਧਮਾਰ *s. f.* A kind of music much practised in the *hólí* and attended by a particular mode of keeping time.

DHAMARDHUSSÁ ਧਮਰਧੁਸਾ } *s. m.*  
DHAMDHUSSAR ਧਮਧੁਸਰ } Mak-  
ing a great noise with the feet.

DHAMBALÁ ਧੰਬਲਾ *s. m.* } See  
DHAMBALÍ ਧੰਬਲੀ *s. f.* } *Dhab-*  
*balá*.

DHAMBÍR ਧੰਬੀਰ *s. f.* A crowd.  
See *Dhamár*.

DHAMBOŘÍ ਧੰਬੋੜੀ *s. f.* A yellow wasp; *i. q.* *Dhamorí*.

DHAMCHAKKAR ਧਮਚੱਕਰ *s. m.*  
See *Dhamachchar*.

DHAMÍAN ਧਮੀਆਂ *s. m.* A prickly bush or plant which is generally burnt in ovens; *i. q.* *Jowánh*.

DHAMKARÁ ਧਮਕੜਾ *s. m.* A rough gallop (of a horse.)

DHAMKÁT ਧਮਕਾਟ *s. m.* Thumping, noise of footsteps.

DHAMKÁDENÁ ਧਮਕਾਦੇਣਾ } *v. a.*  
DHAMKÁUNÁ ਧਮਕਾਉਣਾ } T o  
threaten, to snub, to daunt.

DHAMKÍ ਧਮਕੀ *s. f.* Threat, menace:  
—*dhamkí wichh áuná*, *v. n.* To be frightened, to be coerced by one's threats.

DHAMKÍRÍ ਢਮਕੀਰੀ *s. f.* A small round wooden or earthen drum used in children's play.

DHÁMMÁ ਧਾੱਮਾ *s. m.* An invitation to a Brahman for feast; a great feast; *i. q.* *Dhámán*.

DHAMMAN ਧਮੱਣ *v. n.* (*M.*) Corrupted from the Persian word *Damídan*. To dawn, to break forth (a dawn):—*dhamman laggi ráti*. Night began to turn into dawn;—(*K.*) A small tree (*Grewia elastica*, *Grewia oppositifolia*.)

DHAMMARDHUSSÁ ਧੱਮਰਧੁਸਾ *s. m.*  
Making a great noise with the feet; *i. q.* *Dhamar dhussá*.

DHAMMÍNWEIÁ ਧੱਮੀਂਵੇਲਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) Earliest dawn:—*dhammínwele mullán karín pukár*, *yá Rabb Sáín*; *koí chokkhá már*, *jeḍo áwán dánd ládí*. At earliest dawn the *Mulláns* breathe a prayer, O Lord God! kill a rich man to-day, that I may return from his house with a bullock-load (of offerings).—Song on the avarice of *Mulláns*.

DHAMNÍ ਧਮਣੀ *s. f.* (*K.*) A common garden and field weed (*Portulaca oleracea*, *Portulaca sativa*) found in the plains. It is often eaten as a pot-herb, especially in times of scarcity. The fresh leaves are used as a cataplasm in erysipelas. The seeds are considered cooling and astrin-

gent, and given as demulcent in internal inflammations.

DHAMORĪ धमोरी *s. f.* A yellow wasp; *i. q.* *Dhamborī*.

DHAMUKKĀ धमुक्का *s. m.* } A blow  
DHAMUKKĪ धमुक्की *s. f.* } with the  
fist; *i. q.* *Mukká*.

DHAN यष्ट *s. m.* Wealth, money, riches, fortunes, property; cattle, a herd of cattle; the sign Sagittarius:—*dhan mān, dhan wān, dhanpātar, dhan wānt, dhan wāntī, s. m. f.* A rich person:—*dhan wāldā, s. m.* A rich man; a herdsman:—*dhan dhan honā, v. n.* To be blessed:—*dhanlainā, v. n.* See *Dhanū*.

DHĀN यष्ट *s. m.* Rice, (before it is separated from the husk), the rice plant (*Oryza sativa*), charity, alms, gift (cor. of *Dān*); what one has a right to, what is lawful and proper, a right; pregnancy:—*dhan kudhān, s. m.* Charity proper or improper:—*dhuppān howen addh barsātī; tān dhānān jo nā thein darātī*. When the sun shines in the middle of the rains, don't put sickle to the rice.—Prov. Dry weather in the rainy season is considered bad for the rice crop.

DHĀNĀ ढाढा *v. a.* To throw down, to overthrow;—*s. m.* A crowd; *i. q.* *Dhāhū, Dhāhū*.

DHANĀDH यनाध *a., s. m.* Rich, wealthy; a rich person.

DHANAK यष्टक } *s. m.* Corrupted  
DHANAKH यनख } from the Sanskrit  
word *Dhanush*. A bow;—(K.) Rain-bow:—*dhanak bān, s. m.* Bows and arrows.

DHANAK यनख *s. m. (M.)* A weed found in wheat fields; a disease of wheat. In March and April the grain shrivels up and becomes black, bitter and curved:—*kanak dā dhanak thē gīd*. The wheat has become diseased.

DHĀNĀN यष्टान *s. f. pl.* Parched grain; a woman's breast who bears when past age; *c. w.* *bhūṇṇā, bhujnān*.

DHANANTAR यनन्तर } *s. m.* The  
DAANANTARĪ यनन्तरी } name of a  
physician in the court of Indra (properly *Dhanantar waid*); a very learned and intelligent man.

DHANĀP यनाप *a., s. f.* Arrived at the age of maturity (a cow); a cow when young with her first calf, or just of age to become in calf.

DHANĀSARĪ यनामरी *s. f.* The name of a musical mode which is performed only in the evening after three o'clock:—*annhi dhanāsari machānū, v. a.* To talk nonsense; to go on irregularly.

DHANATTAR यनत्तर *s. m.* A garden flower (*Clitoria ternatea*), the leaves and seeds of which are officinal, the former being given in infusion for eruptions, and the latter being aperient.

DHANĀWAN यनावन *v. m. (M.)* To give the bull to the cow, to become in calf (used of cows and buffaloes.)

DHĀNCH ढांच } *s. m.* A frame, a  
DHĀNCHĀ ढांचा } plan; a scheme;  
mode, manner, way, method.

DHANḌ यण्ड } *s. f. (M.)* A pool left by  
DHANḌ ढण्ड } the Indus where it re-  
cedes; the bed of a *nalāh* may in this way be turned into *dhanḍ*; *i. q.* *Dhannh*.

DHANĀ यिना *s. m.* Business, work, employment, avocation, occupation:—*kar karsāne jhaḍ shaitāne, karsāne chokhā dhanḍā; jinḥān karsāne chhaḍḍe bhande hal, ohaḍā mandā*. Till the land and quit devilry, it is the best occupation, those who leave it off, their condition is bad.—Prov. preference is given to the cultivation of land over beggary and idleness.

DHĀNDĀ ਢਾਂਡਾ *s. m.* A bullock, a bull, an ox; *met.* a foolish or stupid man; a simple man.

DHĀNDĀL ਧੰਦਾਲ *s. f.* Business, engagement, work; entanglement.

DHĀNDAL ਧਾਂਦਲ } *s. f.* Subterfuge,  
DHĀNDALĪ ਧਾਂਦਲੀ } trick, the confuting of things with a view to deceive; wrangling:—*dhāndal machnī, paigī, v. n.* To occur (a trick); attacking of a band of policemen over gamblers in a gambling house with a view to arrest them:—*dhāndal paigī, machdūgī, v. a.* To make subterfuge; to attack gamblers (by policemen).

DHĀNDĀL ਢੰਡਾਲ *a.* Astonished, perplexed; absorbed.

DHĀNDĀLĪ ਧੰਦਾਲੀ *a.* Engaged in business, occupied.

DHĀNDALĪ ਧਾਂਦਲੀ *s. m.* } One  
DHĀNDALĪĀ ਧਾਂਦਲੀਆ *s. m.* } who  
DHĀNDALAN ਧਾਂਦਲਣ *s. f.* } uses  
DHĀNDALYĀ ਧਾਂਦਲਯਾ *s. m.* } subterfuges.

DHĀNDH ਢੰਢ *s. f. (M.)* A lake, a depression in the ground that fills with water in the rainy season, a branch of a river; *i. q.* *Dhann, Dhannh.*

DHĀNDHĀN ਧਾਂਧਾਂ *s. f.* The booming of cannon, the sound of a drum; the sound of beating with shoes; *i. q.* *Dhāh Dhāh.*

DHĀN DHĀN KARNĀ ਢਾਂ ਢਾਂ ਕਰਨਾ *v. n.* To whistle (as wind through an empty vessel); to sing (as a singing in the head); *i. q.* *Sān Sān karnā.*

DHĀNDHŪ ਢਾਂਢੂ *s. f. (M.)* The wind that blows very strong; *i. q.* *Dhāḍḍ.*

DHĀNDĪ ਢਾਂਡੀ *s. f.* A cow; *met.* a foolish or stupid woman; the same as *Dhāḍī.*

DHĀNDOLNĀ ਢੰਡੋਲਣਾ *v. a.* See *Labbhḡḍ.*

DHĀNDORĀ ਢੰਡੋਰਾ *s. m.* A public proclamation, a proclamation accompanied by beating of drum:—*dhāndorā devā, phernā, v. n.* To proclaim:—*dhāndorā phirnā, v. n.* To be proclaimed; *i. q.* *Daundī.*

DHĀNDORĪĀ ਢੰਡੋਰੀਆ *s. m.* A proclaimer.

DHĀNDRĪ ਢਾਂਡਰੀ *s. f.* See *Dhāḍḍ.*

DHĀNG ਧਾਂਗ *s. f. m.* Fame, report, renown, name; rumour; pomp, glory; fear, terror; *i. q.* *Dhāḡ, dhāḡk;—(K.)* A flail or rather a stick used to thresh corn.

DHANG ਢੰਗ *s. m.* Behaviour, conduct, mode, manner, method, way; frame, mould; marriage or other festival or joyful occasion:—*dhāḡ wang, s. m.* The same as *Dhāḡ.*

DHĀNGĀ ਢੰਗਾ *s. m.* A crook used for pulling down the branches of trees, for goats, sheep and camels;—(*Pot., M.*) A rope, a cord with which a cow's legs are tied to prevent her kicking when milked; (*i. q.* *Nidāḡ*):—*mūḡ ghanē, til patle dedar tūp juār; hālī uh sarāhiye jo dhāḡge seṭe wār.* Sow *mūḡ* thick, sesamum thin, *juār* at a frog's jump; praise the ploughman who throws cotton seeds in at a rope's length.—Prov.

DHANGĀ ਢੰਗਾ *s. m.* A crooked word or action, something fictitious on which reliance can not be placed, a fabrication:—*dhāḡge lāḡge, v. a.* To fabricate a story, to speak or act in a crooked manner.

DHĠNĠNĀ ਢੰਗਣਾ v. a. To hopple, to tie a horse's feet, or head and feet together to prevent him from running away when let out to pasture; to cohabit with a woman.

DHĠNĠGŪ ਢਾਂਗੂ } s. m. The same  
DHĠNĠGŪĀ ਢਾਂਗੂਆ } as Dhāṅgā.

DHĠNH ਧਾਂਹ s. f. (M.) pl. Dhāṅhīn. A complaint:—*ashik mang dūṭh dhāṅhīn kar ghindā matlube*. It is by making prayers and complaints that a lover gains his object.—Prov.

DHĠNHĀN ਧਾਨਹਾਂ s. m. (M.) Coriander seed (*Coriandrum sativum*); i. q. *Dhanāṭ, Dhanāṭn, Dhanṭyā*.

DHĠNĠ ਧਣੀ a., s. m. Rich, wealthy; a rich person:—*dhaṅṭ jāṅṭ, v. a.* To be copulated, to be cohabited (a cow, buffalo):—*jāṅṭ dhaṅṭ paunche nahṭn, tāṅṭ paunche wīdīwāṅṭ*. Where a rich person can not go there a learned man can reach.—Prov. used to show preference to a learned man over a rich person.

DHĠNĠ ਢਾਣੀ s. f. A crowd, a multitude, a class, an assembly:—*dhaṅṭ bannhṭ, v. a. n.* To assemble:—*dhaṅṭ jamāṅṭ, lāṅṭ, v. n.* To sit together:—*dhaṅṭ bhanāṅṭ, v. a.* To disperse a crowd; to perform a certain play.

DHĠNĠĀ ਧਣੀਆ } s. f. Corian-  
DHĠNĠĀN ਧਣੀਆਂ } der seed. The plant is eaten as a vegetable, and the seeds as a condiment. The latter are also used medicinally, being given in decoction for colic, and in the *Yunānī* system for cerebral diseases.

DHĠNĠJAN ਧਣੀਜਣ v. n. (M.) To be given the bull (of a cow); to become in calf (used of cows and buffaloes.)

DHĠNJ ਧਾਨਜ s. m. (M.) Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Dhāny*. Rice, seedling rice still in the nursery.

DHĠNK ਧਾਂਕ s. f. See *Dhāṅg, Dhāṅk*.

DHĠNKĀR ਢੰਕਾਰ s. m. Emulation, boasting, pride. See *Dhakār*.

DHĠNKĀRAN ਢੰਕਾਰਣ s. f. } S e e  
DHĠNKĀRĠ ਢੰਕਾਰੀ s. m. } *Dhakārṇ, Dhakārī*.

DHĠNAKH ਧਣਖ s. m. See *Dhanak*.

DHĠNKH ਧੰਖ s. f. (Pot.) A young louse.

DHANN ਧੱਨ s. m. Thanks, blessings;—a. Blessed, happy:—*dhanbbāṭ, s. m.* Congratulations, thanks:—*dhan bhāṅ, dhann dhann, intj.* Blessings on you! bravo! well done!—*dhan dhann hojāṅṭ, v. n.* To be blessed, to be praised:—*dhan gān dā jāyā, jīne sārā mūlk wīṭyā*. Bravo! cow's son who has rendered the whole country populous.—Prov. used in praise of bullocks.

DHANN ਢੱਨ } s. f. A pond, a lake,  
DHANNH ਢੱਨ੍ਹ } any excavation filled with water; i. q. *Dhaṅṭ*.

DHANNĀ ਧੱਨਾ s. m. A proper name; a famous *bhagat* (devotee):—*dhanā sēṭh, s. m.* A very rich man.

DHANNĀ ਧਣਨਾ v. a. To subdue, to bring into subjection; to copulate (as a bull with a cow).

DHANNĠ ਧੱਨੀ s. f. A part of the country near *Poṭhohār*:—*dhanṭī gheb, gheb, s. f.* A part of the Panjab which produces fine horses.

DHĠNS ਧਾਂਸ s. m. An iron spike; coughing from taking snuff, or from the fumes of tobacco, pepper, &c.; the cough (of a horse, cow, &c.):—*dhanṭ dēṭ, v. a.* To threaten.

DHĠNSNĀ ਧਾਂਸਣਾ v. n. To cough (a cow, horse).

**DHĀNT** पांउ *s. f.* A metal, an ore, a mineral; *sperma genitale, semen virile*:—*dhānt patli hoṅī or wagaṭī, v. n.* To suffer from seminal disorder.

**HANUK** यटुख } *s. m.* A bow;  
**HANUKH** यटुध } *i. q.* *Dhaṅak, Dhaṅakh.*

**HANUKHĪ** यटुधी *s. f.* The bow of a cotton carder.

**HĀNŪ** यातु *s. f. (K.)* Rice land.

**IANWĀĪ** यनवायी *s. m. (M.)* A professional weigher, a Hindu who in *batāī* village weighs out the grain to be divided; *i. q.* *Dharwadī.*

**ĀNWAN** यांन *v. n. (M.)* To bathe. Present participle: *dhāṇḍā*; Future: *dhāṇḍān*; Past participle: *dhāṇḍā*:—*ṭobhe tu āndin, Sāhibā, te pāṅī dū pīlā; eho ṭī kutṭen lakīd, hai dhānwan dī jā. Mir.*—You are bathing in the lake, *Sāhibā*; we give me water to drink. *Sāhibā*.—We have lapped this water, it is a thing place.—Story of *Sāhibā* and *īrzd*.

**NYĀ** यनजा } *s. m.* Corian-  
**NYĀN** यनजा } der seed. See *niā.*

**ODHĀ** याँया *ad.* Immediately, instantly, at once, without stopping; *Wāho dudh.*

**YĀY** *s. f.* The sound of a drum; *Dhīb dhīb.*

**PHĀ** यँपा } *s. m.* A slap, a  
**PH** यँह } blow, a stroke  
**PHĀ** यँहा } with the hand:—

*hā laggeḍ, v. n. lit.* To be struck (a) with the hand; to sustain or suffer nage or loss (either on the death of a person, or by any other way):—*dhapphā*; *mārṇā, v. a.* To strike (a blow) with the hand; to damage.

**DHAPPHAR** यँह *s. m.* The swelling occasioned by the bite of a mosquito or other insects, similar swellings produced by other causes; the same as *Dhoppā*; *c. w.* *lāṇḍ, mārṇā, paṅḍ.*

**DHAPPNĀ** यँपना *v. n.* To cover, to shut in, to conceal; *i. q.* *Thappāḍ.*

**DHAR** यर *s. f.* The navel or umbilical vein; the displacement of the umbilical vein causing severe pain; *c. w.* *paṅḍ*:—*dhār dabbḍ, v. a.* To compel, to threaten; to abuse:—*dhār laiḍ, v. a.* To catch, to hold, to lay hold, to seize, to put to one's charge:—*dhār mārṇā, v. n.* See *Dharṇā*:—*dhār rukkhḍ, v. a.* To keep, to retain; *i. q.* *Dharan.*

**DHAR** यर *s. f.* The body from the head downwards; a heap of mixed grain and straw after threshing and before winnowing:—*dhār māre jāḍ, rahi jāḍ, v. n.* To have paralysis.

**DHĀR** यार *s. m. f.* A line, a stream, a current; milk (*pl. dhārān*); the ridge of a mountain; the edge of a sword, knife, &c.; urine;—*s. f. (K.)* A sheep-run;—*s. m. (M.)* An exclamation used for crying help; *i. q.* *Bāhurī*:—*dhār or dhārān deḍ, v. a.* To cause to drink the milk of a buffalo and kid from the teat; *met.* to take revenge:—*dhār or dhārān laiḍ, v. a.* To drink the milk of a buffalo and kid from the teat:—*dhār kaḍḍhḍ, v. n.* To milk (a cow, &c.); to sharpen an edge of a tool:—*dhār lāṇḍ, v. a.* To sharpen an edged tool;—*dhār mārṇā, v. n.* To piss, to make water; to dull the edge of a tool; *met.* to care a little, not to care for, to disregard, to scorn.

**DHĀR** यार *s. f.* A band, banditti, a multitude, an overwhelming multitude or crowd of robbers;—*intj.* Ah! Alas! thieves:—*dhār paṅḍ, v. n.* To be attacked by a band of robbers.

**DHARĀ** यारा } *s. m.* A company, a party,  
**DHARĀ** यरा } a partial party; a party

who have one sided opinion; a weight made up to a given amount by the help of

bricks, &c., something thrown into the opposite scale to balance a vessel in which a liquid is to be weighed;—(M.) A heap of mixed grain and straw after threshing and before winnowing:—*dhārā dhār mārā*, v. a. To beat one violently or with a great fury.

**DHÁRÁ यज्ञा** s. m. Plunder; banditti,

a crowd, a multitude:—*dhārā lohā*, intj. Oh! alas! thieves!:—*dhārā mārā*, v. a. To attack (as robbers), to plunder in bands; to take something by cheating:—*dhārā paigā*, v. n. To occur (an assault by robbers), to be attacked by robbers.

**DHÁRÁ छतरा** s. m. A thatched roof

before a door of any house or shop to prevent the sun and hard rains;—(M.) A line of cattle tied together with one long rope and fastened on land in order that they may manure it.

**DHÁRÁ पारा** s. m. A stream, a current.

**DHARÁDENÁ पारादेना** v. n. See *Dharādundā*.

**DHARÁÍ पारायी** s. f. Hire for taking care of articles.

**DHARAK यज्ञक** s. f. m. Fear, fright, horror, terror.

**DHARÁKÁ यज्ञका** s. m. A crash, the report of a gun or pistol, any sudden snapping sound.

**DHARAKNÁ यज्ञकना** v. n. To palpitate with fear, to be terrified; to throb (the heart).

**DHARALL यज्ञल** a. Naked.

**DHARALLÁ यज्ञला** s. m. The sound of rain or hail, the voice of a multitude, the noise of a hammer; a crowd, abundance, a heavy shower.

**DHARAN यरन** s. f. The umbilical vein, a displacement of the umbilical vein causing great pain; mode, manner, movement, conduct;—v. a. (M.) To keep, to place:—*dharan paigā*, v. n. To be displaced (the umbilical vein):—*dharan thānā sir dūgā*, v. n. To become (the umbilical vein) in a proper place.

**DHARAN यरन** s. f. The quantity of anything weighed at once:—*dharan karnā*, v. a. To assume, to adopt, to take on oneself; to bear; to put on (*janeā dharan karnā*.)

**DHARÁPŃÁ यरापना** v. a. To satisfy.

**DHARÁS यराम** s. m. Hope; satisfaction; i. q. *Dharāds*.

**DHARAT यरत** } s. m. The business  
**DHARATH यरथ** } of a *Dharādī* (a

weigher); a tax on sales, (i. e., one or two or three pices per rupee on all grains and other things sold by *zīmāndār* or others taken from the purchaser, and on all things imported and sold in a village taken from the seller); a heap of grain or quantity of other merchandise collected to be weighed.

**DHARÁUNÁ यराउना** v. a. To cause to put, to keep; to owe. *Present participle*: *dharāundā*; *Future*: *dharāungā*; *Past participle*: *dharāid*:—*main terā kī dharāundā hān*. What do I owe you?

**DHARÁWÁ यरावा** a. Supporting, sustaining:—*jī dharāwā*, a. Adapted to support or sustain (the heart.)

**DHARE JÁNÁ यरे जना** v. n. To be apprehended, to be imprisoned.

**DHAREK यरेक** s. f. The name of a tree (*Melia Azedarach*.) This tree is liked by the people for its pleasant shade and verdure in the hot weather, and is generally planted by them at wells. Its wood is yellowish, soft,



brittle, and weak, but is bitter and not subject to the attacks of insects. The leaves and fruits are officinal. The fruit is greedily eaten by goats and sheep. The seeds are considered hot and are given in rheumatism, and in Kangra pounded and mixed with apricots they are rubbed in for the same disease; *i. q. Bakair, dhek.*

DHAREL ਧਰੇਲ *s. f.* A concubine.

DHAREWÁ ਧਰੇਵਾ *s. m.* The act or ceremony of taking a concubine; *i. q. Karewá.*

HARGHUNNÁ ਧਰਘੁਨਾ *s. f. (Pot.)* The fruit of the *Dharek, Dhek* tree; *i. q. Dhakoní.*

HÁRÍ ਧਾਰੀ *s. f. m.* A shelf; a line, lineament; (*in comp.*) a holder, a possessor; a suffix to proper names and other words.

HÁRÍ ਧਾਰੀ *s. f.* A weight of ten seers;

equal to the weight of ten seers; the fold of a piece of cloth; the line made on the lips with *missot*; the plaited hair on the temples of a woman;—(*M.*) The mode in which women wear their hair after marriage and for the rest of their lifetime—the braids on the fore-head unlaid, and the back hair plaited into a long tail:—*dhari jamáungí* or *láungí*, *v. n.* to make the line on the lips with *missot*; to plait the hair on the temples.

ARÍÁN ਧਾਰੀਆਂ *s. f. pl. (M.)* Waves; also the same as *Dhari*:—*daryá dharíán píð marendá.* The river is rolling in waves.

ÁRIÁPAHRIÁ ਧਰਿਆਪਹਰਿਆ }  
ÁRIÁPAHRIÁ ਧਰਿਆਪਹਰਿਆ }  
*m.* Crying out for assistance;—*intj.* *al! alas! thieves!*

ARIGG ਧਰਿੱਗ *s. m., a.* Iniquity, oppression; a matter of regret; worthless, no value;—*intj.* Ah! oh! alas!—*lá dharigg janam hai.* His existence worthless; *i. q. Dharugg.*

DHARKÁ ਧਰਕਾ *s. m.* } Fear, horror,  
DHARKÍ ਧਰਕੀ *s. f.* } trembling;  
throbbing, palpitation; *c. w. paigá.*

DHARKALLANÁ ਧਰਕੱਲਣਾ *v. a.*  
To drive in; to push one from place to place for any work; to compel one to work hardy and not to give leisure to rest.

DHARKÁUNÁ ਧਰਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To terrify.

DHARKNÁ ਧਰਕਣਾ *v. n.* To palpitate with fear, to be terrified; to throb:—*jí dharkná*, *v. n.* To throb (the heart); *i. q. Dharakná.*

DHARM ਧਰਮ *s. m.* Religion, faith, belief, creed; justice, righteousness, truth, conscientiousness, honesty; religious observances; duty, obligation; caste ceremonies; merit:—*dharm arth*, *s. m.* A charitable grant, religious endowment:—*dharm álmá*, *s. m.* A holy person, a good man, a pure spirit:—*dharm autár*, *a., s. m. lit.* An incarnation of *dharm*; holy; a holy man:—*dharm bharist karná*, *v. a.* To destroy one's caste:—*dharm chhin*, *s. m.* An apostate:—*dharm chukná*, *v. n.* To swear by one's faith, to take an oath:—*dharm dá putt bandungá*, *v. a.* To adopt by law (a son):—*dharm dhakke*, *s. m.* Knocks and blows suffered for religious purposes; to be turned from caste:—*dharm gharí*, *s. f.* A clock that strikes:—*dharm kamáungá*, *v. n.* To work out one's salvation:—*dharm karná*, *v. n.* To do good, to practise virtue; to give alms:—*dharm múrat*, *s. m. lit.* An image of *dharm*; a form of address used by Brahmins and beggars towards a Raja or a rich man:—*dharm náí*, *ad.* In good faith; honestly, sworn on one's faith:—*dharm Rdj*, *Rai s. m.* An epithet of *Yamá (Pluto)*; a kingdom where justice is administered:—*dharm sál*, *dharm sáld*, *s. f.* A rest-house for travellers, a pilgrim, an alms-house, a religious place among the Sikhs in which *Granth* is opened, and it is held to the same reverence as a mosque among the Muhammadans:—*dharm sástar*, *shástar*, *s. m.* The

Hindu laws or scriptures:—*dharm updesh*.  
*s. m.* Moral, or religious instruction:—  
*hañh dharmí, s. f.* Faithlessness, irreligion; persistence.

DHARMÁ DHARMÍ यरमा यरमी }  
 DHARMO DHARMÍ यरमे यरमी } *ad.*

Swearing to another, in good faith.

DHARMÁUTAN यरमाउतन *s. f.* }  
 DHARMÁUTÍ यरमाउती *s. m.* }

Righteous, honest, upright person.

DHARMÍ यरमी *a., s. m.* Faithful, true;

a just person, a righteous man, a religious and faithful person; an epithet of Haqíqat Rai, a Hindu lad of 13, who was mercilessly killed by a Muhammadan Governor of Lahore at the instance of a Qází of Sealkote for refusing to embrace *Islám*.

DHARNÁ यरना *v. a.* To put or set down, to place, to keep, to locate; to set (a vessel) on fire for cooking; to bring an action against, to bring to trial;—*s. m.* Sitting at one's door fasting in order to extort some favour:—*agge dharná, v. n.* See *agge láwá* in *Agge*:—*lá te dharná, v. n.* To pledge, to stake:—*dharná deyd, dharná marná*. Compelling payment of a debt, or compliance with any demand by sitting at one's door.

DHARNÁ यरना *v. a.* To determine, to resolve; to take, to take on oneself, to assume, to adopt; to hold, to bear, to sustain, to have, to keep; to owe; to put on, to wear (as *janeú dharná*).

DHARNÍ यरनी *s. f.* A turner's bow.

DHAROH यरौ *s. m.* Fraud, deception, dishonesty.

DHAROHAR यरौहर *s. f.* A trust, charge, anything given in charge, a deposit.

DHAROHÍ यरौही *s. m.* A deceiver.

DHARPOSH यरपेस *s. m.* (K.) A large species (*Sacifraga ligulata*), with great leaves and handsome flowers, often found growing on rocks in the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus. See *Dakachré*.

DHARRÁ यॅरा *s. m.* (M.) The name of the water shares on which the *hális* (water channel or stream of water or a share in the water) of the *Mudzái* and *Midakhel* (tribes of Dera Ismail Khan) sub-divide.

DHART यरत } *s. f.* The earth,  
 DHARTÍ यरती } land:—*dhartí te, ad.*

On the earth, in the world:—*dhartí málá, s. f.* Mother earth:—*dhart hallá, s. m.* The earthquake.

DHARUGG यरुग *s. m.* See *Dharigg*.

DHARÚH यरुह *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dhruv*. The polar star.

DHARÚHNA यरुहना *v. n.* To strip (a tree); *i. q.* *Dhúhna*.

DHARÚR यरुर *s. m.* A plant (*Dioscorea deltoidea*) which grows abundantly in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya, and Trans-Indus. The root is used in Kashmir for washing the *pasham* for shawls, and there and on the Chenab and Sutlej for washing woollen cloth. The leaves are officinal in the plains.

DHARWÁDENÁ यरवादेना *v. a.* See *Dharwáungá*.

DHARWÁÍ यरवाही *s. m. f.* The village accountant and weighman, a weigher, a professional weigher; weighing, pay for weighing:—*dharpwái garí, giri, s. f.* The business of a weigher.

DHARWÁÍ यरवाही *s. f.* The same as *Dharpwái*; also see *Dharái*.

DHARWÁIN यरवाईन *s. f.* The wife of a *Dharpwái*.

DHÁRWÁN यरवान *a. (M.)* That which is kept, that which is selected; that (sheaf) which is selected by the reaper as his wages. The reaper's wage is one sheaf of corn out of every forty. Great scheming is used to make the sheaf as big as possible; *i. q.* *Lét, Láwá*.

DHÁRWÁN यारहं *s. m. (M.)* A winner.

DHARWÁS यरहाम *s. m.* Hope, expectation; satisfaction, comfort; trust, confidence; *i. q. Dharás.*

DHARWÁUNÁ यरहाउना *v. a. Caus.* of *Dharná.* To bring an action against, to bring to trial; to cause to set a cooking vessel on fire; to cause to put or place.

DHÁRWÍ यारही *s. m. }* A plunderer.  
DHÁRWAN यारहत *s. f. }*

DHASÁ DENÁ यमा देना *v. a.* See *Dhasáuná.*

DHASÁK यमाक *s. m. }* Fear,  
DHASÁKÁ यमाका *s. m. }* dread; cough.

DHASAL यमल *s. f.* The name of an eruptive disease.

DHASAN यमन *s. f.* Sinking (as in a mire); a quagmire; the state of being thrust in.

DHASÁN यमान *s. m.* A slough, a bog, a quagmire, muddy ground.

DHASÁÚ यमाउ *a.* Soft, not solid, penetrable.

DHASÁU यमाउ *s. m.* Sinking (in mire), penetrating.

DHASÁUNÁ यमाउना *v. a. Caus.* of  
DHASÁNÁ यमाना *s. m. }* *Dhasná.* To

make sink, to thrust in; to cause to penetrate (in a mire), to enter, to pierce.

DHASNÁ सामना *s. m.* A support; dependence:—*dhásná lagúná, láná, v. a.* To take a support with a wall or any thing; to have dependence on any person or any thing.

DHASNÁ यमना *v. n.* To sink (as in mire), to penetrate, to enter; to interfere.

DHÁSSÁ यामा *s. m.* Smelling; chiding, threatening, awning:—*dhássá, s. m.* The same as *Dhásá.*

DHASSNÁ यमना *v. n.* To drive quickly. See *agge láná* in *Agge.*

DHASWÁUNÁ यमहाउना *v. a. Caus.* of *Dhasná.* To cause to penetrate.

DHAT यत *s. f.* A bad habit, or practice; *c. w. paigá.*

DHÁT यत *s. f.* A metal, an ore, a mineral; *sperma genitale, semen virile;* *i. q. Dhánt.*

DHÁTÁ हाटा *s. m. }* A long hand-kerchief tied over

the turban and ears, a piece of cloth tied under or over the beard to make the hair incline upward or towards the ears (used generally by the Sikhs); *c. w. bannhá; i. q. Tháthá.*

DHÁTAM हातम *s. m.* Final order, ultimatum (the word used in the Sikh reign by Maharaja Sher Singh.)

DHATTÁ हाटा *s. m.* A bull;—*a.* Heavy, strong, fat, athletic; tyrannical, overbearing.

DHATTTH हाठ *a.* Full, thick.

DHTTHÁ हाठा *a.* Fallen.

DHATÚRÁ यतुरा *s. m.* The thorn-apple (*Datura stramonium.*) Its seeds are used in poisoning, and are given medicinally in asthmatic complaints, being sometimes smoked with tobacco thus, and for vicious indulgence. The leaves are applied to boils and ulcers, and are also smoked with tobacco for asthma:—*dhaturá hoid, a.* Having drunk the juice of the thorn-apple, under its effects.

DHATÚRÍ यतुरी *s. f. (M.)* A pin of wood going through the *gáthrá* (inner vertical piece of wood connecting the upper and lower cross-bars) and preventing the upper and lower cross-bars from separating from it; *i. q. Phánná.*

DHÁU याँ s. m. A large tree (*Lagerstræmia parviflora*.) Its timber is yellowish, elastic, and tough, and is valued for agricultural implements.

DHAÚÁ डुआ s. m. A kind of double pice.

DHAUGUNÁ डुगुन a. Two and a half fold.

DHAUKHNÁ यँखन } v. n. To bel-  
DHAUKNÁ यँकन } low, to bawl,  
to blow on bellows; i. q. *Dhaunkhā*.

DHAUKHNÍ यँखनी } s. f. Bellows;  
DHAUKNÍ यँकनी } i. q. *Dhaunkhā*.

DHAUL यँल s. m., a. A bull (according to Hindu mythology) who upholds the earth on one horn, and when tired upholds it on another horn, the earthquake occurs; natural law that sustains the globe (used by *Gurú Nānak* in the *Jappī*); a slap, a thump; white:—*dhaul dhappā*, *dhappā*, s. m. A slap, thumping and slapping:—*dhaul dhāḥ*, s. m. A tree (*Erythrina arborescens*) with large prickles growing from the young stem and branches, which is common wild in the Siwalik tract, and occurs further up to the Chenab. It is also seen occasionally planted in the plains. It grows to 50 feet high in its natural habitats, and has a striking appearance with its handsome red flowers which blossom before the leaves show. Its wood is white, soft, and tough, and seive-hoops and scabbards are made of it, and it is occasionally employed for making short planks for roofs:—*dhaul dārhā*, *dārhā*, s. m. f. See in *Dhaulā*.

DHAULÁ यँला } a., s. m. f. White;

DHAULÍ यँली } a white or gray hair;  
a white ox:—*dhaul dhār*, s. f. The name of a ridge of mountain near Kangra covered with snow:—*dhaulā dārhā*, *dārhā*, s. m., f. A white bearded man:—*dhaulā jhāṭṭā*, s. m. Grey hair head (used in contempt for a female.) See *Jhāṭṭā*:—

*shāḥ wī dhaulī*, *duddh wīdhaulā*. lit. Butter-milk is white and milk is white.—Prov. used of careless fellows, or of those who are indifferent both to loss and to gain.

DHAULAR यँलर s. m. A palace.

DHAULÚ यँलु s. m. A species of sugar-cane of a white colour and full of knots; a species of grass; a bullock of a white colour:—*dhaulā dhaulā*, intj. Oh white ox! (calling the cattle by the name of its colour.)

DHAUN यँन s. f. The nape of the neck; a weight of twenty seers; a caste among the *Khatris*.

DHÁUNÁ डुआन v. a. To throw down, to demolish, to raze.

DHÁUNÁ डँन a. Two and a half.

DHAUNÁ यँन v. n. To blow bellows; to be weak and infirm.

DHÁUNÁ डुआन v. n. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dhāvan*. To run, to make haste; to dash at, to make an attack; to be satisfied with; to be a parent:—*dhāid hoid*, a. Satisfied with; having offspring.

DHAUNCHCHÁ डँच a. Four and a half, (an arithmetical term.)

DHÁUNÍ डुआनी s. f. An attack, a dash, a sudden invasion; c. w. *karnī*; i. q. *Dhāī*.

DHAUNÍ यँनी s. f. The name of a famine that occurred in 1869 of *Bikramājī* when wheat sold for twenty seers for the rupee.

DHAUNJĀNÁ यँजान v. n. To sink (a wall, earth) beneath.

DHAUNKÁ डँक s. m. A nap:—*dhaunkā laṇḍā*, *laṇḍā*, v. a. To sleep a little while, to get a nap.

DHAUNKHNÁ यँखन } v. a. To bel-  
DHAUNKNÁ यँकन } low. See *Dhaunkhā*.

DHAUNKNÍ येंकटी } *s. f.* Bellows ;  
DHAUNKHNÍ येंधटी }

*i. q. Dhaukhut.*

DHAUNKRÁ येंकड़ा *s. m.* See *Dhamkard.*

DHAURÍ येंड़ी *s. f.* The tanned hide of a cow or buffalo :—*dhaurí lāh saṭṭat, lāhūt, udherūt, v. a. lit.* To skin; to beat so as to take off skin; to beat violently.

DHAUNŚ Yेंम *s. f.* A threat, threatening, menace; trick :—*dhaunś deṭt, v. a.* To hold out a threat, to menace; to deceive :—*dhaunś wichch dund, v. n.* To be tricked.

DHAUNŚNÁ Yेंमटा *v. a.* To threaten.

DHAUNSSÁ Yेंमा *s. m.* } A large kettle-

DHAUNSSI Yेंमी *s. f.* } drum :—*kīh-*

*dē māt ne dhaunssā jdyā hai?* What mother bore such a powerful son, *i. e.*, no one can be bold to cope with him.

DHAUNSYÁ Yेंमजा *s. m.* One who beats on a kettle-drum leading an army.

DHAURÁ Yेंरा *s. m.* See *Dhāy.*

DHÁWÁ यादा *s. m.* A long expeditious march, running, an invasion, an attack, an assault, overrunning an enemy's country; a messenger; the name of a plant which yields a red flower (*Grislea tomentosa*.) Its flowers are used as a medicine to stop dysentery.

DHAWÁÍ हदायी *s. f.* Demolishing; the price of demolishing.

DHÁWÁN हादां *s. m.* A kind of shell, an earthen ball used in play; a tally.

DHAWÁNH यदांग *s. m.* The indurated smoke which attaches itself to a chimney or to the ceiling and timbers of a room. See *Dhamáhn.*

DHÁWAT यादउ *s. m.* Running, wandering hither and thither, going astray, one (mind) that runs.

DHAWÁUNÁ हदाउटा *v. a.* To cause to be carried; to cause to be thrown down.

DHÁWÍ हादी } *s. m.* The name of  
DHÁWÍ यादी } a tree and also of  
its flowers; *i. q. Dhāwā* :—*dhāwī khurā, s. f.* See *Dāwā* :—*dhāwī sufāid, s. m.* A tree (*Buzus sempervirens*.) See *Chikrī.*

DHED हेड *s. m.* The name of a tribe of workers in leather; a crow.

DHEDHÍ हेडी } *s. m. f.* An ear orna-  
DHEDÚ हेडू } ment consisting of a  
gold or silver pipe worn in the lobe; at the outer end is a stud, jewelled or plain.

DHEK येक *s. f.* A kind of tree. See *Dharek.*

DHEKÁ हेका } *s. m.* Actio in con-  
DHEKKÁ हेका } gressu cum muliere;

*c. v. lāuṇā, mārā*;—*a.* Born of illicit intercourse; illegitimate; wicked, lascivious (an abusive term) :—*dheke khāṇe, dheke khāṇde phirā, v. a.* To wander hither and thither, to be in a wretched condition, to be in a ruined state.

DHEKAN DHÁKÍ हेकन हाकी *a.* Worthless, of no value, of little importance.

DHEKBAJÚD हेकबजुर } *s. m.* A  
DHEKWAJÚD हेकदजुर } wicked,  
lascivious person.

DHEKCHÁL हेकचाल *s. f.* Wicked, lascivious conduct; ill-step; a bad custom.

DHEKPUNÁ हेकपुटा *s. m.* Rakish-  
ness; folly, wickedness.

DHELĀ ਧੇਲਾ *s. m.* Half a pice.

DHELĀ ਢੇਲਾ *s. m.* A lump of clay, a clod, a lump:—*dhelā chauth, s. m.* See *Patthar chauth.*

DHELAR ਢੇਲਰ *s. m. (M.)* The reed (*kānān*) of the *Succharum sara* when hollow.

DHELĪ ਧੇਲੀ *s. f.* A piece of eight annas, half a rupee.

DHEMH ਢੇਮੁ *s. f.* A lump of earth, or clod. *i. q.* *Dhīm.*

DHEN ਧੇਣ *s. f.* See *Dhaiṇ.*

DHENḌHĀ ਢੇਂਢਾ *s. m. (M.)* The wheel of a well on which the rope-ladder with the earthen pots is hung; *i. q.* *Bair.*

DHENWĀN ਧੇਣਵਾਂ *s. m., a.* Milk, sour milk; giving milk (an animal).

DHER ਢੇਰ *s. m.* A heap, a pile; a quantity, abundance; gratuity;—*a.* Many, a great many, much, more:—*man harāmī hujjān dher.* When the heart is evil, excuses are many.—Prov.

DHERĀ ਢੇਰਾ *s. m.* A wooden instrument for twisting yarn.

DHEĪ ਢੇਰੀ *s. f.* A heap, a small pile; a share:—*jawān dī dherī te gadhā rakh-wāld.* A heap of barley, and an ass to guard it, *i. e.*, a thief to guard a property.—Prov.

DHERNĪ ਢੇਰਣੀ *s. f.* The handle of a cotton mill, a rod round which carded cotton is rolled.

DHERŪ ਢੇਰੂ *s. m.* See *Dherā.*

DHESŪ ਢੇਸੂ *s. f.* A kind of child's play, (used generally in the plural); *c. w.* *khedgī.*

DHETĀ ਧੇਤਾ *a. (M.)* Having a daughter, belonging to a daughter, (corruption of *dhi* a daughter, and an affix *etā* coming from the Sanskrit affix *et*, meaning "to be provided with" or "to possess as one's own.")

DHETH ਢੇਠ } *s. m., a.* Forwardness,  
DHETHĀ ਢੇਠਾ } presumptuousness;  
pertness, impudence; forward, presumptuous, impudent, pert.

DHEUNĀ ਧੇਉਣਾ *s. m.* Old grain, old wheat:—*dātā kāl parakkhīe, dheunā Phaggan mānḥ; ghar dī nār parakkhīe jē dhan palle nānḥ.* Giver (*i. e.*, one who gives alms) is tested in famine, old grain in *Phaggan* (February and March), and one's wife is tested when (he) has no money in his pocket, (*i. e.*, is short of money).

DHĪ ਧੀ } *s. f.* A daughter; (*M.*)

DHĪĀ ਧੀਆ } the pupil of the eye:—  
*dhi dhīnī, s. f.* Daughter and sister of one's family:—*dhi putt, dhi puttar, s. m. f.* Son and daughter; children:—*dhiā puttā, puttar, s. m. f.* Sons and daughters; children:—*mai kūr akkhīn dī dhi kārūn piāre.* It is dearer to me than the pupil of my eyes.

DHĪĀ ਧਿਆ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Adhyāde*. A chapter (of a book), a section.

DHĪĀ ਢੀਆ *s. m.* A stick, a rod; *i. q.* *Dhīhā.*

DHĪĀHAN ਧਿਆਹਣ } *s. f.* A daughter,  
DHĪĀHNĪ ਧਿਆਹਣੀ } ter, a sister;  
DHĪĀN ਧਿਆਣ }

any female descendant of a daughter or sister; (sometimes applied to the daughter, &c., of a son, brother or friend); *i. q.* *Dhīnī.*

DHĪĀN ਧਿਆਨ *s. m.* Consideration, attention, contemplation, meditation, reflection, thought, advertency. See *Khīāl.*

**DHIÁNÁ** **ਧਿਆਣਾ** *s. m.* The son or other male descendant of a daughter or sister.

**DHIÁNANÁ** **ਧਿਆਨਣਾ** *v. a.* To see, to observe, to give attention, to consider.

**DHIÁNÍ** **ਧਿਆਣੀ** *s. f.* The same as *Dhidhan*; a daughter or sister of one's family, (the word is used by *Brahmins*, *Mirásis*, or any other to a daughter or sister of a *jajmā*.)

**DHIÁNNÍ** **ਧਿਆਨੀ** *a., s. m.* Contemplative, given to meditation; a religious man given to Divine contemplation (used as *giánní*, *dhiánní*.)

**DHIATTÁ** **ਧਿਆਤਾ** } *a.* Belonging to  
**DHIATTÁ** **ਧੀਅਤਾ** } a bride, bridal,  
on the side of a bride.

**DHIÁU** **ਧਿਆਉ** *s. m.* See *Dhiá*.

**DHIÁUNÁ** **ਧਿਆਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To remember, to meditate on, to think on, to repeat (the name of God, or of a saint.)

**DHIBBÁ** **ਢਿੱਬਾ** *s. m.* (*Pot.*) A bullock; a hill, a small elevation, a heap of sand; *i. q.* *Dibbá*.

**DHIDD** **ਢਿੱਡ** } *s. f. m.* The belly, stom-

ach, bowels; the womb; pregnancy:—*dhiḍḍ bharná*, *v. n.* To fill one's belly; to continue to live:—*khottá wí dhiḍḍ bhar laindá hai*. An ass even fills his own stomach.—Prov. used of extreme selfishness:—*dhiḍḍ bolná*, *gur*, *gur karná*, *v. n.* To rumble (the stomach), to suffer from indigestion:—*dhiḍḍ hojáná*, *honá*, *v. n.* To be pregnant:—*dhiḍḍ karná*, *v. a.* To set with child, to cause to be pregnant:—*dhiḍḍ nál*, *a.* Pregnant:—*dhiḍḍ nál lagg jáná*, *v. n.* To be empty belly, to be hungry, to sink or be depressed (the stomach for want of food):—*dhiḍḍ wichch rakkhná*, *v. n.* To store in one's belly; to keep to oneself (a secret):—*dhiḍḍ*

*wichch wal painá*, *v. n.* To ache (one's sides with laughter):—*waddé dhiḍḍ wáld*, *s. m. lit.* A person having a large belly; *met.* a rich man, a man who holds some influence in society, or some position in the eye of Government:—*rakkhe wí dhiḍḍ te ujáre wí dhiḍḍ*. The belly keeps a man, and the belly ruins a man.—Prov; *i. q.* *Peḍ*.

**DHIDDAL** **ਢਿੱਡਲ** *a.* Having a large belly.

**DHIDDAN** **ਧਿੱਦਣ** *s. m. (M.)* A weed found in rice fields supposed to be deteriorated.

**DHIDDÍ** **ਢਿੱਡੀ** *s. f.* A small belly; a bulge or elevation in the fore part of a turban:—*dhiḍḍí dár*, *a.* Having a bulge or elevation; counterfeit (money).

**DHÍDO** **ਧੀਦੋ** *s. m.* The name of *Ránjhá*.

**DHIG** **ਢਿਗ** *prep.* Near, by, with.

**DHIGÁNÁ** **ਧਿਗਾਣਾ** *s. m.* Wrong, injustice, oppression, force; *i. q.* *Dhagáḍá*.

**DHIGÁNE** **ਧਿਗਾਣੇ** *ad.* Violently, forcibly, unjustly.

**DHIGÁRÁ** **ਢਿਗਾਰਾ** } *s. m.* The high  
**DHIGG** **ਢਿਗ** } bank of a river;

a high place, a crumbling precipice, a mountain, a hill, a piece of land to be thrown by rush of water of a river, or by some other cause; *c. w.* *Dhahḍá*.

**DHIGGÍ** **ਧਿਗੀ** } **ਢਾਉਣਾ** }  
**DHIGGÍ** **ਧਿਗੀ** } **ਢਾਹਟੇਣਾ** }  
**DHIGGÍ** **ਧਿਗੀ** } **ਢਾਉਣੀ** }  
*v. a.* To lose spirit or courage.

**DHÍHÁ** **ਢੀਹਾ** *s. m.* A stick, a rod; *Dhiá*.

**DHIHÁLÚ** **ਧਿਹਾਲੂ** *s. f. (K.)* A small earthen pot, used to carry small presents

of curd, *ghí*, &c., which a man takes to a friend or a patron's house when he goes to visit him; *i. q.* *Hāṇḍá*.

DHIHATTÁ *ਧਿਹੱਤਾ* *a.* Belonging to a bride; *i. q.* *Dhiattá*.

DHIJÁ *ਧਿਜਾ* } *s. m.* Dependence,

DHIJÁU *ਧਿਜਾਉ* } *reliance, trust;*  
*c. w.* *ḍuṇḍá, deṇḍá*.

DHIJÁUNÁ *ਧਿਜਾਉਣਾ* *v. a.* To persuade one to believe, to endeavour to produce confidence; to cause to believe.

DHIJNÁ *ਧਿਜਣਾ* *v. n.* To have confidence, to place reliance.

DHIKAN *ਢਿਕਣ* *v. n. (M.)* To low softly (as a cow wanting her calf or her food):—*gāṇ dhiká kharí hai*. The cow is standing and lowing (for her calf, or food.)

DHIKKÁ *ਧਿੱਕਾ* *s. m. (M.)* See *Dhakká*:—*dhikke dhore, s. m.* Wandering about, blundering not to know how to do what one has undertaken.

DHIKKÁR *ਧਿੱਕਾਰ* *s. m.* A curse, an anathema.

DHIKKÁRAṆ *ਧਿੱਕਾਰਣ* *f.* }  
DHIKKÁRÍ *ਧਿੱਕਾਰੀ* *m.* } *a.*  
Cursed.

DHIKKÁRNÁ *ਧਿੱਕਾਰਣਾ* *v. a.* To reproach, to curse.

DHILAKNÁ *ਢਿਲਕਣਾ* *v. n.* To be poured out, to spill; to roll, to slip down, to hang down; to be slackened, to be loosened; *i. q.* *Dhalakṇá*.

DHILKÁUNÁ *ਢਿਲਕਾਉਣਾ* *v. a.* To pour out, to spill; to roll, to slip down.

DHILL *ਢਿੱਲ* *s. f.* Lateness, delay; laziness, inattention, looseness, remissness:—*dhill maṭṭh, s. f.* Delay, lateness, tardiness, laziness; *c. w.* *hoṛí, karní*.

DHILLÁ *ਢਿੱਲਾ* *m.* } *a.* Loose, not  
DHILLAR *ਢਿੱਲੜ* *m.* } tight; lazy,  
DHILLÍ *ਢਿੱਲੀ* *f.* } remiss, in-  
attentive, late:—*dhillá. maṭṭh, a.* Lazy, remiss, slow.

DHILLHON *ਢਿੱਲ੍ਹੋਂ* } *s. m.* A division  
DHILLON *ਢਿੱਲੋਂ* } of Jats.

DHÍM *ਢੀਮ* } *s. f.* A lump of  
DHÍMÁ *ਢੀਮਾ* } earth, a clod.  
DHÍMH *ਢੀਮੁ* }

DHÍMÁ *ਧੀਮਾ* *m.* } *a.* Patient, gentle,  
DHÍMÍ *ਧੀਮੀ* *f.* } mild; slow, low:—

*dhíme dhíme, ad.* Slowly and slowly, patiently, considerably:—*dhíma karná, v. a.* To lessen, to moderate, to mitigate, to soften.

DHIM DHIMÍ *ਢਿਮਢਿਮੀ* *s. m.* A kind of tambourine.

DHIMKÁ *ਢਿਮਕਾ* } *s. m.* See  
DHIMKARÁ *ਢਿਮਕੜਾ* } *Falḍḍá*.

DHÍNDÁ *ਢੀਂਡਾ* *s. m.* A ball of earth put in a sling and shot to fly away birds from fields.

DHÍNG *ਧੀਂਗ* } *s. m. (M.)* A very  
DHÍNG *ਢੀਂਗ* } large crane re-

sembling birds which congregate in flocks during the cold season; a species of heron; *i. q.* *Lamḍhíng*.

DHÍNG *ਧੀਂਗ* } *s. m.* A man who  
DHÍNG *ਧੀਂਗ* } tyrannizes over his

wife, or paramour, a man who forces a woman to give in one who insists *nolens volens* upon his demand being complied with.



DHINGÁ DHÁNGÍ यींगा यांगी }  
 DHINGO DHÁNGÍ यींगो यांगी } s.f.  
 DHINGÁ SHÁHÍ हींगा मारी }  
 DHINGÁ MASTÍ पिंगा भमडी }

Force, . violence, compulsion ;—*ad.*  
 Forcibly, violently.

DHINGAR हींगर s.m. } A thorn-  
 DHINGARÍ हींगरी s.f. } bush, a  
 bramble :—*ráh utte dhangarí dunde jánde chimbarí.* There is a bramble on the road that catches the comer and goer.—  
 Riddle. Answer : A *hukká.*

DHINGGAR हिंगर s.m. } A small  
 DHINGGARÍ हिंगरी s.f. } thornbush,  
 a bramble ; a kind of mushroom cooked and eaten with bread ; surety ; calamity, curse.

DHINGULÍ हींगुली } s.f. A well-  
 DHINGALÍ हींगाली } bucket attached  
 to a pole which works on the lever principle ; a mode of cutting cloth rectilinearly by which one-third is taken from the length and added to the breadth.

DHINNAN हिंनट s.m. The name  
 of an inferior kind of rice.

DHINWÁN यीटदां s.m. The same  
 as *Dheṇwadā.*

DHIR यिर s.f. Partiality, protec-  
 tion, defence, help ; party :—*dhir dhir dá deṇḍá, v. n.* To be indebted to every party or to every individual, (*i. e.*, to many persons.)

DHIR यीइ s.f. Drawing, pulling :—  
*dhir ghasít, s.f.* Pulling and dragging ;  
*i. q. Dhúh.*

DHIR यीर s.m. A sub-division of  
 the *Khatris.*

DHIR यीर } s.f. Corrupted  
 DHIRAJ यीरज } from the Sanskrit

word *Dhīrya*. Patience, sedateness, gravi-  
 ty, firmness, deliberateness, slowness,  
 gentleness :—*dhiraj bannhḍá, v. a.* To set  
 one's heart at ease, to silence, to satisfy  
 one self :—*dhiraj māṇ, a.* Patient,  
 sedate, grave, deliberate, not hasty, slow,  
 gentle :—*dhirajtá dhirajtái, s.f.* The  
 same as *dhiraj.*

DHIRÁ यीरा } a. Patient,  
 DHIRAJÍ यीरजी } grave, firm, de-  
 liberate, not hasty, gentle, slow, hesitat-  
 ing, stopping ; c.w. *hoṇḍ.*

DHIRAK डिरक s.m. A violent purg-  
 ing :—*dhirak nikal jáṇḍá, nikalḍá, v. a.*  
 To have a violent purging ; *met.* to be  
 afraid, to be cowardly.

DHIRE यीरे *ad.* Slowly, violently, pa-  
 tiently, firmly, deliberately.

DHIRÍ यीरी s.f. The pupil of the  
 eye.

DHIRIG यिरिग } a. Cursed, worth-  
 DHIRIGH यिरिघ } less ; i. q. *Dharigg.*

DHIRNÁ यीइना v. a. To pull, to  
 draw, to drag, to trail :—*dhirná, ghasítḍá,*  
*v. a.* To pull and drag ; i. q. *Dhúhḍá.*

DHIRWÁÍ यिइदायी s.f. Pulling,  
 dragging ; hire for pulling, drawing or  
 dragging.

DHIRWÁS यिरदाम s.m. See *Dhar-*  
*wás.*

DHIRWÁUNÁ यिइदाउटा v. a. To  
 cause to be pulled or dragged.

DHITH डिट s.f. Firmness of  
 mind :—*dhith bannhḍí, v. n.* To be  
 encouraged, to be resolute.

**DHÍTH ਢੀਠ** } *a.* Obstinate, forward,  
**DHÍTHÁ ਢੀਠਾ** } impudent, presump-  
 tuous, pert; shameless:—*dhíthwáí, dhíth-*  
*wáín, s. f.* Forwardness, impudence,  
 pertness.

**DHÍTHÁÍ ਢਿਠਾਈ** *s. f.* Forwardness,  
 impudence, petulance, presumption.

**DHITKÁR ਧਿਤਕਾਰ** *s. m.* See *Dhak-*  
*kár, Dhikkár.*

**DHIUNÁ ਧਿਉਣਾ** *a.* Giving milk (an  
 animal); properly *Dheṇwáṇ.*

**DHIWÁ ਢਿਵਾ** *s. m.* Pretext, pre-  
 tence:—*dhiwá dharṇá, v. a.* To make  
 pretences.

**DHO ਧੋ** *s. m.* A washing:—*dhopaiṇá,*  
*v. n.* To be washed.

**DHO ਢੋ** *s. m.* Circumstance, event,  
 case, incident; opportunity, chance,  
 accident; lot; the handle of a large  
 wooden rake (*jandrá*); an imperative of  
*v. a.* *Dhṇá*:—*dho deṇá, v. a.* To bring  
 near, to bring:—*dho dhukkṇá, v. n.* To  
 be favourable (opportunity), to occur,  
 to chance. Also see *Dhoh.*

**DHOÁ ਢੋਆ** *s. m.* Fruits and flowers  
 presented by inferiors to superiors on  
 festival days.

**DHOBÁ ਧੋਬਾ** } *s. m.* A washer-  
**DHOBÍ ਧੋਬੀ** } man.

**DHOBAN ਧੋਬਣ** *s. f.* A washer-woman.

**DHODÁ ਢੋਡਾ** *s. m.* A kind of shell

**DHODHÁ ਢੋਢਾ** } used by boys in play;  
 a bread of *jowár* or *bájrá*; a small *dahá,*  
*táṇá*; calumny, false imputation, ac-  
 cusation; in the latter sense; *c. w.*  
*patthṇá, thappṇá.*

**DHOH ਧੋਹ** *s. m.* Fraud, cheat, de-  
 ceit; *c. w.* *karná*; *i. q.* *Dharoh, Dhokkhá.*

**DHOH ਢੋਹ** *s. m. f.* A support, rest;  
 approach; an appointment for two  
 litigants to meet at a certain place to  
 have their dispute adjudicated upon:—  
*dhoh jáṇá, v. n.* To go to the place  
 appointed for two litigants to have their  
 dispute adjudicated upon:—*dhoh áṇá,*  
*v. n.* To have support (of a wall or  
 anything), to rest.

**DHOHÁ ਧੋਹਾ** *s. m.* }  
**DHOHAN ਧੋਹਣ** *s. f.* } A deceiver, a  
**DHOHI ਧੋਹੀ** *s. f.* } cheat.

**DHOHAN ਢੋਹਣ** *v. a. (M.)* To carry,  
 to remove. *Present participle*: *dhuh-*  
*hṇá*; *Future*: *dhuhṇá*; *Past participle*:  
*dhohṇá, dhoyá*; *i. q.* *Dhṇá.*

**DHOHNÁ ਢੋਹਣਾ** *v. a.* To bring near,  
 to cause to approach; to shut (the door.)

**DHOÍ ਢੋਈ** *s. f.* Approach, entrance,  
 admittance, access; interference, intru-  
 sion; *c. w.* *milná.*

**DHOÍ ਧੋਈ** *a.* Washed, washed off:—  
*dhoi dál, s. f.* Pulse with the husk  
 washed off.

**DHOKHANÁ ਧੋਖਣਾ** *v. n.* See *Dhaun-*  
*khṇá.*

**DHOKKHÁ ਧੋਖਾ** *s. m.* Fraud, cheat,  
 deceit, deception, make-believe, delusion;  
 false colour or appearance:—*dhokkhe báj,*  
*s. m.* A deceiver:—*dhokkhe báji, s. f.*  
 Fraud, imposture:—*dhokkhá deṇá, v. a.*  
 To cheat:—*dhokkhá hoṇá, v. a.* To be  
 deceived, to be deluded:—*dhokkhe wichh*  
*ra'kkṇá, v. a.* To feed with false hopes  
 or promises:—*dhokkhá khṇá, v. n.* To be  
 misled, to be seduced, to be deceived by  
 appearance; to miss one's footing, to slip.

**DHOL ਧੋਲ** *s. m. (K.)* A term applied  
 to a turn of the whole water of *kúl*  
 (stream):—*dhól deṇá, v. a.* To divert  
 a stream into another channel.

**DHOL ਫੋਲ** *s. m.* A drum; the upright cogwheel of a Persian well; a beloved (in the last sense used in poetry); inclination, slope:—*dhól dhál, dhól dhamaká, s. m.* Beating a drum or other musical instrument:—*dhól wajáund, v. a.* To play on the drum.

**DHOLAK ਫੋਲਕ** } *s. f.* A small  
**DHOLAKÍ ਫੋਲਕੀ** } drum.  
**DHOLKÍ ਫੋਲਕੀ** }

**DHOLAN ਫੋਲਣ** *s. f.* A beloved (poetic); a drummer.

**DHOLANÁ ਫੋਲਣਾ** *v. n.* To incline, or draw (towards one);—*s. m.* A gold or silver instrument worn by women in neck; *i. g.* *Dholná.*

**DHOLCHÍ ਫੋਲਚੀ** } *s. m.* A drummer.  
**DHOLÍÁ ਫੋਲੀਆ** }  
**DHOLKÍ ਫੋਲਕੀ** }  
**DHOLKÍÁ ਫੋਲਕੀਆ** }

**DHOLÍ ਫੋਲੀ** *s. f.* A girl; a drummer.

**DHOLLÁ ਫੋਲਾ** *s. m.* A beloved (used in poetry); the name of a famous lover; a boy.

**DHOLNÁ ਫੋਲਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Dholaná.*

**DHOMÁUNÁ ਧੋਮਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To proclaim, to cause a rumour to spread; *i. g.* *Dhumáund.*

**DHON ਧੋਣ** *s. m.* Water that has been used, water in which any thing is washed; a mean, worthless fellow.

**DHON ਧੋਨ** *s. m.* (M.) A shed or stall for bullocks.

**DHONÁ ਧੋਣਾ** *v. a.* To carry (a burden); to remove, to transport; to cause to approach, to make go near; to shut (the door.)

**DHONÁ ਧੋਣਾ** *v. a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dhavan.* To wash, to clean, to cleanse, to wash out, to efface.

**DHOND ਧੋਂਟ** *s. m.* (K.) A big wood pigeon.

**DHONG ਧੋਂਗ** *s. m.* Mimicry, disguise, counterfeit dress, deception.

**DHONGÍ ਧੋਂਗੀ** *s. m.* A mimic, a play actor.

**DHONITAR ਧੋਨਿਤਰ** *s. m.* (K.) *Dhobí's ghát,* a place for washing clothes.

**DHOPAN ਧੋਪਣ** *v. n.* (M.) To be washed.

**DHOPPA ਧੋੱਪਾ** *s. m.* Fraud, deception, trick:—*dhoppe báj, s. m.* A deceiver, a cheat:—*dhoppe bájí, s. f.* Fraudulency, trick:—*dhoppá deud, v. n.* To deceive:—*dhoppá kháud, v. n.* To be deceived; *i. g.* *Dhokkhá.*

**DHOR ਧੋਰ** *s. m.* Dust.

**DHOR ਧੋੜ** } *s. m.* Roughness; a ridge  
**DHORÁ ਧੋੜਾ** } an elevated land, a rough  
and high earth; a curse:—  
*dhakke dhore, s. m.* See it in *Dhakká.*

**DHOR ਧੋਰ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Dhúray.* A cattle; a foolish or stupid person;—(M.) A depression in the ground that fills with water in the rainy season.

**DHORÁ ਧੋਰਾ** *s. m.* (M.) The man who feeds a sugar-cane press with fresh canes, (*datthá,*) gets one blanket and a pair of shoes; a depression in the ground that fills with water in the rainy season.

**DHORÁ ਧੋਰਾ** } *s. m.* An insect that in-  
**DHORÍ ਧੋਰੀ** } fests grain, a weevil;—  
(M.) A depression in the ground that fills with water in the rainy season.

DHORE ਧੋਰੇ *prep.* Near (used in and about *Kaithal*.)

DHORĪ ਧੋਰੀ } *s. m.* An ox; *i. q.*  
DHORYÁ ਧੋਰਯਾ } *Dhor.*

DHORMÁ ਧੋਰਮਾ *s. m.* A rupee, sometimes also a pice.

DHOTAR ਧੋਤਰ *s. f.* A very thin coarse kind of cotton cloth.

DHOTTĪ ਧੋਤੀ *s. f.* A cloth worn by Hindus round the waist between the legs and fastened behind:—*dhottī parshād*, *s. m. lit.* One who wears a *dhottī*, (*contemptuously*) a shopkeeper especially a *banyá* who knows only of his business and is a miser; also spoken in some parts of the Province of men who lack courage.

DHOWÁR ਧੋਵਾਰ *s. m. (K.)* Rice land in which wheat sown to be followed by rice.

DHOYÁRĪ ਧੋਯਾਰੀ *s. m. (M.)* A share paid to the man who watches the reapers. It amounts to one-eleventh of the produce.

DHŪ ਧੂ *s. m.* The same as *Dharáḥ*.

DHŪÁ ਧੂਆ *s. m.* The buttock, the anus; the back:—*dhūá khará karná*, *v. n.* To try utmost; *i. q.* *Bunḍ*, *Chittar*, *Chuttar*, *Dhūhád*.

DHUÁHÁN ਧੂਆਹਾਂ *s. m.* Soot. See *Dhamádhán*.

DHUÁĪ ਧੂਆਈ *s. f.* Washing, the price of washing.

DHUÁĪ ਧੂਆਈ *s. f.* Carrying or conveying a burden; compensation for the same.

DHŪÁN ਧੂਆਂ *s. m.* Smoke; an ignited pile of chaff and rubbish around which people warm themselves in cold weather:—*dhūán láuná*, *páuná*, *v. a. n. lit.* To collect an ignited pile of chaff

and rubbish; to sit obstinately before one's door to extort a favour or right:—*dhūán laggná*, *v. n.* To feel (smoke), *i. e.*, trouble from smoke; to soot.

DHUÁNKHNÁ ਧੂਆਂਖਣਾ *v. a.* To form soot; to smoke.

DHUÁNS ਧੂਆਂਸ *s. f.* The flour of the washed pulse of *mánh*.

DHUÁUNÁ ਧੂਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be washed, to cause to have washed.

DHUÁUT ਧੂਆਉਟ *s. f.* Washing, style of washing.

DHUBBALĪ ਧੂਬਲੀ *s. f.* Bunches of corn or grass standing rank and thick; any loose garment for covering the legs; (properly *Dhabbál*.)

DHUCHCHAR ਢੁੱਚਰ *s. m.* Opposition; altercation, argument; dodge, subterfuge, trick; *c. w.* *Dáhuṇá*.

DHUDDAL ਧੂਦੱਲ } *s. f.* Hot dust,  
DHUDDAR ਧੂਦਰ } ashes.

DHUPH ਢੁਫ } *s. m.* Batting, knock-  
DHUP ਢੁਫ } ing against, striking  
a blow; *c. w.* *mární*.

DHŪ DHŪ ਧੂਧੂ *s. m.* The sound of a conch or horn; *c. w.* *karná*.

DHŪDĪ ਧੂਦੀ *s. m.* A small tree (*Ficus caricordes*.) Its fruit is eaten by people.

DHŪH ਧੂਹ *s. m.* A severe pain in the belly; an imperative of *v. n.* *Dhūhád*:—*dhūh ghasít*, *s. f.* Pulling and hauling; arresting and bringing to a trial.

DHŪHÁ ਢੂਹਾ } *s. f.* The buttock,  
DHŪHĪ ਢੂਹੀ } the anus; the back.  
DHŪĪ ਢੂਈ } See *Bunḍ*.

**DHÚHE JÁNÁ घुहेनाटा** *v. n.* To be dragged; to be very hungry (*kalejd*); to feel sensation in the stomach (either on account of hunger or any disease.)

**DHÚHNÁ घुहटा** *v. a.* To pull; to drag out; to draw; to cram, to stuff.

**DHÚIN युई** *s. f.* A small pile of burning wood, chaff, &c., around which Muhammadans sit while they listen to the praises of *Pír Sayad Ahmad*. See *Dhúan*, *Dhúni*.

**DHUJJ यून** *s. m.* A heap.

**DHUKÁ हुका** } *s. m.* Arrival,  
**DHUKÁU हुकाई** } approach (especially arrival of a bridegroom's party in the city or village of a bride's father with great pomp.)

**DHUKAN हुकट** *v. n.* (*M.*) To arrive; to be procurable, to be got. *Present participle*: *dhukká, dhukdá*; *Future*: *dhuk-sán*; *past participle*: *dhukkíd*:—*mál dhukká hai*. The cattle have come home:—*búhe dhukkí janj te sío kurl de kann*. The bridegroom's party has arrived at the door, and (the bride's party are saying) bore the bride's ear! (*i. e.*, they are not ready).—Prov. used of those who are lazy and do work at the eleventh hour:—*hik dhukkídí nahín te main dú parnisán*. One (wife) can't be got and (he says) 'I will marry two'!—Prov. used of those who brag of their doings.

**DHUKÁUNÁ हुकाउना** *v. a.* To cause to arrive or approach.

**DHUK DHUKÁ युक् युका** *s. m.* Danger, anxiety, apprehension, perturbation, reflection, consideration; a slight pain or uneasiness about the heart.

**DHUK DHUKÍ युक् युकी** *s. f.* An ornament worn by women on the breast.

**DHUKH युध** *s. f.* An imperative of

*v. n.* *Dhukhd*. Ignition, kindling; beginning to burn:—*dass dhukh painí*, *v. n.* To hear some trace of stolen property or cattle:—*dhukh utthí*, *v. a.* To begin to burn; to have the sensation in the feet, or other parts of the body, caused by being benumbed from pressure; also see *dass dhukh painí*.

**DHÚKH युध** *s. f.* A burning sensation, a glow caused by a temporary cessation in the circulation of the blood; *c. w.* *nikalí*.

**DHÚKHAR युधर** *s. f.* Water in which pulse has been cooked.

**DHUKHÁUNÁ युहाउना** *v. a.* To kindle, to cause to burn.

**DHUKH DHUKHÁ युधयुधा** *s. m.* Anxiety; *i. q.* *Dhukdhuká*.

**DHUKH DHUKHÍ युधयुधी** *s. f.* A kind of disease; also see *Dhuk dhukí*.

**DHUKHNÁ युधटा** *v. n.* To ignite, to begin to take fire; to have a burning sensation in the feet or other parts of the body; to be tired, or benumbed (of any part of the body); to exhibit signs of enmity or ill-feeling between two persons.

**DHUKK JÁNÁ हुक्कनाटा** } *v. n.* To  
**DHUKKNÁ हुक्कटा** } approach,  
**DHUKKPAINÁ हुक्कपेना** } to arrive

(bridegroom's party); to come home (cattle from pasture); to come (an ox or male buffalo) near yoke, or about to be yoked; to be procurable, to be got:—*dhukkád*, *v. n.* To be favourable (opportunity), to occur, to chance.

**DHULÁÍ युलायी** *s. f.* Wages for washing.

**DHULÁÍ हुलायी** *s. f.* for carrying or conveying

**DHULAKNÁ हुलकटा** *v. n.* To be inclined, to roll, to roll down; to lie down; to become old; *i. q.* *Dhilakhd*.

**DHULÁÚ ਧੁਲਾਉ** *a.* In need of washing, fit to be washed.

**DHULÁUNÁ ਧੁਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be washed.

**DHULÁUNÁ ਧੁਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to carry or convey (a burden); to cause to be inclined (the heart.)

**DHULÁUT ਧੁਲਾਉਟ** } *s. f.* Manner  
**DHULÁWAT ਧੁਲਾਵਟ** } or style of washing, washing.

**DHULDHULÍ ਧੁਲਧੁਲੀ** *s. f.* Shaking, shivering, springing, the motion of a fetus in the womb.

**DHULKÁUNÁ ਧੁਲਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To roll down, to roll (a stone); to make lie down; to kill.

**DHULMULAKÍN ਧੁਲਮੁਲਅਕੀਨ** *s. m. f.* A person of indecision of character, a fickle-minded person.

**DHULNÁ ਧੁਲਨਾ** *v. n.* To incline, to attend to.

**DHULWÁÍ ਧੁਲਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Carrying or conveying (a burden); carrying grain home (from field); compensation for the same; *i. q.* *Dhudí.*

**DHULWÁÍ ਧੁਲਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Washing, pay for washing.

**DHULWÁUNÁ ਧੁਲਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be washed.

**DHULWÁUNÁ ਧੁਲਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to carry or convey a burden; to cause (a burden) to be carried or conveyed.

**DHÚM ਧੂਮ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Tumul.* Noise, clamour, tumult, bustle; report; rumour; fame:—*dhúm dhám, s. f.* Pomp, parade; noise,

bustle, tumult:—*dhám dhám karní, macháuní, v. a.* To make a noise, to cry aloud; to resound with songs of mirth and revelry:—*dhúm dhám macháuní, v. n.* To be noised abroad, to resound; to be famous, noted, notorious.

**DHÚMÍ ਧੂਮੀ** *s. m.* A noisy, boisterous man; one who makes a tumult.

**DHUMM ਧੂਮ** *s. f.* Tumult, noise, bustle; rumour, fame; *c. w.* *paigí, macháuní.* See *Dhúm.*

**DHUN ਧੁਣ** } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**DHUN ਧੁਨ** } from the Sanskrit word

*Dhuní.* Thought, intention, inclination, any absorbing thought; air, tune:—*dhun dhuní, s. f.* A musical instrument made of wires; *i. q.* *Tustuní.*

**DHÚN ਧੂੰ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Dhúm.* Smoke:—*dhún dhún, s. m.* The sound of a conch or horn. See *Dhúdún.*

**DHÚN ਧੂੰ** *s. f.* Breaking wind.

**DHÚNÁ ਧੂਣਾ** } *v. n.* See *Dhúhúd.*  
**DHÚNÁ ਧੂਨਾ** }

**DHUNAKHNÁ ਧੁਣਖਣਾ** } *v. a.* To  
**DHUNAKNÁ ਧੁਣਕਣਾ** } bow cotton.

**DHUND ਧੂੰਦ** *s. f.* A mist, a fog, haziness, obscurity; fine dust; a disorder of the eyes, dim-sightedness; *c. w.* *hoigí, paigí.*

**DHÚND ਧੂੰਡ** *s. f.* Search, seeking, investigation, pursuit:—*dhúnd dhánd, s. f.* Search, seeking, a thorough search; *c. w.* *karní.*

**DHUNDÁÍ ਧੂੰਡਾਈ** *s. f.* Seeking, searching; pay for the same.

**DHÚNDANT ਧੂੰਡੰਤ** *a.* One that seeks.

**DHUNDAR ਧੂੰਡਰ** *s. f.* The backbone, the loins; *i. q.* *Kand.*

DHUNḌARÍ **ਛਿਡਰੀ** *s. f.* The back-bone, *prolapsus ani.*

DHUNḌÁÚ **ਛਿਡਾਉ** } *s. m.* A  
DHUNḌÁULÁ **ਛਿਡਾਉਲਾ** } seeker, a  
searcher.

DHUNḌÁUNÁ **ਛਿਡਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be searched or sought.

DHUNḌH **ਛੁਛ** *s. f.* See *Dhúḍ.*

DHUNḌHNA **ਛੁਛਣਾ** } *v. a.* To seek,  
DHUNḌNÁ **ਛੁਛਣਾ** } to search, to  
look for.

DHUNḌLÁ **ਧੁੰਦਲਾ** *a.* Foggy, misty, dim, dull.

DHUNḌUKÁR **ਧੁੰਦੁਕਾਰ** } *s. m.* Deep;  
DHUNḌÚKÁR **ਧੁੰਦੁਕਾਰ** } obscurity,  
a heavy mist, a thick haze.

DHUNḌANÁ **ਛੁੰਗਨਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A fish of the siluridæ family (*Pseudotropius garua.*) It is insipid eating.

DHUNḌÁR **ਛੁੰਗਾਰ** } *s. m.* Smoking  
DHUNḌÁR **ਧੁੰਗਾਰ** } a milk vessel  
with the fumes of *ghee*:—*dhunḍár devá,*  
*láungá, v. a.* To smoke a milk vessel.

DHUNḌÁRNÁ **ਛੁੰਗਾਰਨਾ** } *v. n.* To  
DHUNḌÁRNÁ **ਧੁੰਗਾਰਨਾ** } smoke a  
milk vessel with the fumes of *ghee*.

DHUNḌÍ **ਧੁਣੀ** *s. f.* A small ignited pile of chaff; (*i. q. Dhúḍ*); a method of exorcising demons and evil spirits, and removing the influence of an evil eye or securing one against the influence of witchcraft, by burning aromatic substances:—*dhunḍí deví, v. a.* To exorcise:—*dhunḍí dhukhāuní, sulḡāuní, v. a.* To kindle a fire:—*dhunḍí láungí, v. a.* To make a fire and sit by it in order to extort a favour.

DHUNKHÁÍ **ਧੁਣਖਾਈ** *s. f.* Carding, bowing; price of carding.

DHUNKHÁUNÁ **ਧੁਣਖਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause cotton to be bowed.

DHUNKHÍ **ਧੁਣਖੀ** } *s. f.* The in-  
DHUNKÍ **ਧੁਣਕੀ** } strument with  
which cotton is bowed.

DHUNN **ਧੁੰਨ** } *s. m.* An enlarged or  
DHUNN **ਧੁੰਨ** } protruded navel.

DHUNNANÍ **ਛੁੰਨਣੀ** *s. f.* The back-bone; *i. q. Dhunḍarí.*

DHUNNÍ **ਧੁੰਨੀ** } *s. f.* The navel.  
DHUNNÍ **ਧੁੰਨੀ** }

DHUNNÚ **ਧੁੰਨੂ** *s. m.* The tree (*Picea*

*Webbiana*) is abundant in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya, frequently forming dense forests at or near the highest belt of arboreous vegetation up to the Indus. The fibres of the trunk are often twisted, and the wood is white, soft, coarse-grained, and rots readily when there is much moisture, so that this is one of the least valued of Himalayan conifers. Even, on the Bias, however, it is said to last as shingles for two or three, and under cover for five or six years. And in Murree, where the rain-fall is smaller than in the east, and where there is a dearth of the better timbers, this is frequently used for shingles and indoor work even in European buildings, and is found to last fairly well. In parts of the Jhelum basin the twigs and leaves are much used as fodder.

DHUNPAINÁ **ਧੁੰਨਪੈਨਾ** *v. n. (M.)* To grow black.

DHUNÚ **ਧੁੰਨੂ** *s. m.* The tree (*Toxus baccata*) occurs in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus.

DHUNYÁN **ਧੁਣਯਾਂ** *s. m.* A cotton carder; *i. q. Penjá.*

**DHÚP** युप *s. f.* Incense; a plant (*Dolomisea macrocephala*, *Juniperus communis*) which is not uncommon from the Sutlej up to the Indus, often growing on the crests of ridges. The odorous root is locally used as incense offered at shrines and to Rajas, and the flowers also are placed in temples on the Sutlej. The bruised root is likewise applied to eruptions, and a decoction of it is taken in colic, &c., and some part of the plant is used medicinally. The root is from many places exported to the plains, sometimes after being pounded and made up into cakes with its own juice. It is officinal in the Panjab plains. It is considered cordial, and given in puerperal fever:—*dhúp deqd*, *v. a.* To burn incense.

**DHUPIÁNÍ** युपिआनी *a. (M.)* Hot:—*ddhlt dhupp dhupiánt, wáht kardí pánt pánt*. The sun has become so hot, that the cultivation cries for water.

**DHÚPNÁ** युपना *v. a.* To perfume, to saturate with the fumes of burning incense.

**DHUPP** युँप *s. f.* The sun, sunshine, sunlight, heat of the sun:—*dhupp chhán*, *s. f. lit.* Light and shade; shot silk, a kind of glittering cloth of two kinds of coloured silk threads:—*dhupp charh jánt*, *v. a.* To rise (the sun), to be broad daylight:—*dhupp pánt*, *v. n.* To be sunny:—*dhuppe rakkhd*, *v. n.* To put in the sun; to dry.

**DHUR** युर *s. m.* Extremity, end; beginning, origin; an axletree, axis;—*a.* Exact:—*ad.* All the way, throughout:—*dhur dargáh*, *s. f. lit.* The very court, the very presence; the very presence of king or God:—*dhur dargáh dí már waggat*, *v. n.* To be cursed by God:—*dhur jánt*, *v. n.* To go to the very place appointed, to arrive at the limits:—*jo áh díwáná dhur dd*. For he was mad from the beginning.—Story of Saifal.

**DHÚR** युञ् *s. f.* Dust, anything pulverized:—*charaṇ dhúr*, *s. f.* The dust of

feet (spoken of the dust of any saint's feet):—*dhúr kot*, *s. m.* An outer wall or rampart of a city thrown up for defence:—*kúr de máñh dhúr*! *lit.* May dust be in the mouth of lie, i.e., may dust be in my mouth if I lie!—Imprecation.

**DHÚR** युर *s. f. (K.)* Thick mist or cloud.

**DHURÁ** युरा *s. f.* An axis, an axletree.

**DHURÁ** युरा *s. m.* See *Dhúdt*.

**DHURÁ** युञ्जा *s. m.* The fine dust of anything pulverized, the flour in which a lump of dough is rolled preparatory to baking; a red sort of powder applied by females to their lips to give them a red colour.

**DHURÁÍ** युराई *s. f. (M.)* A fee paid for fixing the shaft of the plough in the boot to the carpenter.

**DHURAKNÁ** युञ्कना *s. f.* Doubt, suspense, distraction of mind, hesitation, palpitation;—*v. n.* To palpitate, to quiver, to be in doubt and suspense, to be perplexed, to hesitate; *i. q.* *Dharakud*.

**DHUREL** युरेल *s. f.* See *Dharel*.

**DHURÍ** युरी *s. f.* An axis, an axletree.

**DHURÍ** युरी *s. m.* A small ash-coloured bird with a long tail.

**DHURKÁ** युञ्का *s. m.* } Suspense, dis-  
**DHURKÍ** युञ्की *s. f.* } traction of  
mind, apprehension, alarm; *i. q.* *Dharká*, *Dharká*.

**DHURKNÍ** युञ्कनी *s. f.* See *Dharká*.

**DHURKNÍ** डुरकनी *s. f.* Violent purging; *c. w.* *wagat*, *chalat*, *chhutgat*.

**DHURKÚ** युञ्कु *s. m.* See *Dharká*.

**DHURLÍ MÁRNÍ** युरली मारनी *v. n.* To shake, to move, (the foetus in the



womb); to leap, to jump, to run violently.

DHURNÁ ਧੁਰਨਾ *s. m.* See *Dhurá*.

DHUROH ਧੁਰੋਹ *s. m.* See *Dharoh*.

DHUROHÍ ਧੁਰੋਹੀ *s. f.* A deceiver;  
*i. q.* *Dharohí*.

DHURON ਧੁਰੋ *ad.* From the beginning;  
from the very place or time.

DHURRE ਧੁਰੇ *s. m. pl.* See *Dhajjé*.

DHURPAD ਧੁਰਪਦ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
DHURPAT ਧੁਰਪਤ } from the Sanskrit word *Dhupad*. A kind of Hindu poetry or song. It has in each verse 32 short syllables with pause and rhyme at the 8th, 16th, and 24th.

DHUSÁUNÁ ਧੁਸਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To thrust in. See *Dhasduná*.

DHÚSNÁ ਧੁਸਣਾ *v. a.* To cram, to stuff; to run forward as a ram when about to butt.

DHUSS ਧੁੱਸ } *s. f.* Rushing head foremost:  
DHÚS ਧੁਸ } most:—*dhuss mární*, *v. n.*  
To rush head foremost, to push with the head or snout, to butt.

DHUSSÁ ਧੁੱਸਾ *s. m.* A kind of fine stuff made of shawl wool.

DHUSSAR ਧੁਸੱਰ *s. f.* Coarse cotton cloth of irregular texture.

DHUTÁ ਢੁਟਾ *a., s. m. (M.)* Morally bad; a wretch:—*de ná jänge dhutí, te sharikén kanúg ruphí*. The wretch knows not how to give, and quarrels with her partners, (for not contributing their share).—Prov.

DHÚTNÍ ਧੁਤਣੀ *s. f. (M.)* Violent purging, diarrhoea; *i. q.* *Bhúkná*.

DHUTT ਢੁੱਟ *s. f.* The hump on the backs of certain cattle.

DHÚTTÁ ਧੁੱਤਾ *a.* Fat, (like a buffalo);  
*met.* Stupid, foolish, void of sense;—  
*s. m.* A male buffalo.

DHÚTÚ ਧੁਤੂ *s. m.* A trumpet.

DÍ ਦੀ *prep.* (sign of gen. fem. from *Dá*) Of.

DÍÁ ਦੀਆ *s. m.* A lamp:—*díá sildí*,  
*s. f.* A match; *i. q.* *Díwá*.

DIAL ਢਿਆਲ *a.* See *Dayál*.

DIÁN ਢਿਆਂ } *prep.* (sign of the gen. pl.  
DÍÁN ਦੀਆਂ } from *Dá*) Of.

DIÁR ਢਿਆਰ *s. m.* The name of a tree (*Oedrus deodara*), which grows in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya. Its timber is strong, sufficiently elastic, and not too heavy, and, on the whole, may be reckoned one of the best coniferous timbers in the world. In the Panjab the boats in use are mostly built of it. From the wood, often that of the roots, is extracted by a process of destructive distillation, an oil, which is dark-coloured and thickish, with an empyreumatic odour, and resembles crude turpentine in some respects; *i. q.* *Bidr*.

DIB ਢਿਬ } *s. f.* This species (*Typha-*

DIBBH ਢਿੱਭ } *angustifolia*) is com-

mon in marshes in most parts of the Panjab plains. The roots are eaten in Kashmir and on the Sutlej. The lower succulent part of the stem is used for clearing the water of the swollen river, which it does speedily and effectually. The stems are used in making sieves in Kashmir. The leaves are in many parts used for roofs of houses; in Kashmir the thatch of the boats is constructed of them, and in the central and eastern Panjab and Kullú floor and other mats are generally made of them. In some

places also they are made into boat-ropes. In Peshawar, and elsewhere, the down of the ripe fruit is used to bind mortar for wall-plaster; also the same as *Dab*, *Dabbh*.

DIBBÁ ਡਿੱਬਾ } *s. m.* The same as  
DIBBÁ ਡਿੱਬਾ } *Dabbá.*

DIBBÍ ਡਿੱਬੀ } *s. f.* A small round  
DIBÍYÁ ਡਿੱਬੀਯਾ } wooden or metallic

box for keeping ornaments, gems or opium; *i. q.* *Dabbá*;—*s. m.* (*Pot.*) A wide mouthed metallic pot, a large mouthed open metallic pot made of copper; in the last sense; *i. q.* *Patild*;—*qibbá purá*, *s. m.* A lazy family, the wandering fellows.

DIBDIBÍ ਡਿੱਬਡਿੱਬੀ *s. f.* A kind of a small tambourine.

DID ਡਿਡ *s. f.* A female frog; *i. q.* *Dadd*.  
Used also as a term of great endearment towards children by their parents.

DID ਈਦ *s. m.* Seeing:—*did báj*, *s. m.* A seer, one that sees, a beholder; one that looks at women with an evil eye, one who ogles:—*did bájí*, *s. f.* Seeing, beholding, sight-seeing, looking at women with an evil eye; feasting one's eyes; ogling:—*did bájí Khudá rájí*. The pleasures of the eye with the approval of God.—Prov. used by those who are in the habit of ogling in order to show that the ogling is an innocent pleasure, hence they do not commit sin.

DIDÁR ਦਿਦਾਰ } *s. m.* Sight, appear-  
DÍDÁR ਦੀਦਾਰ } ance, aspect, visit, interview; the sight of one's beloved:—*didár dená*, *v. a.* To show one's self, to grant an interview, to show his or her face (by one's beloved):—*didár laingá*, *v. a.* To get a sight, to see, to obtain an interview, to see the face of the beloved:—*ujjal didár*, *s. m. lit.* Bright appearance, (used in addressing letters in Gur-mukhi to respectable persons.)

DIDÁRÍ ਦਿਦਾਰੀ *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Didárl*. Good-looking,

handsome, worthy to be seen, beautiful, conspicuous, comely.

DÍDDÁ ਈਦਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Didah*. The eye (used in the plural *Didde*.)

DIDDANÍ ਦਿੱਦਨੀ *s. m.* A very spinous plant (*Astragalus multiceps*) with yellow flowers, somewhat resembling gorse. It grows Trans-Indus and in the Salt Range. It is at times eaten by cattle, and in the Salt Range, the calyces, which have a sweetish pleasant taste, are eaten; on the Chenab the seeds are given for colic. It is used also for leprosy.

DIDH ਡਿਢ *s. m.* (*M.*) One and a half:—*didh pá dítá chubáre rasoi*. A quarter and a half of a quarter of a seer of flour, and he is going to feast the neighbourhood.—Prov. used of a miser; *i. q.* *Dedh*.

DIDRIÁN ਦਿਦਰਿਆਨ *s. m.* A large, straggling, prickly climber (*Cassalpinia sepiaria*) with fine yellow flowers, which grows wild in the outer Panjab Himalaya. In Chamba the bruised leaves are applied to burns.

DIDRIÁR ਦਿਦਰਿਆਰ *s. m.* A very prickly shrub of some size, (*Mimosa rubicaulis*) which grows in the outer hills up to near the Indus, and is at times found on the banks of rivers or canals, some way into the plains. In Chamba the bruised leaves are applied to burns, and the fruit appears to be officinal.

DIG ਦਿਗ *s. f.* The eye; *i. q.* *Dirag*.

DÍGAR ਈਗਰ *a., s. f. lit.* Another, other:—*dígar dī nimáj*, *s. f.* The Muhammadan afternoon prayer between 4-30 and sunset:—*dígar wela*, *s. m.* The time for performing the *nimáj dígar*.

DIGÁUNÁ ਡਿਗਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to fall, to throw down; to overturn, to abase.

DIGGÁ ਦਿੱਗਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) A walking stick.

DIGGNĀ डिग्गणा } v. n. To fall,  
DIGGPAINĀ डिग्गपेणा } to drop; to  
lie on the back in wrestling; to be re-  
duced or degraded; to fall in battle; to be  
affected with any disease:—*diggdā dhaih-*  
*gā*, v. n. To stumble and fall.

DIH दिह An imper. of v. ā. *Dehā*.  
Give;—s. f. The body; i. q. *Deh*.

DIHAL दिहल s. f. Sweetmeat and  
money given to Brahmins at weddings  
and other joyful occasions.

DIHALNĀ डिहलणा v. n. The flow  
of pus (purulent matter) from the ear;  
i. q. *Dahalgā*.

DIHĀRĀ दिहारा } s. m. A day:—  
DIHĀRĀ डिहारा } *bīlī de ghar kāj*,  
*chāhe rang-nā rassō*; *kōl dīhārā bachō*, *tā*  
*parē parē nachcho*. There is a wedding  
in the cat's house, oh mice! don't be  
fascinated; if you would escape for a  
single day, then dance at a distance.—  
Prov.

DIHĀRĪ दिहारी } s. m., a. A day;  
DIHĀRĪ डिहारी } daily labour, wages;  
daily.

DIHRĀ दिहरा } s. m. A temple; a  
DIHRĀ डिहरा } *Gurā's* seat or tomb  
(*derā*), a sacred monument; a shrine; i. q.  
*Deuhrā*.

DĪK डीक s. f. Drinking without taking  
breath; c. w. *lāng*.

DIKĀNŪ डिकानू s. m. The fruit of the  
*Dek* tree.

DIKDOLLĀ डिकडोल्ला s. m. Motion  
or shaking (as a *gārī* or *ekkā*); i. q.  
*Hohā*, *Hod*.

DIKHĀ DENĀ दिखादेना v. n. See  
*Dikhāungā*.

DIKHĀĪ दिखायी s. f. Showing, show,  
appearance, display; the inspection of  
registered women of ill fame under the  
Contagious Diseases Act:—*dikhāī deṅī*,  
v. a. To appear, to be seen, to seem;  
i. q. *Wikhāt*.

DIKHĀLNĀ दिखालणा } v. n. To  
DIKHLĀDENĀ दिखलादेना } show, to  
DIKHLĀUNĀ दिखलाउना } exhibit.  
See *Dikhāungā*, *Wikhāungā*.

DIKHĀLĪ दिखाली s. f. See *Dikhāt*:  
—*dikhālī deṅī*, v. n. To seem, to appear,  
to reveal, to manifest.

DIKHĀŪ दिखाऊ v. Comely, worthy  
to be seen; external.

DIKHĀUNĀ दिखाउना v. a. To show,  
to point out, to exhibit, to display, to  
manifest, to reveal; i. q. *Wikhāungā*.

DIKHĀWĀ दिखावा s. m. Show, pa-  
geantry, exhibition, ostentation; a guide.

DĪKHĪĀ दीधिआ s. m. Corrupted  
from the Sanskrit word *Dikshā*. The  
initiation of one as a disciple of some  
saint or religious guide.

DIKHLĀĪ दिखलायी s. f. Showing,  
show, appearance, display:—*dikhālī deṅī*,  
v. n. To appear, to seem, to be seen.

DIKHLĀUNĀ दिखलाउना } v. a. See  
DIKHLĀ DENĀ दिखलादेना } *Dikhā-*  
*ungā*.

DIKHLĀWĀ दिखलावा s. m. See  
*Dikhāwā*.

DIKHWAIYĀ दिखवैया } s. m. A  
DIKHWAYYĀ दिखवैया } beholder,  
a spectator, an observer.

DIKK दिक् s. f. m. Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Diq*. A hectic fever,  
chronic fever, consumption (properly *tap*  
*dikk*); trouble, vexation, perplexity,

annoyance; *met.* one who politically ruins another such as consumption gradually consumes the body of a person;—*a.* Troubled, annoyed, perplexed, vexed:—*dikk dārtī, s. f.* Trouble, vexation, annoyance, distress; narrow circumstances, poverty:—*dikk honā, v. n.* To be irritated, to be troubled, to be annoyed:—*dikk karnd, kar denā, dikk kar mārnd, v. a.* To trouble, to annoy, to perplex, to tease, to harass.

**DIKKAT** **दिक़त** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Diqqat*. Trouble, perplexity; uneasiness; abstrusity, intricacy, a delicate affair.

**DIKKĪ** **दिक़ी** *s. f.* A sense of heaviness in the stomach, constipation of bowels; *c. w.* *honā*.

**DIKKO DOLĒ** **डिक़े डोले** *s. m.* Motion and shaking (as in a *gārl* or *ekkd*); wandering hither and thither not knowing what to do, perplexity of mind; *c. w.* *khāṣe*. See *Dakke dōle*.

**DIL** **दिल** *s. m.* Heart, mind, soul, conscience, affections:—*dilbar, dildār, s. m.* Heart-ravisher, a sweet-heart:—*dilbarī denā, v. a.* To encourage, to pat:—*bedil, a.* Unwilling, dispirited:—*bedilt, s. f.* Unwillingness, reluctance:—*dil bhānd, v. n.* See *dil pasand*:—*dil bhijnd, v. n.* To be amused, to be pleased, to be in trust, to consider trustworthy. See *dil lagnd*:—*dil burd karnd, v. n.* To vomit; to take ill, to be displeased:—*dil chald, dil lagd, a.* Whatever wins the heart, pleasing, delightful, darling; stout-hearted, brave, resolute, generous:—*dil chald, v. a.* To desire, to be greedy:—*dil dā bādsāh, s. m.* Monarch of one's own heart:—*dil dā daryā honā, v. n.* To be bountiful as the sea, munificent:—*dil dārtī, s. f.* Seeking another's pleasure:—*dil denā, dil lagnd, v. n.* To give one's mind to, to apply one's self in earnest:—*dil dukhānd, v. a.* To hurt one's feelings:—*dil dukhnd, v. n.* To hurt one's feelings:—*dilgīr, a.* Melancholy:—*dil gīrī, s. f.* Melancholy:—*dil horde lānd, v. a.* To put one's heart or mind to another:—*dil jamā, s. f.* Satisfaction:—*dil jamā karnd, v. a.* To give assurance or confidence; to satisfy one:—*dil khaṭṭā*

*honā, v. a.* To be displeased, to be offended:—*dil khaṭṭā karnd, v. a.* To sour one's temper; to displease or offend one:—*dil khush karnd, v. a.* To divert, to amuse, to cheer:—*dil lagnd, v. n.* To be attached to, to be fond of, to be in love with, to be entertained, to be amused, to be pleased:—*dil pasand, a.* Agreeable, pleasant;—*s. f.* A small round gourd (*Citrullus vulgaris var. fistulosus*) commonly cultivated near Multan and Lahore. It is sown about April, and ripens in July, and is cooked as a gourd, and has a pleasant flavour when young, but the seeds are troublesome as it gets old:—*dil pānd, v. a.* To find out one's disposition, to find one agreeable or congenial:—*dil phas jānd, phasnd, v. n.* To be caught, (the heart), to fall in love:—*dil phernd, v. a.* To turn one's affection from:—*dil phirnd, phir jānd, v. a.* To be disgusted, to be sick of; to be estranged, to revolt from:—*dil rakkhd, dil rakkhi karnd, v. a.* To possess one's heart or affections, to please, to satisfy, to oblige:—*dil ṭhaiharnd, v. n.* To be settled, to be consoled:—*dil uchhalnd, v. n.* To be full (the heart); to be sick at the stomach:—*dil wichch rakkhd, v. n.* To keep to oneself, to keep secret; to be annoyed within:—*dil wāld, dil wālt, s. m. f.* Bold, courageous; generous, liberal:—*dil wadhānd, v. a.* To encourage:—*dil wadhnd, v. a.* To be encouraged.

**DĪL** **डील** *s. m.* Stature, bulk, size, body:—*dil dāul, s. m.* Figure, shape.

**DĪLĀ** **डीला** *s. m.* A rush, a flag.

**DILĀ** **दिल़ा** *s. m.* A tree (*Odina woder*) which attains a considerable size in the Siwalik region, and up to near the Indus, and in the Salt Range. The outer wood is very subject to worms, the inner is dark-colored and tolerably durable when well-seasoned, being used for door-frames. The gum is used in cloth printing and is officinal, being given in asthma, and as a cordial to women.

**DĪLĀ** **दीला** } *s. m.* A short species

**DĪLĀ** **डीला** } (*Arundo Phragmites Cyperus tuberosus, Scirpus maritimus*), is common in marshes in the Panjab plains. Sandals are in winter made of its stems,

and when fresh it makes fair forage, but it soon gets very dry.

DILĀSARĀ दलामर } *s. m.* Com-  
DILĀSSĀ दलाम } fort, consol-  
ation, solace; encouragement:—*dilāsā*  
*deṇḍ*, *v. a.* To soothe, to solace, to  
console; to encourage; to pat; *i. q.*  
*Dalāsā*.

DILĀUNĀ दिलाउना *v. a.* To cause  
to be given, to cause to give, to put in  
possession; *i. q.* *Diwḍunā*.

DILĀUR दलौर } *a.* Brave, in-  
DILĀUR दिलाउर } trepid, daring,  
DILĀWAR दलार } stout-hearted,  
courageous, generous, liberal-minded.

DILĀURĪ दलौरी } *s. f.* Bravery,  
DILĀURĪ दिलाउरी } courage, bold-  
DILĀWARĪ दलारदी } ness; gener-  
osity, liberality.

DILH डिल *s. m.* (*M.*) Corrupted  
from the Sanskrit word *Dali*. A clod:—  
*Khamise rhode dē dilheṇ kānē dē*. Poor  
*Khamise* has to put up with clods.—Prov.

DILHNĀ डिलुना *v. n.* See *Dihalnā*.

DILĪ दिली *a.* Belonging to the heart,  
sincere, cordial, hearty.

DILLĀ दिला *s. m.* (*M., Pot.*) An  
earthen water pot, a *gharā*. *Dillā* is in  
use on the banks of the Indus and in  
Dera Ghazi Khan; *gharā* in the rest of  
the Multan country.

DILLĪ दिली *s. m.* Dehli (commonly  
written Delhi), the former capital of  
Hindustan:—*Dill wālē, Dill wālan, wālē*  
*s. m. f.* An inhabitant of Dehli.

DILWAIYĀ दलवैया } *s. m.* A giver.  
DILWAYYĀ दलवैया }

DILWĀUNĀ दलवाउना *v. a.* See  
*Dildunā*.

DIMĀG दिमाग } *s. m.* See *Damāg*.  
DIMĀK दिमाक }

DĪMAK दीमक *s. f.* A white ant.

ḌIMBH डिंभ *s. m.* See *Ḍaṇbh*.

ḌIMMAN डिमन *s. f.* (*M.*) A fish of  
the siluridæ family (*Callichrous checkra-*  
*Day*) very common in the rivers and  
*ghāṇḍ*. It attains five inches in length,  
and is good eating.

DIMMUK दिमुक *s. m.* A plant (*Solen-*  
*anthus sp.*) found in parts of the basins of  
the Chenab and Jhelum. The pounded  
root is applied to abscesses.

DIMUSSĀ दिमुसा *s. m.* A wooden in-  
strument by which a large wooden pail  
is fixed in the ground; *i. q.* *Damūssā*.

DIN दिन *s. m.* Day, time:—*din bidin*,  
*ad.* Day by day, every day, daily, from  
day to day:—*burd din pai jānā*, *v. n.*  
To befall evil days, to be unfortunate;  
to become a widow:—*burd pānā*, *v. a.*  
To perform the ceremony of giving clothes  
and ornaments to a widow on the 13th  
day (*Kiryā* day) of her husband's death:—  
*din charhe*, *ad.* Late in the morning:—*din*  
*charhānā*, *v. a.* To be or begin late, to  
delay:—*din charhānā*, *dunā*, *v. n.* To rise  
(the sun), to advance (the day):—*din*  
*ghale*, *ad.* In the afternoon:—*din ghālānā*,  
*ghālde jānā*, *v. n.* To decline (the sun),  
to close (the day), to grow late:—*din*  
*dehāre*, *din dīwān*, *ad.* In open day, in  
broad daylight, in public:—*din kaṭṭnā*,  
*din kaṭṭ karnā*, *v. n.* To pass one's days  
in hardship or pain; to be passed in  
hardship (one's life):—*din mān*, *s. m.*  
The length of the day (astronomical  
term):—*din puṇṇe*, *v. n.* To arrive (the  
time, season), to be numbered (one's  
days), to come (death); to be about to  
give birth (to a child):—*din phir jānē*, *din*

*mur jāge, mur dūge, v. a.* To take a favourable turn, to begin to prosper after adversity:—*din pūre hoṅe, v. n.* To be in the 9th month of pregnancy:—*din pūre karne, v. n.* To drag on one's days, to live a life of pain and sorrow:—*din rainhde nāl, ad.* Before sunset.

**DÍN चीट** *s. m. (S.)* Poor, needy, humble; (A.) faith, religion:—*dīnā bandhū, dīn bandhū, s. m.* The friend of the poor, an epithet of God:—*dīnā nāth, s. m.* Supporter or Lord of the poor, an epithet of God:—*dīn dīyāl, s. m.* Merciful to the poor; an epithet of God:—*dīn tāl, s. f.* Humility, meekness:—*dīn dār, a., s. m.* Religious, pious; one who is faithful to the Muhammadan religion; one who is newly converted to *Islām*:—*dīn dārī, s. f.* Piety, attention to religion, righteousness:—*dīn dī larāt, s. f.* A religious war, a crusade:—*dīn dī or dīgo dī, pukārd, v. n.* To raise the standard of a religious war:—*dīn dūyān, s. m.* This world and the next, both worlds:—*dīn dūyān thon jān, v. n.* To be deprived of happiness in both worlds:—*dīn gudūn, v. n. lit.* To lose religion, to have no faith, to become dishonest, to become a convert to another religion on account of any worldly temptation:—*dīn wichch milān, v. a.* To convert to one's faith:—*dīn guāid dūnī se dūnī nā chālī sāth, pair kuhārā mārī gāfāl apne hāth.* The religion or faith is lost for the sake of this world, (i. e., for worldly temptations), and this world will not accompany you; oh! careless fellow you have cut your own feet (with an axe) with your own hand.—Hymn used of those who have indulged themselves in the pursuits of worldly things by unfair means at the sacrifice of their conscience and religion, and of those who change their religion for the sake of any worldly benefit.

**DÍNÁ DANIST चीनानिमड** *ad.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Dīdah dānist.* Intentionally, wilfully, deliberately.

**DINDÁSSÁ दिन्डामा** *s. m.* See *Dandāssā.*

**DING डिंग** *s. m.* Crookedness, a crook, a warp:—*dīng pharīng, a.* See *Dīngā tarīng* in *Dīngā.*

**DINGÁ डिंगा** *a.* Crooked, warped:—*dīngā tarīng, a. (Pot.)* Crooked, uneven; having the face averted, displeased:—*kutte dī pūchhar or pūchhal kahē wanjhlī wichch pā rakkhid hā unwen dīngā rahid hā.* Some one had put a dog's tail inside a flute, but it remained as crooked as before.—Prov. used of an incurably bad habit; i. q. *Wīngā.*

**DINGER दिंगेर** *s. m.* A yellow and parti-colored kind of peas (*Cajanus Indicus*) common in the eastern and central Panjab. It is rarely cultivated in fields by itself, but generally in narrow strips round other crops. The pulse is said to be easily digested, and is suitable for invalids; i. q. *Harhar, Harwāh.*

**DINGH डिंथ** *s. f.* A foot, a step, a pace:—*dīngh bharnī, pāṭṭā, puttā, v. a.* To quicken one's step; i. q. *Ulāngh.*

**DINGRÍ डिंगरी** *s. f.* A herbaceous plant (*Pluchea sp.*) found Trans-Indus and in the Salt Range. It is eaten by goats, and appears to be officinal; i. q. *Mujnī.*

**DINH दिं** *s. m.* A day.

**DÍNÍ दीटी** *a.* Religious, pertaining to religion, spiritual; of the same religion.

**DINJH डिंघ** *s. f.* Thirst; the stomach, the belly:—*dīnjh bharke khān, v. n.* To eat a bellyfull. See *Danjh.*

**DINO DIN दिनें दिन** *ad.* Day by day, daily.

**DINSÁ दिनमा** *s. m.* A moderate sized tree (*Ilex dipyrena*) not uncommon in the Panjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. The wood is not esteemed. On the Beas, the leaves are occasionally given as fodder to sheep.

**DFO दीर्घ** *s. m.* This fern (*Pteris aquilina*) is abundant in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya. It is certainly eaten at times as a pot-herb in various parts. The fronds are generally used in quite a young state, and are sometimes used to put under the earth of roofs.

**DFO DFO डीर्घ डीर्घ** *s. f.* The cry made by villagers to recall straying buffaloes to the herd.

**DIP दीप** *s. m.* (K.) A fish trap, consisting of a basket with a small hole at the top; and bait is put to draw fish into it.

**DIP दीप** *s. m.* A lamp; an island, a continent, a region or clime of the earth, (the Hindu philosophers say that terrestrial globe contains seven *dīps* or islands, encompassed by seven seas):—*dīpmāḍā*, *s. f.* A row of lamps, an illumination that takes place on the occasion of *Diwālī* festival in the month of *Kāṭak*.

**DĪPAK दीपक** *s. m.* A lamp; a *rāg* or musical mode sung at evening, an evening song or hymn.

**DĪRAGH दीरघ** *a.* Long:—*dīragh sur*, *s. m.* A long vowel.

**DĪRĀNĪ दिराणी** *s. f.* The wife of a husband's younger brother; *i. q.* *Darānī*.

**DĪRĤH दीर्ह** } *s. m.* Firmness of  
**DĪRĤTĀ दीर्हता** } mind, permanence.

**DĪRĤAK दीर्हक** *s. f.* (Pot.) The rind of a pomegranate; *i. q.* *Naspāl*.

**DĪRĪṬ दिरिष्ट** *s. m.* See *Darīṣṭ*.

**DĪRĪṬĀNT दिरिष्टान्त** *s. m.* See *Darīṣṭānt*.

**DĪS दीस** *s. f.* An imper. of *v. a.* *Dissād*. Sight; side, quarter;—*dis paṇḍā*, *v. n.* To come into sight, to become visible.

**DISĀ दिसा** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dishā*. Side, quarter, direction; point of the compass; a necessary:—*chāron disā*, *s. m.* Four sides, four direction;—*disā jāṇā*, *v. n.* To go to stool, to ease oneself:—*disā sāl*, *s. m.* An inauspicious conjunction of the heavenly bodies; a sign in the heavens consulted on commencing a journey; the direction in which it is deemed unlucky to travel on particular days:—*dur disā*, *s. m.* Deplorable, or bad state, wretched condition, woeful or accused state.

**DISĀNTAR दिसन्तर** *s. m.* Foreign country.

**DISAUR दिसौर** } *s. m.* Another  
**DISĀUR दिसाउर** } or foreign  
**DISĀWAR दिसावर** } country.

**DISAURĪ दिसौरी** }  
**DISĀURĪ दिसाउरी** } *a.* Belonging  
**DISĀNURĪ दिसांउरी** } to another  
**DISĀWARĪ दिसावरी** } country, foreign,  
**DISĀNWARĪ दिसांदरी** } imported.

**DISĀUNĀ दिसाउना** *v. a.* To tell.

**DISHĀ दिसा** *s. f.* The same as *Disā*.

**DISSAN दिसम** } *v. n.* To appear, to  
**DISSAN दिसम** } be seen, to be visible.  
**DISSNĀ दिसमना** } Present participle:

*dissādā, dissādā; Future: dissān, dissegā; Past participle: dīṭhā:—dissan or dissun dā changā amlān dā kharāb.* Good to look at, but evil in deeds:—*dīṭhā hōid, a.* Seen:—*dīṭhā bhālid, a.* Seen and examined.

**DIST दिस** } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
**DIST दिस** } the Sanskrit word

*Darīṣṭ*. Sight, vision; the eye:—*dis. kūṇṭ, s. f.* An enigma, a riddle; *i. q.* *Darīṣṭ*.

**DISTANT** ਦਿਸਤਾਂਤ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Daristant*. A simile, a parable, an illustration, an instance, a precedent.

**DĪURĪ** ਦੀਉਰੀ *s. f.* Moving the middle finger:—*dīurī deṛī*, *v. a.* To anger one by moving the middle finger.

**DĪUṬ** ਦੀਉਟ *s. f.* A lamp stand.

**DĪWĀ** ਦੀਵਾ } *s. f.* A lamp:—*dīwā sildī*,  
**DĪWĀ** ਡੀਵਾ } *s. f.* A match, a lucifer; *s. q.* *Dīd*.

**DIWĀKHĀ** ਦਿਵਾਖਾ *s. m.* } A lamp-  
**DIWĀKHĪ** ਦਿਵਾਖੀ *s. f.* } stand.

**DIWĀL** ਦਿਵਾਲ *s. m. f.* A giver; (corruption of *Diwār*) a wall. See *Dawāl*.

**DIWĀLĀ** ਦਿਵਾਲਾ *s. m.* A temple; bankruptcy; *c. w.* *kaḍḍhūḍ*.

**DIWĀLĪ** ਦਿਵਾਲੀ *s. f.* A strap; a Sikh or Hindu festival of lamps. See *Dīpmālā* in *Dīp*.

**DIWĀN** ਦਿਵਾਨ } *s. m.* A court of au-  
**DĪWĀN** ਦੀਵਾਣ } dience, a tribunal, a

court, a royal court; a secretary, a minister, a financial minister of a State; Sikh religious assembly, (such as *Khālsā Dīwān*):—*dīwān khānnā*, *s. m.* A hall of audience, a chamber, a public room detached from the house.

**DIWĀNĀ** ਦਿਵਾਨਾ *s. m., a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Dīwānah*. A mad man; crazy, mad, possessed of a demon.

**DIWĀNĪ** ਦਿਵਾਨੀ *s. f.* A civil court; the office of a steward or minister of State;—*a.* Civil, pertaining to affairs of State, mad.

**DĪWĀR** ਦੀਵਾਰ *s. f.* A wall.

**DIWĀRĪ** ਦਿਵਾਰੀ *s. f. (K.)* A little door, or passage through a wall.

**DĪWAT** ਦੀਵਟ *s. f.* A lamp-stand.

**DIWĀT** ਦਿਵਾਤ *s. f.* An inkstand;—*(M.)* A lamp-stand.

**DIWĀUNĀ** ਦਿਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To give, to cause to give.

**DO** ਦੋ } *a.* Two;—*postposition (M.)*  
**ḌO** ਡੋ } Towards, in the direction of;—

*(K.) s. f.* Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*):—*do bar*, *s. m.* Double breadth (of cloth):—*do bard*, *a.* Of double breadth (cloth):—*do dhār*, *do dhārā*, *a.* Two-edged, a sharp edged (a sword):—*do dīlā*, *a.* Double-minded:—*do dīn dā parāḥūḍ*, *s. m., a. lit.* A guest for two days; transitory:—*do guṇḍ*, *a.* Two fold:—*do haṭṭhī tauf wājḡṭ*, *v. n. lit.* To clap with both hands, to meet half way:—*do jān nāl*, *a.* Having two lives, pregnant:—*do jābbhā*, *a.* Double-tongued:—*do jūt*, *a.* Double-minded; pregnant:—*do ku*, *a.* About two:—*do māhān*, *a.* Double-mouthed:—*do nāl*, *a.* Double-barrelled (a gun):—*do pur*, *s. m.* A pair of mill-stones; heaven and earth; a kind of bread:—*do pur milne*, *v. a. lit.* To meet two stones of a mill; to meet day and evening, to set (the sun):—*do pust*, *a.* Having two generations:—*dosālā*, *a.* Two years old:—*bāt Rāvī do chaṛḥ julyam te jī chhoryam teḍī kolh*. My body has mounted and gone to the Ravi, but I have left my soul with you.—*Story of Sāhibā and Mirzā*.

**DOĀB** ਦੋਆਬ } *s. m.* A tract of  
**DOĀBĀ** ਦੋਆਬਾ } land or country  
**DOĀBBĀ** ਦੋਆਬਾ } lying between two  
rivers.

**DOĀBAN** ਦੋਆਬਣ *s. f.* A woman of the *Doḍbbā*; *(M.)* a variety of Indian corn.



DOAK ਦੋਅਕ } *s. m. (M.)* A camel  
DOAK ਡੋਅਕ } with two teeth to 5  
years old, and a mare from 2 years to 3½  
years old, and also having two teeth  
still.

DOB ਡੋਬ *s. f.* A dip, a dive, a plunge;  
faint; grief, sorrow:—*dob dená, v. a.* To  
dip, to immerse; to dye, to colour; to  
ruin, to lose; *met.* to get a bad name, to  
injure any cause:—*dob painá, v. n.* To  
faint:—*nakk dob ke marná, v. n.* To  
die by drowning one's nose, *i. e.*, to be  
much ashamed.

DOBBÁ ਡੋਬਾ *s. f.* A dip (of the pen),  
immersion; soaking;—*dobbdá sokká, s. m.*  
A calamity, ruin, destruction.

DOBBÚ ਡੋਬੂ *s. m.* An immerser, one  
who sinks (anything) under water;—*a.*  
Deep enough to be immersed in standing  
erect, overhead, very deep.

DOBNÁ ਡੋਬਣਾ *v. a.* To dip, to im-  
merse, to submerge, to cause to sink; to  
ruin.

DOD ਦੋਦ *s. f. (M.)* A ceremony per-  
formed at weddings.

DODÁ ਦੋਦਾ *a. (M.)* Base;—*s. m.* A  
poppy head.

DODÁ ਡੋਡਾ } *s. m.* A poppy head  
DODDÁ ਡੋਡਾ } (*Papaver somniferum*);—

(*K.*) A small tree (*Pyrus Kumaonensis*)  
common in many parts of the Panjab  
Himalaya:—*gul doḍá, mal doḍá, s. m.* A  
plant (*Leucas Cephalotes*) common in the  
western Panjab plains. The plant is stir-  
red in milk for its odour, and is officinal,  
being reckoned stimulant.

DODAK ਦੋਦਕ } *s. f.* A plant, or  
DODHAK ਦੋਧਕ } weed (*Sonchus*

*oleraceus, Convolvulus pluricaulis, Andra-  
chne telephioides*) common in many places

throughout the Panjab plains. It is  
eaten by cattle, and is reckoned cooling,  
and used as a vegetable:—*bará dodak*  
*s. m.* A weed (*Euphorbia thymifolia*)  
common in parts of the Panjab plains.  
Its juice is said to be a violent purgative,  
the fruit and flowers by name *Hajdr*  
*dáná* are officinal:—*kulfá dodak, s. m.*  
See *Dúdál*.

DODAL ਦੋਦਲ *s. m.* A shrub (*Spiræa*  
*Lindleyana*) with fine white flowers the  
handsomest, and one of the commonest of  
the Himalayan species of *Spiræa*.

DODAN ਦੋਦਨ *s. m. (K.)* A handsome  
smallish tree (*Sapindus detergens*) not  
uncommonly planted in the valleys as far  
as the Ravi. The timber is white, soft,  
and weak, and is not of great use. In  
Kangra its leaves are used as fodder.  
The seeds are also officinal, being given  
in cases of salivation, in epilepsy and as  
expectorants.

DODARKÁN ਡੋਡਰਕਾਨ *s. m. (M.)* A  
raven, a mountain crow; *i. q.* *Rohelákán*.

DODH ਡੋਧ *s. m. (M.)* The ravelled  
ends of a piece of cloth, badly-woven  
cloth which is all warp and no woof:—  
*buchká há paṭṭá dā wichcho nikthá ḍaḍh*.  
The bundle was of silk; it turned out to  
be ragged ends inside!—Prov. A whited  
sepulchre.

DODHÁ ਦੋਧਾ *s. m.* Green maize, an  
ear of corn in the milk.

DODHÍ ਦੋਧੀ *s. f.* The milky juice of  
the poppy; the milk of green corn,  
the starch of wheat; a potation prepared  
from dry poppy heads; a kind of food  
prepared from various milky fluids (such  
as that of wheat, maize, almonds, *chár*  
*magz, &c.*)

DODÍÁ ਦੋਦੀਆ *s. m.* See *Dúdhá*.

DODRÚ ਦੋਦਰੂ *s. m.* See *Dinsá*.

DODUR ਦੋਦੂਰ *s. m.* See *Didrián*.

DOGA ਡੋਗਾ *s. m.* The name of an ear ornament worn by girls, (generally used in the plural.)

DOGALÁ ਡੋਗਲਾ *a., s. m.* Having two seeds, mongrel; a Eurasian.

DOGÁNÁ ਡੋਗਾਨਾ *s. m.* Bowing the body twice in prayer, a form of prayer among Muhammadans; *i. q.* *Dugáná.*

DOGAR ਡੋਗਰ *s. m.* The name of a caste among Muhammadans; the name of the country about Jammu.

DOGARINÍ ਡੋਗਰਨੀ *s. f.* A female of *Dogar* caste; a native of *Dogar*.

DOGHAR ਡੋਘੜ *s. f.* Two water pots carried on the head one on top of the other; a kind of child's play.

DOGI ਡੋਗੀ *s. m., a.* Two degrees, the second place; in the second place, second (in degree).

DOGLÁ ਡੋਗਲਾ *s. m.* See *Dogald*.

DOGRÁ ਡੋਗਰਾ *s. m.* } A native of  
DOGRÍ ਡੋਗਰੀ *s. f.* } *Dogar*;—*a.* Of or  
pertaining to *Dogar*.

DOH ਡੋਹ *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dosh*. A fault; a sin, blame; an imper. of *v. a.* *Dohan*:—*nachch ná jáge te wēhe te dōh.* Does not know how to dance, and blames the courtyard.—Prov.:—*sobbho dōh ningar te ná dōo; ai Yāhūdān kandh aire te dī.* Give not all the blame to the girl, you Jewess! the wall returns to its foundation, (*i. e.*, nature will out).—Song:—*ná dōh begíní gā, máre lāt te bhāne bāh.* Do not milk a strange cow, lest she kick and break your arm.—Prov.

DOHÁ ਡੋਹਾ *s. m.* A kind of verse; a man who milks, a milkman.

DOHAJ ਡੋਹਜ *s. m.* Milking.

DOHÁN ਡੋਹਾਂ *a. (obl. of dōwe)* Both.

DOHAN ਡੋਹਨ *v. a. (M.)* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Dāh*. To milk. *Present participle*: *dūhendā*; *Future*: *dūhesān*; *Past participle*: *dūdā.*

DOHAR ਡੋਹਰ *s. f.* A second ploughing at right angles to the first; reduplication; a kind of cloth, a double shawl:—*dohar pūnī, v. a.* To plough both ways:—*dohar lūnī, v. n.* To do any thing twice.

DOHÁSMÁ ਡੋਹਾਸਮਾ } *a.* Having two  
DOHÁSMÁN ਡੋਹਾਸਮਾਂ } stories (a  
house.)

DOHATBAHÚ ਡੋਹਤਬਹੂ *s. f.* The wife of a daughter's son.

DOHATJUÁÍ ਡੋਹਤਜੁਆਈ *s. m.* The husband of a daughter's daughter.

DOHATPOT ਡੋਹਤਪੋਤ *s. m.* A grandson, a daughter's son, grandsons or daughters by sons or daughters.

DOHTRÁ ਡੋਹਤਰਾ *s. m.* A grandson, the son of a daughter.

DOHATRÍ ਡੋਹਤਰੀ *s. f.* See *Dohtarí*.

DOHATWÁN ਡੋਹਤਵਾਣ *s. m.* A daughter's offspring (used collectively).

DOHÁWÁ ਡੋਹਾਵਾ *s. m. (M.)* A milking vessel.

DOHÍ ਡੋਹੀ *s. f.* Complaint. See *Duháí*.

DOHÍ ਡੋਹੀ }  
DOHÍÁ ਡੋਹਿਆ } *s. m.* A milkman.

DOHÍN ਡੋਹੀਂ *a. (instr. of Dōwe)*  
Both.

DOHIRÁ ਦੋਹਿਰਾ *s. m.* A kind of verse;  
*i. q.* *Dohá, Doharā, Dohrā.*

DOHJÍ ਦੋਹਜੀ *s. m.* A milkman; *i. q.*  
*Dujhí.*

DOHLÁ ਦੋਹਲਾ *s. m.* A bee-hive, a  
cavity in a wall in which bees are do-  
micated.

DOHNÁ ਦੋਹਨਾ *v. n.* To milk;—*s. m.*  
A milk pail, any vessel in which a  
cow is milked.

DOHNÍ ਦੋਹਨੀ *s. f.* A small milk pail  
or milking vessel of any kind.

DOHRÁ ਦੋਹਰਾ *a.* Double;—*s. m.* A  
kind of verse.

DOHRÁ ਦੋਹੜਾ *s. m.* A kind of verse;  
*i. q.* *Dohá, Doharā, Dohirā, Dohrā.*

DOHRÁU ਦੋਹਰਾਉ *s. m.* Repetition,  
reiteration.

DOHRÚ ਦੋਹਰੂ *s. m. (K.)* A ladle for  
oil, ghee.

DOHTÁ ਦੋਹਤਾ } *s. m.* The son of  
DOHTRÁ ਦੋਹਤਾ } a daughter.

DOHTRÍ ਦੋਹਤਰੀ } *s. f.* A grand-  
DOHTÍ ਦੋਹਤੀ } daughter, a daugh-  
ter's daughter.

DOHULNÁ ਦੋਹੁਲਣਾ *v. a.* To pour,  
to shed. See *Duhlayā.*

DOHYÁ ਦੋਹਯਾ *s. m.* One who milks,  
a milkman.

DOÍ ਦੋਈ *s. f.* A small wooden spoon:—  
*doi bag, s. m. (M.)* (*lit.* the spoon heron).  
The spoon bill (*Platalea leucorodia*—Jer-  
don:—*jain de hath doi bukh mare sot.* He  
who holds the spoon dies of hunger.—  
Prov.

DOJAK ਦੋਜਕ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
DOJAKH ਦੋਜਖ } from the Persian  
word *Dozakh*. Hell:—*dojak párá karná,*  
*v. n.* To fill one's belly; to pass miser-  
able days.

DOJAKAN ਦੋਜਕਣ *s. f.* } Corrupt-  
DOJAKHAN ਦੋਜਖਣ *s. f.* } ed from  
DOJAKHÍ ਦੋਜਖੀ *s. m.* } the Per-  
DOJAKÍ ਦੋਜਕੀ *s. m.* } s i a n  
word *Dozakhí*. Hellish, devilish, one  
fit for hell, a great sinner.

DOJH ਦੋਝ *s. m.* Milking.

DOJHAN ਦੋਝਣ *s. f.* A milkmaid.

DOJHÍ ਦੋਝੀ *s. m.* A milkman.

DOK ਦੋਕ *s. f.* The first pair of teeth a  
horse gets after he begins to shed his  
milk teeth; *i. q.* *Doká.*

DOKÁ ਦੋਕਾ *s. m.* A stop, hindrance;  
milk remaining in a cow's teats after  
milking her;—(*M.*) A date in the  
second stage of ripeness when it has be-  
come yellow or purple, and is still quite  
hard:—*doká* or *doke lai ke rakhí.* Not to  
return without some obstruction or re-  
proach or suffering.

DOKH ਦੋਖ *s. m.* Fault, blame, vice,  
sin, injury, blemish, defect, disorder:—  
*dokh dená, v. a.* To blame; *i. q.* *Dos.*

DOKHAN ਦੋਖਣ *s. f.* } One who is to  
DOKHÍ ਦੋਖੀ *s. m.* } blame, a sinner,  
one who has a blemish, an injurious  
person;—*a.* Inimical, ill-disposed, male-  
volent, malignant.

DOKHLÁ ਦੋਖਲਾ *s. m. (M.)* An earthen  
mortar for husking grain; *i. q.* *Ukhlá.*

DOKHNA ਦੋਖਣਾ *v. a.* To curse, to  
accuse.

**DOKI ਦੋਕੀ** *s. f.* The first pair of teeth a horse gets after he begins to shed his milk teeth:—*dokī līdunī*, *v. a.* To get these teeth; *i. q.* *Dok.*

**DOL ਡੋਲ** *s. m. f.* A well-bucket made of iron; moving, shaking, roving, rambling; swelling by walking (a wound); *c. w. painī*.

**DOL ਦੋਲ** *s. m. (M.)* An earthen saucer-shaped cup for drinking water.

**DOLÁ ਡੋਲਾ** *s. m.* A kind of sedan or litter, a dooley; (*M.*) a milkpail:—*ḍolá dēdā*, *v. a.* To give one's daughter to a superior by way of tribute.

**DOLÁ ਦੋਲਾ** *s. m. (M.)* An earthen vessel for bringing water from the well.

**DOLÁNGH ਦੋਲਾਂਘ** } *s. f. (Pot.)* A  
**DOLÁNGH ਡੋਲਾਂਘ** } step, a pace. See *Uldāgh*.

**DOLCHÍ ਡੋਲਚੀ** *s. f.* A small metal well-bucket; a leather mug.

**DOLÍ ਡੋਲੀ** *s. f. m.* Dim. of *Dolá* A small sedan or litter; a sick person, a person who is influenced by an evil spirit;—(*Pot.*) An earthen milking vessel with a wide mouth:—*ḍolī khīḍāunī*, *khīḍāunī*, *v. a.* To throw down (a person influenced by an evil spirit) into ecstasies shaking his head and speaking through spirits.

**DOLÍ ਦੋਲੀ** *a.* Second in rank or degree (in the play called *khuttīmr.*)

**DOLNÁ ਡੋਲਨਾ** } *s. m.* An earthen vessel

**DOLNÁ ਡੋਲਣਾ** } into which cattle are milked, a mug; a small well-bucket;—*v. n.* To move, to shake, to be shaken, to rove, to ramble, to roam; to be disheartened, to be discouraged, to lose presence of mind.

**DOM ਦੋਮ** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Doyam*. Second, next; inferior.

**DOMRÁ ਡੋਮੜਾ** *s. m.* A young musician or bard (a word of contempt.)

**DON ਦੋਂ** *postposition (M.)* Towards. See *Do*.

**DONÁ ਦੋਨਾ** *s. m. (K.)* See *Durungā*; a shrub (*Daphne oleoides*) which is common at places on most of the rivers in the Panjab Himalaya and also occurs Trans-Indus. In Chamba, gun powder charcoal is made from the wood. The bark is given for colic, and it is used by women for washing their hair. On the Chenab, the leaves or an infusion are given for gonorrhoea, and applied to abscesses.

**DONÁ ਡੋਨਾ** *s. m. (M.)* Leaves folded up to hold sweetmeats and small groceries; *i. q.* *Dūnnā*.

**DONDDÁ ਦੋਂਦਾ** *a.* Having two teeth (spoken of cattle).

**DONDRÚ ਡੋਂਡਰੂ** *a.* Having no branches or leaves (a tree).

<b>DONGÁ ਡੋਂਗਾ</b>	<i>s. m.</i>	} A deep vessel, a deep boat.
<b>DONGHÁ ਡੋਂਘਾ</b>	<i>s. m.</i>	
<b>DONGHÍ ਡੋਂਘੀ</b>	<i>s. f.</i>	
<b>DONGÍ ਡੋਂਗੀ</b>	<i>s. f.</i>	

**DONNÁ ਡੋਨਾ** *s. m.* See *Dūnnā*.

**DONNÁ ਦੋਨਾ** *s. m.* The name of a part of the country in the Jullundur *Doab*, a country lying between two small streams.

**DONON ਦੋਨੋਂ** *a.* Both; *i. q.* *Dowen*.

**DOR ਡੋਰ** *s. f.* A rope, a string, a thread; a string of kite.

**DOR ਦੋਰ** *s. m.* See *Dodal*; a species (*Arum curvatum*) grows at many places in the Panjab Hamalaya. On the

Jhelum and Sutlej it is stated to have poisonous qualities. In Kullu the seeds are said to be given with salt for colic in sheep.

DOR ਡੋੜ *s. m. (M.)* Two fold.

DORÁ ਡੋੜਾ *a. (M.)* Doubled.

DORÁ ਦੋੜਾ *s. m.* Cloth quilted without cotton.

DORÁ ਡੋਰਾ *s. m.* A line, a cord, a thread, a string; an ornament worn by the bride at weddings; a ladle; strings (of the border of a *Khes* and *Dutahé*) twisted (used in the plural); a red line in the eye;—*a.* Deaf:—*andhá dojakhté te dorá bihishkté*. The blind go to hell, and the deaf to heaven.—Prov. (The blind are supposed to be suspicious and treacherous; the deaf simple and innocent):—*dorá dená, v. a.* To pour ghee on food:—*dore pañe, s. a.* To have red lines into the eyes.

DORHÁ ਡੋੜਹਾ *s. m. (M.)* A kind of verse consisting of two lines. *Dorhás* form the chief unwritten poetry of the country, and are universally sung wherever Jats collect for pleasure or work. *Dorhás* sometimes deal with love stories but are rarely indecent. They afford the greatest amusement both to singers and the listeners and compare favourably with songs of the *Fol di rol di ri do* type to which they exactly correspond. Some throw great light on rustic native thought and manners. *Dorhás* are of three kinds. —(1) those containing sense in both lines and the sense is connected as:—*main kirár, maindā yār Kureshí; hikkí gálhon dardí Musulmán karesí*. I am a *kirár* woman, my lover is *Kureshí*; I fear only one thing, i. e., that he will make me a Muhammadan.—(2) those containing sense in each line but unconnected, the result being nonsense as:—*gáún gorí dá gábé aláhán; teqí bewafáí dá, Gamaná yār, ná ham ráhán*. The red cow has a new born calf; of your infidelity, *Gáman* love, I was not aware.—(3) those having the first line shorter than the second and

containing only a few unmeaning words to rhyme with the second line, which generally has some sense as:—*kal wahin Jhalárin; rondí mār waisán, Gámaná yār, dehdi tehlán rāhín*. Some *Jháláras* are working; *Gáman* love! I shall die of weeping at the sight of your courses.

DORÍ ਦੋਰੀ *s. m. (K.)* A tree (*Cedrela toona serrata*) found in most of the valleys up to near the Indus. The wood is often very red, and it has a strong foetid smell when fresh; a plant (*Polygonum Bistorta*) common at places in the Panjab Himalaya. On the Sutlej the root is said to be applied to abscesses, and it is official in the plains, being very astringent; i. q. *Ajbdár*.

DORÍ ਡੋਰੀ *s. f.* A string, a cord, a rope; an ornament worn by the bride at a wedding; hope, trust, belief, faith.

DORÍÁ ਡੋਰੀਆ *s. m.* Striped cotton cloth; a dog-keeper.

DOS ਦੋਸ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dosh*. Fault, vice, sin, blemish, defect, disorder; blame; charge, accusation; (in comp.) people:—*dos dená, lagduná, láuná, v. n.* To accuse one of a crime:—*dos laggná, v. n.* To be accused of a crime.

DOSÁLLÁ ਦੋਸੱਲਾ *s. m.* A pair of shawls;—*a.* Two years old.

DOSAN ਦੋਸਣ *s. f.* A woman who is in fault, a criminal; one who has a blemish.

DOSÁNDÁ ਦੋਸਾਂਦਾ } *s. m.* A de-  
DOSHÁNDÁ ਦੋਸ਼ਾਂਦਾ } coction; i. q. *Dushándá*.

DOSHÁLLÁ ਦੋਸ਼ੱਲਾ *s. m.* A pair of shawls; i. q. *Dushállá*.

DOSÍ ਦੋਸੀ *a., s. m.* Faulty, criminal, vicious, defective; a leper.

**DOSNÁ ਦੋਸਣਾ** *v. a.* To criminate, to pronounce guilty, to blame. *Present participle: dosdā; Future: doseḡā; Past participle: dosiā:—dosiā hoīd, a. See Dost.*

**DOST ਦੋਸਤ** *s. m.* A friend; a lover, sweetheart, paramour:—*dost dār, a. Friendly:—dost dārī, s. f. Friendship.*

**DOSTÍ ਦੋਸਤੀ** *s. f.* Friendship, affection, amity, love.

**DOTÁ ਡੋਟਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A young profligate (used by women of men).

**DOTAHÍ ਦੋਤਹੀ** *s. f.* A kind of double cotton shawl worn by villagers in winter and generally spread on beds; *i. q. Dutahí.*

**DOTLÍ ਦੋਤਲੀ** *s. f. (K.)* A term used in Kullu to describe the grazing grounds round villages.

**DOU ਦੋਓ** } *a. Both.*  
**DOWEN ਦੋਵੇ** }

**DOYAK ਦੋਯਕ** *s. m. (M.)* A camel of five years old; *i. q. Doak.*

**DÚ ਦੂ** *a. (M.)* Two.

**DUÁ ਦੁਆ** *s. f.* A blessing, a benediction, a prayer; medicine:—*bad dud, s. m. Calling down curses on:—dud dārū, s. m. Medicine, treatment; remedy, cure:—dud dārū karnā, v. a. To treat a patient:—dud deḡt, v. a. To pray for; to give medicine:—dud karnā, v. a. To pray; to give or take medicine:—dud khair, s. f. A blessing, a good wish:—dud lagḡt, v. n. To be effective (a medicine):—dud paḡḡt, v. a. To read the praises of God in the Kurán:—dud salām kahḡd, v. a. To send or say one's compliments or blessings.*

**DÚÁ ਦੁਆ** *s. m.* The figure (2);—*a. Another, second, other:—dud dudl, a. Another.*

**DUÁB ਦੁਆਬ** } *s. m. A country*  
**DUÁBÁ ਦੁਆਬਾ** } *between two rivers;*  
the country between the Bias and Sutlej so called; *i. q. Doḡbbā.*

**DUÁDSÍ ਦੁਆਦਸੀ** *s. f.* The twelfth day of each half month; *i. q. Duḡtsí.*

**DUÁÍ ਦੁਆਈ** *s. f.* Medicine. See *Dud.*

**DUAIT ਦੁਐਤ** *s. f.* Difficulty, double-mindedness, separation, want of union and friendship; believing in a multiplicity of deities; believing one-self separated from God, or one's soul different from God.

**DUÁIT ਦੁਆਇਤ** *s. f.* An inkstand; *i. q. Dawát, Dawḡt.*

**DUÁKHNÁ ਦੁਆਖਨਾ** *v. n. (M.)* To form soot; *i. q. Dhudākhḡd.*

**DUÁL ਦੁਆਲ** *s. f.* A giver; a wall:—*dud dudl, a. Other, another:—dudl gr, s. m. A cloth lining the wall of a room; a wall shade; a leather strap; i. q. Diwál.*

**DUÁLÁ ਦੁਆਲਾ** *s. m.* Circumference, suburb; bankruptcy; ornaments:—*duále hoḡd, v. a. To hang on to one, to compel one, to take something:—dudlā kadḡḡd, v. a. To declare one's self a bankrupt:—dudlā nikalḡd, v. n. To become bankrupt; i. q. Dawáld.*

**DUÁLE ਦੁਆਲੇ** *prep.* Round about.

**DUÁLÍ ਦੁਆਲੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Dípālī*. The festival occurring in the month of Kattak, when a grand illumination takes place; a leather girdle, a strap:—*dudlī band, s. m. A sepoy, a soldier; i. q. Dawáld, Diwáld.*

**DUÁLÍÁ ਦੁਆਲੀਆ** } *s. m. A bank-*  
**DUÁLYÁ ਦੁਆਲਯਾ** } *rupt, an in-*  
solvent; *i. q. Diwáld.*

DUĀN ਦੁਆਂ *s. m. (M.)* A small light-  
ed heap of rubbish; a place of such rub-  
bish; *i. q. Dhūān.*

DUĀNĪ ਦੁਆਣੀ } *s. f.* A silver piece  
DUANNĪ ਦੁਅੱਨੀ } of two annas.

DUĀNKH ਦੁਆਂਖ *s. f. (M.)* Soot; *i. q. Dhudākh, Dhudāh.*

DUĀPAR ਦੁਆਪਰ *s. m.* The third *jugg*  
or brazen age, comprising 8,64,000 years  
in which Krishna was born.

DUĀR ਦੁਆਰ *s. m.* A door, entrance,  
gate, gateway:—*duār sākh, s. f.* The  
side piece of a door frame.

DUĀRE ਦੁਆਰੇ *prep.* Before the door;  
through, by, by means of.

DUĀRKĀ ਦੁਆਰਕਾ *s. m.* The name of  
a place of Hindu pilgrimage near the  
mouth of the gulf of Cutch on the western  
coast of India.

DUĀT ਦੁਆਤ *s. f.* An inkstand; *i. q. Dawāt, Diwāt, Dudīt.*

DUĀTSĪ ਦੁਆਤਸੀ *s. f.* See *Duddēt, Dawādet.*

DUĀUNĀ ਦੁਆਉਣਾ *v. a. (caus. of Deṇā,)* To cause to be given, to cause  
to give.

DUB ਦੂਬ *s. m. (K.)* This well-known  
grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) is abundant  
except in the lightest soils, and the most  
arid localities throughout the Panjab  
plains. On account of its rooting stolons  
and close growth when watered, it is  
well adapted for turfing, and is generally  
used for that purpose. It is the best of  
all grasses for fattening and milk-pro-  
ducing powers; *i. q. Khabbal.*

DUBADŪ ਦੂਬਦੂ *ad.* Openly, face to  
face; *i. q. Dhābadāh.*

DUBAK DUBAK KARNĀ ਭੁਥਕ ਭੁਥਕ  
ਕਰਨਾ *v. n.* To go up and down; to  
come tears into the eyes.

DUBAL ਦੁਬਲ *a.* Corruption of the  
Sanskrit word *Durbal*. Weak, powerless.

DUBALTĀ ਦੁਬਲਤਾ } *s. f.* Lean-  
DUBALTĀĪ ਦੁਬਲਤਾਈ } ness, weak-  
ness.

DUBĀRĀ ਦੁਬਾਰਾ *ad.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Dobārah*. Twice, a  
second time.

DUBĀRAN ਦੁਬਾਰਨ *v. a. (M.)* To  
water the land a second time.

DUBĀU ਭੁਥਾਉ *s. m.* A dip, a dive,  
immersion.

DUBĀŪ ਭੁਥਾਉ *a.* Liable to sink;  
deep enough to be immersed in standing  
erect, over the head, very deep; on the  
point of being immersed; that will sink,  
(*i. e.*, any thing heavier than water);—  
*s. m.* An immerser, a dipper; *i. q. Dobbā.*

DUBĀUNĀ ਭੁਥਾਉਣਾ *v. a. Caus. of*  
*Dubbṇā.* To cause to sink, to immerse;  
to demolish, to ruin.

DUBB ਭੁੱਬ *s. m.* A dip, a dive, immer-  
sion, sinking:—*dubb jānā, v. n.* See  
*Dubbṇā*:—*dubb marnā, v. n.* To drown  
one-self; to be very much ashamed.

DUBBĀ ਦੁੱਬਾ *s. m. (M.)* A depression  
in the ground filled with water, a pond.

DUBBAR ਦੁੱਬਰ } *a.* Difficult.  
DUBBHAR ਦੁੱਭਰ }

DUBDHĀ ਦੁਬਧਾ *s. f.* Doubt, suspense,  
dilemma; ambiguity, uncertainty; dis-  
quietude or perplexity:—*dubdhā men*

*dowen gai máyá milá ná Rám.* In disquietude of mind (one) lost both, neither he got wealth nor conceived God.—Prov. used about the failure in doubt.

**DUBHAK DUBHAK** डुडक डुडक *v. n.*  
Glitter, glittering; going up and down;  
*c. w. karná.*

**DUBHÁKHÍÁ** दुभाधीआ } *s. m.* One  
**DUBHÁSÍÁ** दुभासीआ } who under-  
stands two languages, an interpreter.

**DUBHAN** डुडन *v. n. (M.)* To be  
milked. *Present participle:* *ḍubhdá;*  
*Future:* *ḍubhdás;* *Past participle:* *ḍubhdá.*

**DUBHÁSRA** दुभामरा *a. s. m.* Double-  
tongued; one who changes sides, a man  
of duplicity.

**DUBHKÁ** डुडका *s. m.* } Water drawn  
**DUBHKÍ** डुडकी *s. f.* } fresh from a  
well; a dip, a dive:—*ḍubhke dá pánt,*  
*s. m.* Water drawn from a well.

**DUBHTÁ** डुडडा *s. f.* See *Dubhdá.*

**DUBKÍ** डुडकी *s. f.* A dive, a dip;—  
(*Pot.*) A kind of tambourine; *i. q. Daurá.*

**DUBLÁ** दुबला *a.* Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Durbal*. Lean, emaciated.

**DUBLÁÍ** दुबलायी *s. f.* Leanness,  
emaciation.

**DUBBNÁ** डुबना *v. n.* *Present participle:* *ḍubbdá;* *Future:* *ḍubbdé;* *Past participle:* *ḍubbdá, ḍubbdá hoiá.* To dive, to be dipped, to be immersed, to sink; to set (the sun); to be absorbed (in business); to be ruined, to be lost, to be done for; to be disgraced, to get a bad name.

**DUBOLÍÁ** डुबलीआ *s. m.* One who  
dives, as in excavating a well, or one who  
dives into the ocean for pearls.

**DUCHITT** दुचिँत } *a.* Having the  
**DUCHITTÁ** दुचिँटा } mind occupied

with two objects, absent minded, wavering.

**DUCHITTÍ** दुचिँटी *s. f.* Absence of  
mind, suspense.

**DÚDÁ** दूदा *a.* Foolish:—*dádá dhári,*  
*s. m.* A kind of Muhammadan *faqir*,  
called also *Madári.*

**DÚDAL** दूदल *s. m. (K.)* A common  
weed (*Taraxacum officinale*) in the Pan-  
jab Himalaya. In many places the  
young plant is eaten as a vegetable, and  
is officinal in Kashmir. The leaves are  
found in the Himalaya, as in Europe to  
be excellent food for tame rabbits:—*Euphorbia Helioscopia, s. m.* A common  
field-weed in spring throughout the  
Panjab plains and the Siwalik tract.  
The milky juice is applied to eruptions,  
and the seeds are given with roasted pep-  
per in cases of cholera.

**DÚDAGRÚ** दूदमगरू *s. m. (K.)* A  
climbing species (*Ficus reticulata*) found  
in the Panjab Siwalik tract and Hima-  
laya up to near the Indus.

**DUPD** डुड *s. m. f.* A hole, the hole of  
a mouse; crookedness in feet.

**DUPDÁ** डुडा *a.* Having crooked feet,  
clump-footed.

**DUDDH** दूध } *s. m.* Corruption of  
**DUDH** दूध } the Sanskrit word  
**DÚDH** दूध } *Dughá.* Milk; the milky

juice of certain plants:—*chirán dá duddh,*  
*s. m. lit.* Sparrow's milk; rare things,  
(spoken generally of those things which  
are rarely found):—*duddh choná, v. a.*  
To milk:—*duddh churáwá, v. n.* To  
keep back its milk (a cow, buffalo):—*duddh*  
*dáubá, s. m. lit.* The boiling of milk; a  
sudden fit of passion or zeal which is soon  
over:—*duddh de dand* or *duddh dídá dā-*  
*dán, s. m.* Milk teeth:—*dádhdá dhári,*  
*s. m.* One who lives on milk alone (some,  
*sádhás* live on milk and do not take  
food):—*duddh káphá, v. a.* To boil  
(milk):—*duddh páwá, v. n.* To form (the



juice before the grain):—*duddh piṇḍā*, *v. a.* To suckle, to give suck to:—*duddh piṇḍā*, *v. n.* To drink milk, to suck:—*duddh putt*, *s. m.* Cattle and children:—*duddh putt wātā*, *wātā*, *s. m.* A man or woman rich in cattle (wealth) and offspring:—*duddh nahāwan puttā phalān*. May you bathe in milk and rear many children, or may you abound in cattle and children; (a benediction):—*duddh putt agge āṇḍā*, *v. a.* To perish cattle and children, (a curse):—*duddh utar āṇḍā*, *uttarāṇḍā*, *v. n.* To be full (udders, teats), to feel affection for:—*duddh wargā*, *a.* White as milk, very white:—*duddh batthalā*, *s. m.* (K.) See *Dūdal*.

**DUDDHI ਦੁੱਧੀ** *a.* Having a milky juice;—*s. f.* A woman's breast; the name of a plant;—*a.* Having a milky juice.

**DÚDFRAS ਦੁਦਫਰਸ** *s. m.* (K.) This tree (*Populus ciliata*) is common wild in the Panjab Hamalaya up to the Indus and grows to a large size, occasionally reaching 10 feet in girth, and its leaves resemble those of the *pippal*. The wood is soft and not valued, but is used for water troughs, and in Hazara occasionally for gun stocks. In some places the leaves are used as fodder. There is a plentiful floss round the seeds, which has at times been recommended for purposes of manufacturing paper.

**DÚDHI ਡੁਢੀ** *a.* One and a half; *i. q.* *Deudh*.

**DÚDHI ਡੁਢੀ** *a.* Having half as much more added, one half more; *i. q.* *Deudhā*.

**DUDHAIL ਦੁਧੈਲ** *a.* Giving milk.

**DÚDHĀPAR ਦੁਧਾਪਰ** *s. m.* (K.) A tree (*Euonymus fimbriata*) is common in many places in the Panjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. It does not grow to a great size, and is not valued for construction, but the wood is close-grained and tough, and spoons are made of it. The leaves are eaten by goats, and on the Sutlej the red seeds are strung into ornaments for the head.

**DUDHĀR ਦੁਧਾਰ** } *a.* Two-edged,  
**DUDHĀRĀ ਦੁਧਾਰਾ** } very sharp (a sword).

**DÚDHI ਡੁਢੀ** *s. f.* A threshold, a threshold of royal palace (*Málwā* dialect);—*a.* one half more:—*dúdhī jāṛī*, *lāṛī*, *v. a.* To add one-half to a thing; to take fifty per cent. interest.

**DÚDHIĀ ਦੁਧੀਆ** *s. m.* See *Dúdhya*; a plant (*Aconitum Napellus*) is frequent in parts of the Panjab Himalaya. The root of this plant is called *dúdhīā maurā* (*Aconitum ferox*) and is used for destroying wild animals. In Europe, aconitina, the most virulent poison known, is extracted from the root of this plant. In Chamba it is ground and applied externally, after scarification, for headache. It is official in the plains, being reckoned anodyne, and used externally and internally for bronchitis.

**DUDHKAL ਦੁਧਕਲ** *s. m.* The name of a plant containing milky juice.

**DÚDHLAK ਦੁਧਲਕ** *s. m.* A common weed (*Microsternus nudicaulis*) throughout in the plains. In the southern Panjab the plant is used medicinally in *sharbat*.

**DUDHŪĀ ਦੁਧੂਆ** *s. m.* Milk, white-wine (spoken by *faqirs*).

**DÚDHYĀ ਦੁਧਯਾ** *s. m.* The colour of milk; arsenic;—*a.* Giving milk, containing milky juice; white like marble; raw, green.

**DUDKĀR ਦੁਦਕਾਰ** } *s. f.* Reproof,  
**DUDKĀRĪ ਦੁਦਕਾਰੀ** } rebuke, scolding,  
ing, a curse; *i. q.* *Durkār, Dutkār*.

**DUDKĀRNĀ ਦੁਦਕਾਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To rebuke; *i. q.* *Durkārṇā, Dutkārṇā*.

**DÚDLĀ ਦੁਦਲਾ** *s. m.* (K.) A fine tree (*Prunus Padus*), with handsome bunches

of white flowers in April, which grows in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus. The wood is not much valued, but is used for ploughs, railings and for spoons. The fruit is eaten by the people, but has a mawkish astringent taste; *i. q.* *Jámná jammún*:—*Syringa Emodi*. A shrub occurring at many places in the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus. The wood is white and close-grained, and carves well. The leaves are eaten by goats.

**DÚDSHAMBAR ਦੁਸ਼ਮਬਰ** *s. m.* (K.)

A shrub (*Desmodium tiliaefolium*) of much wide distribution, being found abundantly in many places on all the rivers. It is eaten by cattle, and the twigs are used for tying loads together. The tough bark is used as a paper-making and textile material. The leaves appear to be officinal by name *Shál parní*.

**DÚDLÍ ਦੁਦਲੀ** *s. m.* (K.) See *Dúdal*.

**DÚDÚ ਦੁਦੁ** *s. m.* A sound like that of a kettle-drum; *i. q.* *Dhúdhá*.

**DUGAN ਦੁਗਨ** } *s. f.* Reduplication  
**DUGAN ਦੁਗਣ** } (a musical term.)

**DUGÁNÁ ਦੁਗਾਨਾ** *s. m.* Bowing the body twice in prayer, a kind of Muhammadan prayer in which two inclinations of the body are made.

**DUGÁRÁ ਦੁਗਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Two balls inserted in a gun at once; a rifle carrying two balls, a double-barrelled gun; *c. w.* *márná*.

**DUGDUGÍ ਭੁਗਭੁਗੀ** *s. m.* A tambourine.

**DUGGAL ਦੁੱਗਲ** *s. m.* A division of *Khatris*.

**DUGGH ਭੁੱਘ** *s. m.* A thick head of a stick.

**DUGHRÁ ਦੁਘੜਾ** *a.* (preceded by *aghṛá*). Entangled (thread); difficult.

**DUGUNÁ ਦੁਗੁਣਾ** *a.* Double.

**DÚGÚRÚ ਦੁਗੁਰੂ** *s. m.* (K.) See *Dúdagrá*.

**DUHÁÍ ਦੁਹਾਈ** *intj.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Duihá*. Mercy! Justice!—*s. f.* Crying out for justice, appeal, plaint; an oath; a double portion, reduplication; milking, pay for milking:—*duháí deṛí, v. a.* To appeal, to cry out for justice:—*duháí tiháí, s. f.* Reiterated appeals, reduplication and triplication:—*duháí tiháí deṛí, v. n.* To complain, to cry for justice; *i. q.* *Durohi*.

**DUHÁJAR ਦੁਹਾਜਰ** } *s. m.* A second  
**DUHÁJÚ ਦੁਹਾਜੂ** } husband or wife;  
*i. q.* *Májjá*.

**DUHAR ਦੁਹਰ** *s. m.* See *Dohar*.

**DUHULNÁ ਭੁਹੁਲਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Duhalná*.

**DUHARFÍ ਦੁਹਰਫੀ** *a. lit.* Two lettered; brief.

**DUHÁSAMÁN ਦੁਹਾਸਮਾਂ** } *a.* Having  
**DUHÁSAWÁN ਦੁਹਾਸਵਾਂ** } two stories,  
pertaining to the second story.

**DUHATTHAR MARNÍ ਦੁਹੱਥੜਮਾਰਨੀ**  
*v. n.* To clap with two hands, to strike with two hands, to strike two hands on the earth in rage, or in a great sorrow.

**DUHATWÁN ਦੁਹਤਵਾਣ** *s. m.* A daughter's offspring (used collectively.)

**DUHÁUNÁ ਦੁਹਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To cause to milk

**DÚHBADÚH ਦੁਹਬਦੁਹ** *ad.* Openly, face to face; *i. q.* *Dúbadá*.

DUHELÍ ਦੁਹੇਲੀ *a.* Difficult.

DUHITTÁ ਦੁਹਿੱਤਾ *a.* Double-minded.

DUHṆÁ ਦੁਹਣਾ *v. a.* To milk;—*s. m.*  
A wide mouthed milk vessel.

DUHṆÍ ਦੁਹਣੀ *s. f.* A small milk  
vessel.

DUHRÁ ਦੁਹਰਾ } *a.* Double, thick,  
DUHURÁ ਦੁਹੁਰਾ } fat.

DUHRÁU ਦੁਹਰਾਉ } *s. m.* Redupli-  
DUHURÁU ਦੁਹੁਰਾਉ } cation, reitera-  
tion.

DUHRÁUNÁ ਦੁਹਰਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
DUHURÁUNÁ ਦੁਹੁਰਾਉਣਾ } double, to  
repeat, to reiterate, to reduplicate.

DUHT ਦੁਹਤ } *s. m.* A daughter's  
DUHTÁ ਦੁਹਤਾ } son:—*duht bahá*,  
DUHTRÁ ਦੁਹਤਰਾ } *s. f.* The wife of  
a daughter's son:—*duht judí, s. m.* The  
husband of a daughter's daughter:—  
*duht pot, s. m.* A grandson, a daughter's  
son:—*dohht wán, s. m.* A daughter's off-  
spring (used collectively.)

DUHTÍ ਦੁਹਤੀ } *s. f.* A daughter's  
DUHTRÍ ਦੁਹਤਰੀ } daughter.

DUHULNÁ ਦੁਹੁਲਣਾ *v. a.* To pour,  
to shed, to make useless.

DUHUN ਦੁਹੁੰ *postposition (M.)* To-  
wards, in the direction of.

DUHURAM ਦੁਹੁਰਮ *s. f.* Reduplica-  
tion; *i. q. láungí.*

DÚÍ ਦੁਈ *s. f.* Separation, the state of  
being two.

DUI ਦੁਇ *a.* Two.

DÚJ ਦੁਜ *s. f.* The second day of a half  
month (lunar), the second day of lunar  
fortnight.

DÚJAR ਦੁਜੜ *s. f.* Beating with a shoe.

DÚJJÁ ਦੁੱਜਾ } *a.* Second, other, an-  
DÚJÁ ਦੁੱਜਾ } other.

DUK ਦੁਕ *s. m. (M.)* The eye of a  
needle:—*sútí dē duk wichchon katár áthán  
dē langht waindht.* A string of camels is  
passing through the needle's eye.—Prov.  
used of an impossibility.

DUKALLÁ ਦੁਕੱਲਾ *a.* Two together  
but separated from all others, two by  
themselves:—*akallá, dukallá, a. lit.* Single  
or double; single, unaccompanied.

DUKÁN ਦੁਕਾਨ *s. f.* A shop, a retail  
store, a workshop:—*dukán chaldungí, v. a.*  
To do a good business:—*dukán dár, s. m.*  
A shop-keeper:—*dukán dári, s. f.* Shop-  
keeping, trade, buying and selling:—  
*dukán dáraṅ, s. f.* A female shop-keeper,  
the wife of a shop-keeper:—*dukán karní,  
v. a.* To keep or open a shop:—*dukán  
lagáungí, v. a.* To open or set out a shop;  
to display one's wares.

DUKH ਦੁਖ *s. m.* Pain, affliction, dis-  
tress:—*dukh dāí, dukh dāik, dukh dāin,*  
*a., s. m. f.* Painful, grievous; giving  
pain, one who gives pain:—*dukh deṅḍ,*  
*v. a.* To give pain:—*dukh hartá, dukh  
bhanjan, s. m.* One who relieves or re-  
moves pain or sorrow; an epithet of  
God:—*dukh lagḡḡḍ, v. a.* To feel pain:—  
*dukh páungḍ, v. n.* To bear pain, to suffer  
pain or trouble, to experience difficulties,  
to take pain:—*dukh sukh, s. m.* Pain and  
pleasure:—*dukh sukh dā sánjhá honḍ, v. n.*  
To show one's sorrows or pleasures, to  
assist one in grief and pleasure:—*dukh  
wandḡḡḍ, v. a.* To share one's grief or  
sorrows; to sympathise or condole with  
one.

DUKHAN ਦੁਖਨ *v. n. (M.)* To smoulder.

DUKHĀŪ ਦੁਖਾਊ *s. m.* One that gives pain, any thing that distresses.

DUKHĀUNĀ ਦੁਖਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To give pain, to distress; to touch or probe so as to hurt a sore.

DUKHĀWAN ਦੁਖਾਵਨ *v. a. (M.)* To fumigate.

DUKHĪ ਦੁਖੀ } *a., s. m. f.* Suffer-

DUKHĪĀ ਦੁਖੀਆ } ing pain or afflic-

DUKHYĀ ਦੁਖਯਾ } tion, unfortunate,

poor, indigent; distressed in mind, sick at heart; aggrieved, sorrowful; a great sufferer, an unfortunate wretch:—*dukhī hoḡā, v. n.* To be sorely afflicted or distressed:—*janam dā dukhīyā, s. m.* A wretch foredoomed to life-long suffering:—*Nānak dukhīd sabh saṃsār, sukhīd so jo nām adhār.* Gurā Nanak says all world, (i. e., worldly persons) are distressed in mind, happy is one who has trust in the name (of God).

DUKHIĀRĀ ਦੁਖਿਆਰਾ *s. m.* }

DUKHYĀRĀ ਦੁਖਯਾਰਾ *s. m.* }

DUKHIĀRAN ਦੁਖਿਆਰਣ *s. f.* }

DUKHYĀRAN ਦੁਖਯਾਰਣ *s. f.* }

DUKHIĀRĪ ਦੁਖਿਆਰੀ *s. f.* }

DUKHIYĀRĪ ਦੁਖਿਯਾਰੀ *s. f.* }

One that is suffering from disease, one that is afflicted, a person in pain; one that suffers in body or in mind.

DUKHNĀ ਦੁਖਣਾ *v. a.* To pain, to ache, to smart, to throb, to probe (a wound); to feel compunction or remorse; to lie heavy on one's mind. *Present participle: dukhnā; Future: dukhḡā; Past participle: dukhnā.*

DUKHNŪTĀ ਦੁਖਨੂਤਾ *s. m.* Passing urine frequently in small quantities accompanied with pain.

DUKHRĀ ਦੁਖੜਾ *s. m.* Pain, affliction, distress, constant sufferings; a state of woe, a sad story:—*dukhṛā rōḡ, v. n.* To tell a story of one's sufferings, to narrate one's sorrows.

DUKĪ ਦੁਕੀ *s. f. (M.)* A flat pendant of gold worn hanging to a necklace of silk.

DUKK ਭੁੱਕ *s. m.* A blow.

DUKKAR ਦੁੱਕੜ } *s. f.* A small tam-

DUKKUR ਦੁੱਕੁੜ } bourine (generally

used by *Dāms*) who stand behind dancing girls when dancing;—*a.* Two:—*dukkar bajāṇī, wajāṇī, v. n.* To play on tambourine; to clap the hands:—*ikkar dukkar, a.* One, two, sometimes one and sometimes two:—*ikkar dukkar bhambā bhau asṭ nabbe pūrā sau.* This phrase is used by boys in a play called *ghuṭṭālī*.

DUKKH ਦੁੱਖ *s. m.* See *Dukh*.

DUKKĪ ਦੁੱਕੀ *s. f.* The figure two in cards.

DUKRĀ ਭੁਕੜਾ *s. m. (M.)* Two *cowries*. Two *cowries* make a *ḡukṛā*, six *ḡukṛās* one *damṛī*, two *damṛīs* one *kasīṛā*, four *kasīṛās* one *pice*.

DULĀ ਦੁਲਾ *s. m.* A good man, a brave man; a plant (*Abelmoschus ficulneus*) which grows in fields in the plains. Its seeds are put in sweetmeats.

DULĀĪ ਦੁਲਾਈ *s. f.* A thin quilt of two folds.

DULĀR ਦੁਲਾਰ *s. m.* Love, affec-

DULĀRĀ ਦੁਲਾਰਾ *s. m.* } tion;—*a.*

DULĀRĪ ਦੁਲਾਰੀ *s. f.* } Dear dar-

ling:—*rāj dulārī, s. f.* A princess.

DULATTÁ ਦੁਲੱਤਾ *s. m.* } A kick or  
 DULATTÍ ਦੁਲੱਤੀ *s. f.* } kicking  
 with one or both feet, (especially by  
 a horse, ass, mule); *c. w. khórá, márná.*

DULÁUNÁ ਡੁਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To shake,  
 to move, to discourage, to dishearten.

DULHÁUNÁ ਡੁਲ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.*  
 DULHWÁUNÁ ਡੁਲ੍ਹਵਾਉਣਾ } To  
 cause to be poured out.

DULKANÁ ਦੁਲਕਣਾ *v. n.* To trot; to  
 utter a word; to deny.

DULKÍ ਦੁਲਕੀ *s. f.* A trot (of a horse);  
*c. w. jágá, paigá.*

DULLARÁ ਦੁਲਲਾਰਾ *a.* Composed of  
 two strands.

DULLHNÁ ਡੁਲ੍ਹਣਾ *v. n. a.* To be  
 poured out, to be shed; *met.* to weep;  
 to laugh.

DULLNÁ ਡੁਲਣਾ *v. n.* To move, to shake  
 or be shaken; to roam, to ramble, to be  
 unsteady or unsettled. *Present participle:*  
*ḡulldá; Future: ḡullgá; Past participle:*  
*ḡullid;—ḡullid hoiá, a.* Unestablished,  
 having no settled residence or resting  
 place.

DÚLO ਦੁਲੋ } *s. m.* A bridegroom;  
 DÚLLO ਦੁਲੋ } (in parlance) O master;  
 a brave man; a son in affection is also  
 so named.

DÚM ਡੁਮ *s. m.* The name of a caste of  
 Muhammadan musicians and bards:—  
*ḡám ḡarāwá, s. m.* A false alarm:—*ḡámán*  
*de ghar wiáḡ jiwen bháwe tiwen gá.* It is a  
 wedding in a *mirásí's* house, he sings  
 just as he likes.—*Prov.* used of those  
 who are independent of doing anything,  
 or of those who do anything of their  
 own accord.

DUMB ਦੁੰਬ *s. m.* A tail; an ear of  
 the grain called *judr*; (united with *dág*  
 as *dág dumb*, a blemish); *i. q. Dumm.*

DUMBÁ ਦੁੰਬਾ *s. m.* A fat tailed ram.

DUMBCHÍ ਦੁੰਬਚੀ *s. f.* A crupper.

DUMBER ਦੁੰਬੇਰ } *s. m. (M.) Cor-*  
 DUMBÍR ਦੁੰਬੀਰ } rupted from

the Persian word *Dabír*. The person  
 who divides the grain at the thresh-  
 ing-floor. He is paid usually from one  
 to four *ṭopás* per *path* of grain weighed or  
 measured. Under the Sikh Government  
 the revenue was taken in kind. A por-  
 tion was set apart for the *Dumbír's* pay.  
 The government appropriated one-half  
 and the *Dumbír* the other half. After  
 annexation *paṭwáris* were appointed, but  
 the word *Dumbír* is often used for  
 a *paṭwári*.

DUMBH ਡੁੰਭ } *s. m.* A deep place in  
 DUMMH ਡੁੰਮੁ } a stream, a lake, a  
 pond.

DÚMNÁ ਡੁਮਣਾ *s. m.* A species of bee;  
 the name of a caste whose business is to  
 make split baskets.

DÚMNE ਡੁਮਣੇ *s. m. f.* A person of  
 the *Dúmṇá* caste.

DÚMNI ਡੁਮਣੀ *s. f.* A female *Dúm*.

DÚMRÁ ਡੁਮਰਾ *s. m.* A youth of the  
*Dúm* caste; (a word of contempt.)

DUMÚHÁ ਦੁਮੁਹਾ } *a.* Double-mouth-  
 DUMÚNHÁ ਦੁਮੁੰਹਾ } ed, having two  
 DUMÚNHÍ ਦੁਮੁੰਹੀ } months, (said  
 DUMÚNHÍN ਦੁਮੁੰਹੀ } also of a fe-  
 male snake having two mouths.)

DÚN ਦੁਣ *s. f.* A valley, a tract of coun-  
 try lying between two mountain ridges;

DUPUSTĀ ਦੁਪੁਸਤਾ } a. Printed on  
DUPUSHTĀ ਦੁਪੁਸ਼ਤਾ } both sides:—*dupushtā karnā*, v. a. To print on both sides.

DUR ਦੁਰ intj. Stop! stand off! get away:—*durāchār*, s. m. Misconduct:—*durāchārī*, s. m. A bad man:—*durbachār*, s. m. Bad words, abuse:—*durbal*, a. Weak, lean:—*durbalāṭī*, s. f. Weakness:—*durbhāg*, a. Unfortunate:—*durbhāu*, s. m. Dishonour, affording neither honour nor profit:—*dur dasā*, *disā*, *dur gatt*, s. m. Deplorable or bad state, wretched condition:—*dur dur honā*, v. n. To be an object of scorn; a prefix:—*dur dur karnā*, v. a. To drive or turn out (generally spoken to turn out dogs):—*dur gandh*, s. f. Bad smell:—*durjān*, s. m. A bad man, an enemy:—*dur labbh*, a. Not obtainable, impracticable, difficult to find; precious:—*dur matt*, *durmatī*, a., s. m. Evil-minded; foolish; foolishness, folly.

DUR ਦੁਰ s. f. A wolf's den.

DŪR ਦੂਰ a. Distant, far, remote;—s. m. Distance:—*dūr bīn*, s. f. A spy glass, a telescope:—*dūr dhiyānī*, s. m. One who possesses foresight, a prudent person:—*dūr dī sujjhānī*, v. n. To see a long way off; to think deep:—*dīl ton dūr honā*, *kardānā*, v. n. To efface or banish from one's mind:—*dūr ho*, *dūr hojā*, intj. Off! Begone!—*dūr honā*, v. n. To be removed, to be remote, to be dispelled:—*dūr karnā*, v. a. To dispel, to avert, to dismiss, to turn out; to conceal; to abolish:—*dūr rahīnā*, v. n. To abhor, to shrink from, to recoil at:—*dūr de dhol suhānē*. lit. Distant drums seem to be beautiful, i. e., the far off things are always seem to be good.

DURĀḌḌĀ ਦੁਰਾਡਾ ad. At a distance, a great way off.

DURAGĀ ਦੁਰਗਾ s. m. See *Dogā*.

DURĀHĀ ਦੁਰਾਹਾ s. m. A road dividing into two; one who acts a double part, a man of duplicity.

DURĀJĪ ਦੁਰਾਜੀ s. f. A double government (as when a town is divided between two independent powers); disunion, separation.

DURĀNĀ ਦੁਰਾਨਾ s. m. A tree (*Crataegus oxyacantha*) found commonly west of the Ravi. On the Chenab particularly the fruit is large and really decent eating.

DURĀUNĀ ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ v. a. To repeat, to re-duplicate, to answer, to talk back, to resist an order.

DURĀUNĀ ਦੁਰਾਉਣਾ v. a. To make run.

DURBARĀN ਦੁਰਬਰਾਨ s. m. (M.) A mound of earth, whether natural or artificial.

DURE ਦੁਰੇ intj. Begone! get out! (to a dog.)

DURED ਦੁਰੇਡ } s. m., a. Dis-  
DUREḌĀ ਦੁਰੇਡਾ } tance; distant, re-  
DUREḌE ਦੁਰੇਡੇ } mote, far off; i. q.  
*Durādā*.

DURESHTĀ ਦੁਰੇਸ਼ਤਾ s. m. Is a tree (*Medicago sativa*.)

DURGĀRĪ ਦੁਰਗਾਰੀ s. m. This tree (*Acacia stipulata*) is handsome in appearance, and is seen in great abundance and luxuriance in portions of the Kangra Valley. The wood of the old tree in Kangra is stated to be brownish, soft, brittle, and light, and it is not valued, being used only for planks and other ordinary purposes.

DURH ਦੁਹ s. f. See *Dur*.

DURHĀ ਦੁਹਾ a., s. m. Running; a robber.

DURĪ ਦੁਰੀ s. f. The two on dice.

DURKĀNĀ ਦੁਰਕਾਨਾ }  
 DURKĀRNĀ ਦੁਰਕਾਰਨਾ }  
 DURKĀR SATṬNĀ ਦੁਰਕਾਰਸੱਟਣਾ }

v. a. To drive or turn out (a dog);  
 to dishonour, to disgrace, to scorn.

DUROHĪ ਦੁਰੋਹੀ s. f. Complaint, appeal,  
 exclamation, wailing; i. q. *Duhāī*.

DURĪṢ ਦੁਰ੍ਰਿਸ਼ s. m. Imprecation, a curse:—  
*durā durā honā*, v. n. To be cursed:—  
*durā durā karnā*, v. a. To curse.

DURUKĀ ਦੁਰੁਕਾ } a. Having  
 DURUKHĀ ਦੁਰੁਖਾ } two sides alike;—

s. m. A man that wears two faces, a  
 man of double policy, a man of crooked  
 policy.

DURUNB ਦੁਰ੍ਰਿਬ s. m. (M.) A seam or  
 suture of a garment, a crack, a crevice.

DURUNĠĀ ਦੁਰ੍ਰਿਗਾ s. m. This plant  
 (*Artemisia elegans*) has a very wide  
 range of growth, being found up in the  
 Himalaya, and abounding in many  
 parts of the Panjab plains, especially in  
 the arid desert tracts. The odour in  
 brushing through masses of it is at times  
 very powerful, and not unpleasant. The  
 branches are officinal, their smoke being  
 considered good for burns, and their in-  
 fusion is given as depurative; i. q.  
*Cháhī saroch*.

DŪS ਡੂਸ s. f. Stink, a strong pun-  
 gent smell (as of rancid oil); c. w.  
*ḍuṣ* and in the plural with *nikkal*  
*jāyā*; i. q. *Tās*.

DUSĀK ਦੁਸਾਕ } s. m. A double  
 DUSĀKĀ ਦੁਸਾਕਾ } relationship.

DUSĀLĀ ਦੁਸਾਲਾ } s. m. A pair of  
 DUSHĀLLĀ ਦੁਸਾਲਾ } shawls.

DUSĀLĀ ਦੁਸਾਲਾ } a. Two years  
 DUSĀLLĀ ਦੁਸਾਲਾ } old.

DUSALLŪ ਦੁਸੱਲੂ s. m. The other end  
 or side:—*dusallū nikal jāyā*, v. n. To  
 pass through and come out on the other  
 side (as a spear or ball).

DUSĀNDĀ ਦੁਸਾਂਦਾ } s. m. A decoo-  
 DUSHĀNDĀ ਦੁਸਾਂਦਾ } tion.

DUSĀNGAR ਦੁਸਾਂਗਰ } s. f. A fork-  
 DUSĀNGĪ ਦੁਸਾਂਗੀ } ed stick.

DUSĀR ਦੁਸਾਰ s. m. The other end or  
 side:—*dusār pār honā*, v. n. To pass  
 through and out at the other side.

DŪSARĀ ਦੁਸਰਾ a. Second, other, an-  
 other; i. q. *Dājī*.

DUSERĀ ਦੁਸੇਰਾ s. m. } A two seer  
 DUSERĪ ਦੁਸੇਰੀ s. f. } weight.

DUSHĀLĀ ਦੁਸਾਲਾ s. m. See *Dushāllā*.

DŪSHANĀ ਦੁਸ਼ਣਾ } s. m. A religious  
 DŪSANĀ ਦੁਸਣਾ } blame, a religious  
 accusation or charge:—*dūshana laggā*,  
 v. n. To be accused of a religious crime  
 or sin.

DUSHMAN ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣ } s. m. f. An  
 DUSMAN ਦੁਸਮਣ } enemy, a foe:

—*dānnā dushman*, s. m. A wise enemy:

—*jānnā dushman*, s. m. A mortal enemy.

DUSHMANĀĪ ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣਾਈ }  
 DUSMANĀĪ ਦੁਸਮਣਾਈ }  
 DUSMANĀIGĪ ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣਾਇਗੀ }  
 DUSHMANĀIGĪ ਦੁਸਮਣਾਇਗੀ }  
 DUSMANĪ ਦੁਸਮਣੀ }  
 DUSHMANĪ ਦੁਸਮਣੀ }  
 s. f. Animosity, hatred.

DUSHT ਦੁਸ਼ਟ a. Bad, wicked, depraved,  
 low, profligate; hard-hearted, obdurate;  
 i. q. *Dus*.

DUSHTAN ਦੁਸ਼ਟਣ } *s. f.* A hard-  
DUSHTANÍ ਦੁਸ਼ਟਣੀ } hearted  
woman.

DUSKANÁ ਭੁਸਕਣਾ *v. n.* To sob, to  
sniff.

DUSRÁKE KARNÁ ਦੁਸਰਾਕੇ ਕਰਨਾ }  
DUSRÁUNÁ ਦੁਸਰਾਉਣਾ }  
*v. a.* To repeat, to reduplicate, to reiter-  
ate.

DUSS ਭੁੱਸ *s. f.* Glory, dignity, beauty  
of shape or form; *i. q.* *Luss*.

DÚSS ਦੁੱਸ *s. f.* A large shrub (*Cole-  
brookia oppositifolia*) which occurs in the  
Siwalak tract, and in the Salt Range and  
Trans-Indus. Gunpowder charcoal is  
made from it, and its leaves are applied  
to wounds and bruises;—A shrub *Elsholt-  
zia polystachya*) found in the Panjab  
Himalaya. To the south of Kashmír  
it is said to be used as a dye

DUSSÁ ਦੁੱਸਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) A woollen  
blanket; *i. q.* *Dhussá*.

DUSSAR ਦੁੱਸਰ } *s. m.* The other end  
DUSSUR ਦੁੱਸਰ } or side; a second time;  
another turn.

DUST ਦੁਸਟ *a.* See *Dusht*.

DUSTAR ਦੁਸਤਰ *a.* Not procurable,  
procured with difficulty.

DUSÚTÍ ਦੁਸੁਤੀ } *s. m.* A coarse  
DUSÚTÍÁ ਦੁਸੁਤੀਆ } cloth woven of  
two threads, a kind of coarse cloth used  
for tent making or other purposes.

DÚT ਦੁਤ *s. m.* A mediator; a go-be-  
tween; an ambassador, a secret messen-  
ger, an emissary; an angel; an evil  
spirit:—*jamdút*, *s. m.* An angel of  
death.

DUTAHÍ ਦੁਤਹੀ *s. f.* A coarse cloth  
used to spread on bed or worn by vil-  
lagers in winter.

DUTAKK ਦੁਟੱਕ *s. m.* Cutting into two  
pieces:—*dutakk honá*, *v. n.* To be sepa-  
rated or divided into two pieces:  
—*dutakk karná*, *v. a.* To cut into two, to  
separate, to disjoin:—*dutakk jawáb dená*,  
*v. a.* To give a short or decisive answer,  
to settle a matter with a word, to cut  
the matter short, to give a flat denial.

DUTAR ਦੁਤਰ *s. m.* The ocean of this  
world.

DUTÁRÁ ਦੁਤਾਰਾ *s. m.* A two-stringed  
musical instrument.

DUTARFÍ ਦੁਤਰਫੀ *a., s. m.* Having  
two sides, two-sided; two sides.

DUTERÁ ਦੁਤੇਰਾ *s. m.* Animosity, ill-  
feelings.

DÚTÍ ਦੁਤੀ }  
DÚTÍÁ ਦੁਤੀਆ } *s. m.* See *Dát*.

DUTKÁR ਦੁਤਕਾਰ } *s. m.* Reproof,  
DUTKÁRÍ ਦੁਤਕਾਰੀ } rebuke, snubb-  
ing, a curse; *i. q.* *Dutkár*.

DUTKÁRNÁ ਦੁਤਕਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To re-  
buke, to reprove, to snub, to drive away  
(a dog); *i. q.* *Dutkárná*.

DUTT ਦੁੱਤ *s. m.* A compound letter;  
reproof; a messenger; a go-between.

DUWÁLÍ ਦੁਵਾਲੀ *s. f.* The strap of a  
turner's lathe, a strap.

## E—(ੲ)

E ੲ *pron.* This, these;—*inter.* O! (used  
in addressing one).



**ECH PECH** ਏਚ ਪੇਚ *s. m.* Complication, convolution; difficulty; deceit.

**ED** ਏਡ *s. f.* The heel;—*ed lāṅhā*, *v. a.* To strike a horse's sides with one's heels, to spur a horse;—*a.* See *Aid*.

**EDÁ** ਏਡਾ } *a.* See *Aiddá*.  
**EDDÁ** ਏਡਾ }

**EDHAR** ਏਧਰ *ad.* See *Aidhar*.

**EDON** ਏਦੋਂ } *ad.* Hence, from this,  
**EDÚN** ਏਦੂੰ } from this time. See *Aidon*.

**EGILBÍR** ਏਗਿਲਬੀਰ *s. m.* *Datisca cannabina*. See *Darinkhari*.

**EH** ਏਹ *pron.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ikh*. This, he, she, it, they, these.

**EHÁ** ਏਹਾ } *pron.* Such like, this, the  
**EHÍ** ਏਹੀ } same, this very one, these  
**EHO** ਏਹੋ } very ones.  
**EÍ** ਏਈ }

**EIJHÁN** ਏਜ਼ਾਂ *ad. (M.)* Of this kind, like this, such as this:—*eijhán kam kahen kíte*. Has any one done such a deed as this?

**EILAN** ਏਲਨ } *s. m.* A small tree  
**EILAU** ਏਲੌਰ } (*Andromeda ovali-*

*folia*) abundant in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya. The seeds and young leaves are poisonous to cattle, and to goats in the spring months only. The wood is soft and weak, and used for fuel and charcoal only.

**EIN** ਏਇਨ *s. m.* A fine tall nettle (*Urtica heterophylla*) with immense leaves and a vigorous sting, which is not uncommon in many places of the Panjab Himalaya. Its stems are often employed for making twine and ropes by the dry process, but they perish quickly from wet.

**EK** ਏਕ *a.* See *Ikk*.

**EKÁ** ਏਕਾ *s. m.* The figure (1), a unit:—*eká eká*, *ad.* Suddenly, all at once, quickly.

**EKÁDSHÍ** ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**EKÁDSÍ** ਏਕਾਦਸ਼ੀ } from the San-  
**EKÁTSÍ** ਏਕਾਤਮੀ } skrit word *Ekáda-*

*shí*. The eleventh day of lunar month, on which the Hindús generally keep fast; *i. q.* *Akádash*, *Akátsí*.

**EKÁGAR** ਏਕਾਗਰ *a.* Attentive, absorbed in meditation, concentrated (mind):—*ekágar chitt*, *s. m.* A concentrated mind; *i. q.* *Akágar*.

**EKALBÍR** ਏਕਲਬੀਰ *s. m.* A plant (*Verbascum Thapsus*) not uncommon in the plains. It is eaten by camels and goats. In Bissahir the root is given as a febrifuge.

**EKAM** ਏਕਮ *s. f.* The first day of the Hindú fortnight.

**EKAMKÁR** ਏਕਮਕਾਰ } Corrupted  
**EKANÁKÁR** ਏਕਾਕਾਰ } from the San-

skrit word *Oṅkár*. The mystic name of God. It is used at the beginning of prayers and holy recitations, and also at the beginning of writing and respectful salutations; *i. q.* *Oṅkár*.

**EKÁNT** ਏਕਾਂਤ *a., s. m.* Secluded, retired, private, lonely, solitary, single; seclusion, retirement, isolation, solitude, loneliness; *c. w.* *hobaiṭhūḍ*, *rahināḍ*; *i. q.* *Akánt*.

**EKKÁ** ਏਕਾ *s. m.* Union, agreement, combination.

**ELAL** ਏਲਲ *s. m.* See *Ellan*.

**ELCHÍ** ਏਲਚੀ *s. m.* An envoy, delegate, ambassador.

**ELON** ਏਲੋਂ *s. f.* A vegetable eaten by poor people.

ELUÁ ਏਲੂਆ *s. m.* Aloes.

ELWÁ ਏਲਵਾ *s. m.* A plant (*Ala perfoliata*) occasionally cultivated by *fagirs* throughout the Panjab plains. The pulp of the leaves (after removing their skin) is eaten by poor people and in famines. It is also applied to boils, and is used in veterinary medicine.

ENÁ ਏਨਾ } *a.* See *Ainān*.  
ENĀN ਏਨਾਂ }

ENDRÁ ਏਂਦਰਾ *s. m.* A fine large climber (*Hiptage Madablota*) with handsome flowers found at low elevations in the hills up to near the Indus.

ENDWÍ ਏਂਡਵੀ *s. f.* A hoop-shaped mat or cushion, made of cord or cloth, and placed on the crown of the head, by those who carry burdens, especially by those who carry vessels of water on their heads; a circular mat placed under a *hukká*; *i. q.* *Unná, Inná*.

ERAN ਏਰਨ } *s. m.* See *Eilan*.  
ERNÁ ਏਰਨਾ }

ERNÁ ਏਰਨਾ } *s. m.* A  
ERNÁ GOHÁ ਏਰਨਾਗੋਹਾ } cake of cow-dung as found in its natural state.

ESAR ਏਸਰ *s. m.* A species (*Rubus rotundifolius*) with yellow fruit.

ETHE ਏਥੇ *ad.* Here.

ETIBÁR ਏਤਿਬਾਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Etebár*. Confidence, trust, belief, faith; respect, character, regard, consideration:—*etibár jánde rahiá*, *v. a.* To lose one's credit; *c. w. karná, rakkhá*:—*be etibár, a.* Uncredible, unreliable. See *be-atbár* in *Atbár*:—*banne sawáñdri dá jhepá, etibár kare kehá*. Who can believe that the neighbours will continue to fight; *i. q.* *Atbár, Itbár*.

ETIBÁRÍ ਏਤਿਬਾਰੀ *a.* Trustworthy, credible, confidential, responsible:—*be*

*etibári, a.* Having no confidence or trust, having no belief or faith.

ETNÁ ਏਤਨਾ *a.* See *Aitná*.

ETTÁ ਏੱਤਾ *a.* So much, this much; so many:—*Sáwañ badt ekádshtí, Jeth Rohní ho, ettá samá prekhys man bāñchhat phal ho*. Understand that the more the star *Rohní* shows 11th dark half of *Sáwañ*, the more there will be produce to delight your heart; *i. q.* *Aitná*.

## F—(ਫ)

FACHCH ਫੱਚ *a.* Very old, very weak.

FÁG ਫਾਗ *s. f.* The fruit of the *Phagwára* tree; dim. of the month *Phagwā*.

FÁGÚ ਫਾਗੂ } *s. m.* This fruit  
FÁGÚRÍ ਫਾਗੂਰੀ } (*Ficus carica, Ficus caricoides*) is not uncommonly cultivated in gardens in the Panjab plains. The fruit is eaten by the people; *i. q.* *Phagwára*.

FAHAM ਫਹਮ *s. m.* (A.) Sense, understanding, intelligence.

FAIDÁ ਫੈਦਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fáedah*. Advantage, benefit, interest; outturn, yield; value; service, use; moral, inference, result;—*ad.* Worthlessly, in vain, uselessly:—*faidedár, a.* Good, advantageous:—*Jeth dí dhupp fádedár, Sáwañ dí dhupp sutte sár*. The sun in *Jeth* does good to the crops, the sun in *Sáwañ* parches and burns them up:—*befaidá, a.* Worthless, unserviceable, unavailing, unadvisable; needless, absurd. See *Birthá, Bekár* in *Be*.

FAIJ ਫੈਜ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Faiz*. Plenty, abundance, profit, kindness, generosity, liberality, bounty, charity:—*faij bakhsh, faij mand, a.* Kind, generous liberal, bountiful.

FAIL ਫੈਲ *s. m.* Corruption of the English word *Fire*. Discharge, volley; time or turn for the discharge of *semen*:—*fail upháñd, v. a.* To have sexual intercourse with.

**FAILSÚF** फैलसुफ *s. m.* A boaster, a fop; an artful person, an impostor; an extravagant person.

**FAILSÚFÍ** फैलसुफी *s. f.* A boast, deception, cheating; extravagance.

**FAIN** फैन *s. f.* Foam, froth, scum.

**FAINT** फैंट *s. f.* The lap; a belt, a waistband.

**FAINTÁ** फैंटा *s. f.* A small turban.

**FAIR** फैर *s. f.* Corruption of the English word Fire. Fire, discharge, volley:—*fair karná*, *v. a.* To fire, to discharge, to shoot.

**FAISLÁ** फैसला *s. m.* Adjudication, arbitration, judicial determination, disposal of a case, decision, judgment; settlement, adjustment of an account; determination, arrangement:—*akhír faislá*, *s. m.* Final decision or judgment; *c. w.* *hoṣḍ, karná*; *i. q.* *Phaiṣald.*

**FAJAL** फजल *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fazal*. Bounty, grace:—*fajal karná*, *v. a.* To show mercy, to be bountiful:—*fajal Maulá*, *mihar Allāh*. Grace of the Almighty Father and mercy of God be with you. A cry of Muhammadan *faqirs* when they go to beg from house to house.

**FÁJAL** फजल *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fázil*. Accomplished, proficient, perfect; an accomplished person, a scholar.

**FAJAR** फजर *s. f.* Morning:—*waḍḍí fajar*, *s. m.* Early in the morning.

**FAJÍHAT** फजीहत *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fazíhat*. Disgrace, ignominy, infamy; quarrel; *c. w.* *hoṣḍ, karná*.

**FAKÍR** फकीर *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Faqír*. Poor or penni-

less; a beggar; a mendicant, a devotee, a *faqír*:—*fakír dost*, *s. m.* A friend of *faqírs*.

**FAKÍRÍ** फकीरी *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *faqírí*. Poverty, beggary; the life or state of a *faqír*;—*a.* Of or relating to a *faqír*.

**FAKÍRNÍ** फकीरनी *s. f.* The female relating to *faqír*.

**FÁKKÁ** फाका *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fáqah*. Abstinence from food, starvation.

**FÁL** फाल *s. m.* (*P.*) An omen, an augury, a presage, bibliomancy, a divination:—*fál páuṣḍ*, *v. a.* To cause events to be foretold.

**FALAK** फलक *s. m.* Sky; the highest authority, a great helper.

**FALÁN** फलान *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fuláḡ*. *Membrum virile, penis; pudendum* (abusive):—*faldḡ thok*, *s. m.* The generative organs of both sexes.

**FALÁNÁ** फलाना *s. m.* } Such a one,  
**FALÁNÍ** फलानी *s. f.* } a certain  
**FALÁNNÁ** फलान्ना *s. m.* } person;  
**FALÁNNÍ** फलान्नी *s. f.* } such (a person, place, or thing.)

**FALÁSBÁ** फलामबा } *s. m.* A com-  
**FALÁSFÁ** फलामबा } pound of dif-  
ferent medicines pounded together and sold by native grocers.

**FALASSÚ** फलसु *s. m.* See *Dúḍfaras*.

**FÁLSÁ** फालसा *s. m.* The name of a tree bearing a stone fruit, also a sub-acid fruit (*Grewia Asiatica*.)

**FALSH** फलस *s. m.* See *Dúḍfaras*.

★ FĀLTŪ फालतु *a.* Spare, surplus, extra; an unemployed person.

FALŪDDĀ फलुद्धा *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Fālūdāh*. A preparation of rice much eaten by people; a kind of flummery made of *nishāstā*.

FALŪHĀ फलुहा *s. m.* The fruit of the *Fālsā* tree. Also see *Phalūhā*.

FALŪS फलुस } *s. m.* Corrupted  
FANŪS फनुस } from the Persian  
word *Fānūs*. A glass shade.

FANĀ फना *a., s. m.* Passed away, departed, extinct, dead; destruction, death:—*fanā hojānā*, *v. n.* To be destroyed, to be ruined; to pass away, to perish, to vanish; to die, to expire.

FAND फंद *s. m.* See *Phand*.

FĀNĪ फानी *a.* Transitory, fleeting; mortal, perishable.

FARĀHUNĀ फराहुना *v. a.* To throttle, to ensnare; to hang, to suspend, to let down by a rope.

FARAK फरक *s. m.* Corrupted form the Arabic word *Farq*. Distance; difference; defect, vice:—*farak dūnā*, *farak ājānā*, *v. n.* To deteriorate, to go back:—*fark hojānā*, *v. n.* To be different, to differ:—*dilān wichh fark dūnā*, *v. a.* To have a misunderstanding:—*farak karnā*, *v. a.* To separate; to discriminate; to change, to vary:—*farak kaḍḍhānā*, *v. a.* To find out or make out the difference:—*farak nāl*, *ad.* Apart, at a distance:—*farak painā*, *v. n.* To differ, to be discordant; to have a misunderstanding.

FARĀKĪ फराकी *s. f.* A circingle, a girth.

FARAKKĀ फरक्का *s. m.* Clearing up of the sky, shining out of the sun on a rainy day; drying of the ground, clothes

after rain; a drill for boring iron:—*farakkā hojānā*, *laggānā*, *v. n.* To become dry; *i. q.* *Pharkā*.

FARANG फरंग *s. m.* Corrupted from the English word Frank. Europe, France, England.

FARANGGAN फरंगट *s. f.* } A Euro-  
FARANGGĪ फरंगी *s. m.* } pean,  
an English man or woman.

FARĀNSĪSI फरਾਂसीसी *s. m.* A French.

FARANT फरंट *a.* Corrupted from the English word Front. Rebellious, opposing; angry, affronted.

FARAS फरस } *s. m.* A pavement, any  
FARSH फरश } cloth spread out on the  
ground, a carpet; a tree (*Populus Alba*);  
*c. w.* *hojānā*, *karnā*.

FARĀS फराम } *s. m.* One who  
FARĀSH फराम } pitches tents,  
spreads carpets, carries an umbrella; a fine tree (*Tamarix orientalis*):—*farāsh khānā*, *s. m.* A room where carpets, tents are kept.

FARĀSGĪRĪ फरामगीरी } *s. f.* The  
FARĀSHGĪRĪ फरामगीरी } business  
FARĀSĪ फरामी } of a  
FARĀSHĪ फरामी } *Fardāsh*.

FARĀSIŪN फरामिऊन *s. m.* The leaves of a species (*Salvia lanata*.)

FARAST फरमست *s. m.* The name of a tree (*Populus nigra*), which is commonly planted in Kashmir and on the Chenab and the Sulej. It is occasionally seen in the plains. The celebrated *poplar avenue* close to Srinagar is probably one of the finest things of its kinds in the world. It is perfectly straight, a row of trees on

each side of a level road more than a mile long. Its bark is officinal in the plains, an *ark* being extracted from it, which is considered depurative; i. q. *Sufaidā*.

**FARĀTĀ** ਫਰਾਟਾ *s. m.* The sound of anything rushing or fluttering in the air, a rush, a puff.

**FARAUN** ਫਰੌਣ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Firāwḥ*. Pharaoh; a proud, arrogant person, a despot.

**FARD** ਫਰਦ *s. m.* A single one, a unit; one (of a pair of shawls); a bit; roll:—*fard lagḥuṭ*, *v. a.* To frame charge under the Indian Penal Code:—*fard lagḡuṭ*, *v. n.* The framing of the charge under the I. P. Code.

**FAREB** ਫਰੇਬ } *s. m.* Fraud, de-  
**FARFEJ** ਫਰਫੇਜ } ception.

**FAREBAN** ਫਰੇਬਣ *f.* } *a. Frau-*  
**FAREBĪ** ਫਰੇਬੀ *m.* } dul ent,  
**FARFEJAN** ਫਰਫੇਜਣ *f.* } dishonest,  
**FARFEJĪ** ਫਰਫੇਜੀ *m.* } collusive.

**FARĪĀD** ਫਰਿਆਦਿ *s. f.* Corrupted from Persian word *Faryād*. A complaint, suit, charge; a cry for help; *c. w. karṇā*. See *Dohā*.

**FARĪĀDAN** ਫਰਿਆਦਣ *s. f.* } A com-  
**FARĪĀDĪ** ਫਰਿਆਦੀ *s. m.* } plai-  
nant.

**FARĪD** ਫਰੀਦ *s. m.* A Muhammadan saint:—*farīd bātī*, *s. f.* A medicinal herb (*Cocculus villosus*, *Farsetia Edgeworthii*).

**FARIST** ਫਰਿਸਤ *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Fehrist*. A list, a table.

**FARISTĀ** ਫਰਿਸਤਾ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**FARISHTĀ** ਫਰਿਸ਼ਤਾ } from the Persian  
word *Farishtah*. An angel; a servant

(dialect of the Simla hills):—*sudh banaj*, *farishtā khet*. Making a bargain by means of a messenger, is (like getting your) field cultivated by a servant.

**FARJAND** ਫਰਜੰਦ *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Farzand*. A son.

**FĀRKHATĪ** ਫਾਰਖਤੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fārkhath*. A deed of release or discharge, a written acquittance, a deed of dissolution of partnership.

**FARMĀ** ਫਰਮਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the English word *Form*. Forms, proof sheet.

**FARMĀIS** ਫਰਮਾਇਸ } *s. f.* Corrup-  
**FARMĀISH** ਫਰਮਾਇਸ } tion of the

Persian word *Farmāyash*. Order or commission (for goods), a requisition; recommendation:—*farmāish lāuṭ*, *v. a.* To make recommendation:—*farmāish lagḡuṭ*, *v. a.* To be recommended.

**FARMĀN** ਫਰਮਾਣ *s. m.* A mandate, an edict, a charter.

**FARMĀNĀ** ਫਰਮਾਨਾ } *v. a.* To  
**FARMĀUNĀ** ਫਰਮਾਉਣ } instruct, to  
tell, to desire, to require, to bespeak (a superior.)

**FARŌĪ** ਫਰੌਈ *s. m. (M.)* Miscellaneous fines:—*farōī karāwā*, *s. m.* A fine levied by the watchman engaged to watch the crop while ripening on cattle trespassing.

**FARRĀTTĀ** ਫੌਰਾਟਾ *s. m.* The sound of anything rushing or fluttering in the air, a rush, a puff; i. q. *Farāṭā*.

**FARRĪ** ਫੌਰੀ *s. m.* A tree (*Grewia elastica*) found in Salt Range, Swalik tract and below Kangra. Its timber is said to be very strong and elastic. The fruit is eaten.

FARŚÍ ਫਰਸੀ } a. Belonging to a  
 FARSHÍ ਫਰਸ਼ੀ } floor or a carpet :  
 —*farshí salám*, s. m. A very low bow, a  
 protracted *salám*.

FÁRSÍ ਫਾਰਸੀ s. m. The Persian language :—*parhe Fārsī weche tel eh wekho karmān dē khel*. (If any one) learns the Persian language and sells oil; behold the mysteries of fate.—Prov. used in contempt of those who being scholars of the Persian language engage themselves in shop-keeping.

FARW ਫਰਵ s. m. A grass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*.) See *Khabbhal*.

FARWÁ ਫਰਵਾ s. m. A tree like fir tree (*Tamarix orientalis*.)

FASÁD ਫਸਾਦ s. f. Outbreak, dissension, ferment; intrigue :—*fasād dī jar*, *fasād dā māl*, s. f. m. lit. Matter or cause of dispute; a fomentor of disturbance. See *Danggā*.

FASÁDÍ ਫਸਾਦੀ a. Mischievous, vicious; factious. See *Danggā*.

FASAL ਫਸਲ s. m. Corruption of the Arabic word *Fasl*. Season, harvest, reaping season, crops :—*jamīn wāhīyān*, *fasal gāhīyān*, *jān nāhīyān*. Ploughing (is good) for the land, threshing for the corn, washing for the body.

FASALÍ ਫਸਲੀ } a. Belonging to the  
 FASLÍ ਫਸਲੀ } harvest, or season :  
 —*faslī bāterā*, s. m. lit. A partridge of harvest; a man coming at a time to serve his own selfish ends, mercenary.

FAST ਫਸਤ s. m. Corrupted from the Persian word *Fasad*. Opening a vein, bleeding :—*fast kholqā*, v. a. To bleed :—*fast khulwānqā*, *khulwānqā*, v. a. To cause to be bled.

FÁTÁ ਫਾਤਾ } s. m. Corrupted from  
 FÁTIÁ ਫਾਤਿਆ } the Arabic word

*Fátiah*. The opening *Súrat* or chapter of the *Qurán* being read for the benefit of dying Muhammadans ;—*fátid dand*, v. n. To make offerings to saints with prayers :—*fátid parhā*, v. n. To read prayers over the dead.

FATÁ ਫਤਾ } s. m. Victory, success :  
 FATAH ਫਤਹ } —*himmat agge fatah naj-dik*. Success is not far from enterprize, i.e., success is due to enterprize; c. v. *honā*, *karnā*.

FATOKAB ਫਤੋਕਰ s. m. (M.) A plant which grows in the hot weather. Its leaves are used by bald persons as the hair restorer, and are also good for boils.

FATWÁ ਫਤਵਾ s. m. The written verdict of the Muhammadan Law officer of a court, according to the *Shard*; c. v. *dand*.

FAUJ ਫੌਜ s. m. A troop, an army :—*faujdar*, s. m. lit. A commander of the Military Force under the Muhammadan Government; a criminal judge or magistrate; an elephant driver :—*faujdarī*, s. f. The office or rank of a commander of an army; the office of a criminal judge, the criminal court; a criminal case, a criminal offence; violence, injury :—*fauj dārī karnā*, v. a. To commit an assault or criminal offence :—*faujdarī wichch phasāqā*, v. n. To be prosecuted criminally :—*fauj wichch bhartī honā*, v. n. To be enlisted :—*faujdarī addalat*, s. f. The criminal court.

FAUJÍ ਫੌਜੀ s. m. Military; military officer or man.

FAUR ਫੌਰ s. m. Boasting; deceit, falsehood.

FAUT ਫੌਤ s. m. Death :—*faut honā*, v. n. To die, to part with this life.

FAUTÍNÁMÁ ਫੌਤੀਨਾਮਾ s. m. A document reporting the death of the incumbent and the name of the heir; a certificate of death.

**FÍ** **ही** *s. m.* Flaw, defect, fault; *c. w.* *kaddhāt, nikkalāt.*

**FIJÚL** **हिजुल** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word. *Fuzúl.* Worthless, useless, absurd, nonsense.

**FIKÁ** **डिका** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Figah.* The Muhammadan ecclesiastical law.

**FIKAR** **डिकर** *s. m.* Care, anxiety, thought, reflection, consideration; solicitude :—*befikar, a.* Without forethought; a thoughtless, heedless, careless person :—*befikrī, s. f.* Thoughtlessness, freedom from anxiety, carelessness.

**FÍM** **हीम** *s. f.* See *Afím.*

**FINDAK** **डिंदक** *s. n.* A small tree (*Corylus Colurna*) common in some parts of the banks of rivers in the Panjab Himalaya. The nuts are small, but fairly good, are largely eaten by the people. The nuts are common in drug seller's shops being considered tonic.

**FIRÁK** **डिराक** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Firdq.* Separation; anxiety, care.

**FIRAUN** **डरौंट** *s. m.* See *Faraún.*

**FISÁUNÍ** **डिसाउनी** *s. m.* A shrub (*Hamiltonia suaveolens*) which is common at places in the Panjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. Its wood is very small, but in Chamba it is said to be used for making gun-powder charcoal.

**FÍTA** **हीटा** } *s. m.* Tape, ribbon.  
**FÍTAH** **हीटह** }

**FITRASÚLIÚN** **डितरसूलिउंट** *s. m.* A plant (*Prangos pabularia*) found in Kashmir or Ladakh. Its root if rubbed on itch cures the disease. It is an official, and used an aphrodisiac.

**FUÁRÁ** **हुआरा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fawwárah.* A fountain.

**FURMÁN** **डुरमंट** *s. m.* See *Farmán.*

**FURSAD** **डुरसद** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fursat.* Leisure, recovery; power, position; good condition after poverty; *c. w. denā, milnā.*

## G—( ग, घ )

**GÁ** **गा** *fut.* The sign of the future tense; will, shall.

**GÁB** **गाब** *s. m.* A tree (*Diospyros embryopteris.*) Its bark is said to be used in intermittent fevers.

**GÁBÁ** **गाबा** *s. m.* } (*M.*) The calf  
**GÁBÍ** **गाबी** *s. f.* } of a cow while suckling.

**GABAJ** **गाबज** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qazab.* Splendid, dazzling, beautiful, unique; harmful;—*s. m.* Wrath, anger; a calamity; *c. w. karnd.*

**GABÁRÁ** **गाबार** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qubárah.* A balloon, a fire-balloon; a bomb; a mortar.

**GABAR CHAETH** **गाबर चौथ** } *s. f.*  
**GABAR GANJ** **गाबर गंज** } Confusion; mess.

**GÁBAR** **गाउंजा** *s. m.* Vague random speaking, indefinite unmeaning language.

**GABBAR** **गॉबर** *a.* Rich, prosperous; proud, haughty.

**GABBH** **गॉब** *s. m.* A foetus, pregnancy :—*gabbh chhan jānā, v. a.* To suffer abortion; *i. q. Garbh.*

GABBHĀ ਗੱਭਾ *s. m.* The midst; *vulva*, *pudendum muliere*;—(M.) A young calf.

GABBHAN ਗੱਭਣ *a.* Pregnant (applied generally to animals.)

GABBHE ਗੱਭੇ *ad.* In the midst; in *vulva*.

GĀBH ਗਾਂਭ *s. m.* Pregnancy, a foetus.

GABBHRŪ ਗੱਭਰੂ } *s. m.* A young  
GABBRŪ ਗੱਥਰੂ } man; a young  
husband, a husband.

GABHLĀ ਗਭਲਾ *a.* The second of three, in the middle place, medial.

GABHRED ਗਭਰੇਡ }  
GABHREDĀ ਗਭਰੇਡਾ }  
GABHRETĀ ਗਭਰੇਟਾ } *s. m.* A young  
GABHROT ਗਭਰੋਟ } man; a young  
GABHROTĀ ਗਭਰੋਟਾ } husband.  
GABHRŪ ਗਭਰੂ }  
GABHRŪṬ ਗਭਰੂਟ }

GABJĀ ਗਬਜੀ *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Gazabī*. An opposer, a firebrand.

GĀCH ਗਾਚ *s. f.* A piece of earth digging round a young tree for planting it in another place; a kind of cloth.

GĀCHĀ ਗਾਚਾ *s. m.* (M.) The cluster of leaves at the top of a date-palm. Inside the *Gāchā* is the terminal cabbage-like cluster of edible leaves called *Gārī*.

GĀCHANĀ ਗਾਚਣੀ *s. f.* A kind of yellow clay used for plastering a wooden slate on which the Persian Alphabet is written as a practice by beginners.

GACHCH ਗੱਚ *s. m.* Cement, mortar made with lime, plaster, old mortar, mud; a bite; anger, wrath:—*gachch charhād*, *v. n.* To be enraged; to insist:—*gachch honā*, *v. n.* To be drunk:—*gachch karnd*, *lāusā*, *v. a.* To plaster, to cause to adhere, to attach, to stuff together, to fill (canvass with embroidery):—*gachch mārnd*, *v. n.* To bite; to lessen anger:—*gachch pachch*, *a.* Coming together confusedly (as a mob), crowded, stuffed together, close, thick.

GACHCHAL ਗੱਚਲ *s. f.* A bread, a bit of bread (in contempt).

GĀCHĪ ਗਾਚੀ *s. f.* Biting, a bite, taking a portion of a thing by biting; a cake of anything such as soap; a piece of earth as much is dug at one time round a young tree for planting it in another place.

GĀD ਗਾਦ *s. m.* Sediment.

GADĀ ਗਦਾ *s. m.* A beggar; begging; *c. w. karnd*.

GADĀ ਗਦਾ } *s. m.* (M.) A he-ass; an  
GADĀ ਗਡਾ } armful of grass, straw,

wood; an itch of sheep. Sheep are washed with a decoction of *ukhān* leaves and *sajjī*; sweet oil or *sajjī* mixed with cowdung is rubbed over them:—*gādā chhor tambele badhe*, *ghāh ghāndī ghōrī*. The ass is tied in the stable; the mare fetches fodder for it, i.e., wise men work hard and fools sit idle.—Prov.; i. q. *Gadah*.

GADAN ਗਡਣ *v. n.* (M.) To mix, as curds with water; to plant, to sow. In the sense of to sow it is used in the north of Multan, and *rahāwan* and *rdhan* in the south.

GĀDAR ਗਾਡਰ *s. f.* White and red wheat mixed together.

GADĀUNĀ ਗਡਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To drive  
GADĀWAN ਗਡਾਵਣ } in, to bury,  
to set, to fix; to cause to be set, buried.



**GADD गॉद** *s. f.* Corrupted from the

Sanskrit word *God*. The lap ; a blister :—*gadd chapāṇḍ* or *uṭṭhāṇḍ*, *v. a.* To raise a blister :—*gadd chapāṇḍ*, *uṭṭhāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To rise (a blister) :—*gadd lāṇḍ*, *v. a.* To apply (a blister) :—*gadd pāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To put presents (sweetmeat, or money) in the lap of a bride or any other woman at the time of marriage or other joyful occasion.

**GADD गॉड** *s. f.* A cart :—*gadd wadd*,  
*a.* Poured together, confused, promiscuous.

**GADDÁ गॉडा** *s. m.* A large cart ; a handful of small sticks of *pilchhi* used for kindling fire, especially in Lahore.

**GADDÁ गॉदा** *s. m.* Date-palm, date tree (*Phoenix dactylifera*) ; *i. q.* *Khajár*.

**GADDAN गॉदण** *s. f.* A female of *Gaddi* caste.

**GADDAR गॉदर** } *a.* Half ripe  
**GADDARÁ गॉदरा** } (fruit.)

**GADDAN गॉदां** *s. m. pl.* Asses :—*gaddān khote dene*, *v. a.* (lit. To give asses) ; to abuse one :—*gaddān kharí*, *s. f.* (lit. taken by asses.) An abuse (to a woman) :—*gaddān gáhi dá*, *a.* Plentiful, many ; cheap ; easily to be got.

**GADDHI गॉयी** *s. f. (M.)* The seat of the driver of an ox in an oil-press ; *i. q.* *Gádhí*, *Gárhí*.

**GADDÍ गॉडी** } *s. f.* A cushion, a pad, a

**GADDÍ गॉडी** } seat, a throne, the seat of

a leading *faqir* or *sádhú* (*mahant*), a seat of shop-keepers where they sell things ; a pad used at the time of the menses ; a caste of *Khatris* who generally live in mountains, typical man of remoter hills, a Hindu shepherd ;—*s. f. (K.)* A sheep ; man's load of rice in straw :—*gaddí te baiṭhāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To ascend the throne :—*gaddí te baiṭhāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To instal a king :

—*gaddí ton utáṛnḍ*, *v. a.* To dethrone :—*gaddí miṭhrá bhold*, *mānge top denḍá chold*. The *gaddí* is an awkward friend, ask him for a cap and he gives you a coat :—*gaddí síngar*, *s. m.* This plant (*Chenopodium*, *sp.*) is cultivated in the Panjab Himalaya up to the Ravi. The leaves are eaten as a pot-herb on the Sutlej, but the plant is chiefly cultivated for its grain, which is considered better than buckwheat.

**GADDÍ गॉडी** } *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
**GÁDDÍ गॉडी** } Sanskrit word *Gantari*.

A cart, a carriage, a wheeled conveyance ; a train, a railway train :—*gaddí dāṇ*, *gaddí dāṇ*, *s. m.* A coachman :—*gaddí chaldāṇḍ*, *chaldāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To drive a cart :—*gaddí chhuttāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To start (a train) :—*gáḍ gaddí*, *s. f.* Mail train :—*gaddí hakkāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To drive a cart :—*gaddí kaffé jāṇḍ*, *kafféṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be cut off (a carriage of a train) :—*gaddí jotāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To yoke horses or bullocks to a conveyance :—*mél gaddí*, *s. f.* Goods train.

**GADDNÁ गॉडणा** *v. n.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Gart*. To fix, to pitch, to set ; to sow, to plant ; to bury, to inter, to lay in grave, to drive down :—*Present participle* : *gadde* ; *Future* : *gadde gá* ; *Past participle* : *gaddíá* :—*gaddí Maghar Poh bí púrā ná ho*. If sown in *Maghar* or *Poh*, even the seed sown will not be (obtained) full.

**GADDÓ गॉदे** } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
**GADDON गॉदे** } the Sanskrit word

*Gardabh*. An ass :—*gaddon dāṇḍ*, *gaddon dhāṇḍ*, *s. m.* A kind of boil on the back and neck, carbuncle :—*gaddon kharúḍ*, *s. f.* Asses' rubbing their sides together, rubbing together like asses ; rendering mutual favours, doing a favour with the hope of getting as much again, showing kindness from selfish motives ; *c. w. karní*.

**GADELÁ गदेला** *s. m.* A thick quilt or mattress stuffed with cotton, a thick bedding, a cushion.

GADERWÁ गदेरदा *s. m.* See *Dhaul dhák* in *Dhaul*.

GAD GAD गद गद *ad.* Very, a great deal:—*gad gad parsaṅ honḍ, v. n.* To be very happy.

GADHÁ गधा *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Gardhab*. An ass, a donkey; *met.* a fool, a stupid, simpleton:—*Aráki nún sainat gadhe nún soṭṭá.* A hint is enough to an *Aráki* horse, but a stick for a donkey, *i. e.*, a hint is enough for a wise man and a corporal punishment for a fool.

GÁDHÁ गाय़ा *s. m. (M.)* The driving-beam of a sugar-press to which the bullocks are yoked.

GADHÍ गायी *s. f.* A she-ass; a worm:—*gadhi chunghád, v. n. (lit. to suck the milk of a she-ass).* To smoke, (a word of contempt used by *Nihangs* towards those who smoke):—*barí khetí kamáddí, gadhi lagge tán howe barbáddí.* Sugarcane is a great crop, if *gadhi* attacks it, it is ruined.

GÁDHÍ गायी } *s. f. (M.)* The long  
GÁDHÍ गाही } board on which the driver of a Persian-wheel sits and to which the oxen are yoked:—*khúh teḍe dí koí gádhí ukáñhí; wisar ná wáim, Gámaná yúr, teḍí bāñh siráñdí.* Your well has a driving-board of tamarisk wood, *Gáman* love, I will not forget how your arm was my pillow.—Song; *i. q. Gárhí.*

GADHÚN गड्डू *s. m. (M.)* An ass.

GÁDÍ गाली *s. f.* A seat, a throne; *i. q. Gárhí, Gaddí.*

GADÍ GANDOLÍ गली गीदोली *s. f. (K.)* Luffa.

GADÍNH गडींग *s. f. (M.)* A she-ass.

GADÍRÁ गडीरा }  
GADÍRAH गडीरग } *s. m.* A gocart.  
GADÍRNÁ गडीरना }

GADKÁ गदका *s. m.* A wooden sword used in fencing; *i. q. Gatká.*

GÁDKÚJÍ गदकुजी *s. m.* A moderate sized tree (*Pyrus variolosa*), occasionally found in most parts of the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus. The timber is tolerably strong, and is used for implements, and walking-sticks. The fruit is harsh and bitter until half rotten, like a medlar, when it is eatable.

GADNÁ गडना *v. a.* To be set, to be firmly fixed, to be rendered firm, to be drawn down, to be buried. See *Gaddá.*

GADRÁ गदरा } *a.* Of various colours  
GADRÚ गदरु } (cattle, horse);  
—*s. m. (M.)* A kind of snake covered with spots.

GADÚD गदुद *s. f.* A hard lump formed in the flesh, a glandular swelling; *met.* a worthless fellow.

GADÚDAN गदुदण *s. f.* } A person  
GADÚDÍ गदुदी *s. m.* } who has a glandular swelling; *met.* a worthless person, one of seditious temper.

GADWÁ गडवा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Gadák*. A drinking vessel made of brass; *i. q. Garwá.*

GADWÁÍ गडवैयी *s. m.* A servant in personal attendance who hands his master the *gadwá* to drink out of, and renders a variety of services; *i. q. Garwá.*

GADWÁÍ गडवायी *s. f.* Compensation for fixing, settling.

**GADWASSAL ਗਦਵੱਸਲ** *s. m.* A slender-leaved species (*Allium rubellum*) which is common in the N. W. Panjab including the Salt Range, and in the Siwalik tract, east to near the Sutlej. In most places the root is eaten raw or cooked.

**GADWÍ ਗਡਵੀ** *s. f.* Dim. of *Gadhod*; *i. q.* *Garrot*.

**GAF ਗਫ** *a.* Thick, close-woven, stout.

**GÁFAL ਗਾਫਲ** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qáfil*. Careless, indifferent, negligent, remiss.

**GÁFALÁ ਗਾਫਲਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qáflah*. A caravan, a body of travellers, traders.

**GÁFALÍ ਗਾਫਲੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Qaflat*. Carelessness, negligence, remissness.

**GAGAN ਗਾਗਣ** *s. m.* The sky, the firmament, the heavens; upper part of the head in the language of the *Jogts*:—*gagan damámmá*, *s. m.* (*lit.* the drum of the heavenly thunder.) A large kettle-drum, especially of *Pir Nagáhdá*. See *Damámmá*.

**GÁGAR ਗਾਗਰ** *s. f. m.* A metallic

**GÁGARÍ ਗਾਗਰੀ** water vessel:—*gá-garkand*, *s. m.* A very spinous plant (*Astragalus multiceps*) with yellow flowers, somewhat resembling gorse. It is at times eaten by cattle, and in the Salt Range the calyces, which have a sweetish pleasant taste, are eaten; on the Chenab the seeds are given for colic.

**GÁGARÍ ਗਾਗਰੀ** *s. f.* A kind of vegetable, an esculent root.

**GAGARPUNÁ ਗਗਰਪੁਣਾ** *s. m.* The business of a leecher.

**GAGGÁ ਗੱਗਾ** *s. m.* The 8th letter (ਗ) of the *Gurmukhí* alphabet.

**GAGGÚ ਗੱਗੂ** *s. m.* A kind of cake.

**GÁGHIR ਗਾਘਿਰ** *s. f. (M.)* A metal water-pitcher in use among Hindus:—*sir te gághir, mede ghák te ghará; raham ná áyo, Gámaná yár, kephé wele dá khará.* A *gághir* on my head and a *ghará* on my hip, *Gáman* love, have you no pity? What a time I have been waiting.—Song.

**GÁGLÁ ਗਾਗਲਾ** *s. m.* A kind of grass.

**GÁGLÍ ਗਾਗਲੀ** *s. m.* A plant (*Arum Colocasia, Dolichos uniflorus*) which is very commonly cultivated in the plains by people for its root, which they are fond of. Its leaves likewise are at times eaten; *i. q.* *Kachálá*.

**GAGRÁ ਗਗਰਾ** *s. m.* } A low caste  
**GAGRAN ਗਗਰਣ** *s. f.* } of Muham-  
**GAGRÍ ਗਗਰੀ** *s. f.* } madans, a  
leecher.

**GAGREPUNÁ ਗਗਰੇਪੁਣਾ** *s. m.* The business of a leecher.

**GÁH ਗਾਹ** } *s. m.* Threshing grain  
**GAHÁ ਗਾਹਾ** } with oxen, treading

out corn:—*gáh áuná*, *v. n. lit.* To see places and come back; to visit many places:—*gáh lainá*, *gáh páuná*, *v. a.* To thresh (grain) with oxen:—*kar wáh táin lain gáh*. Plough and you will thresh:—*ráh rahán te gáh gahán*. When roads remain (untravelling), then threshing (grain) is done.—Prov. spoken of the intense heat of the sun.

**GAHÁ ਗਾਹਾ** } *s. m.* Taking a thing  
**GÁHÁ ਗਾਹਾ** } forcibly as compen-

sation for what is due, seizing and holding under restraint persons or property belonging to a debtor, in order to compel payment; detaining the person or property of any one on account of a debt due from a third person (generally practised by people in the Sikh reign); *i. q.* *Gahid*; *c. w.* *karnd*.

GAHÁÍ ਗਹਾਈ *s. f.* Threshing, treading out corn; wages for threshing.

GAHAK ਗਾਹਕ *s. m.* } Corrupt-  
GAHAKNÍ ਗਾਹਕਣੀ *s. f.* } ed from  
the Sanskrit word *Gardhak*. A purchaser; a seeker.

GAHAKÍ ਗਾਹਕੀ *s. f.* Sale, purchasing, transaction, demand.

GAHAL ਗਹਲ *s. m. (M.)* A fool, a stupid person; *pl. gahlen*:—*sau síden dī hikká matt, gahlen dī dpo dpo*. A hundred wise men have the same opinion, but fools have every one his own.

GAHAN ਗਾਹਣ *s. m.* A ford, fording:—*gáhan langhnd*, *v. n.* To ford.

GAHAR ਗਾਹੜ *s. m.* A collection of people, a crowd, a mass, thickness:—*gáhar machnt, painí*. The coming together of a crowd:—*gáhar wichch honnd*, *v. n.* To be surrounded by a collection of people.

GAHAR ਗਾਹਰ *s. m. (K.)* The sides of the high Himalaya as seen from the upper limits of forests down to the grazing ground about the highest villages; a sheep run.

GAHÁU ਗਾਹਉ *s. m.* Threshing; *i. q.* *Gáh, Gahd*.

GAHÁUNÁ ਗਾਹਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be trodden (grain) with oxen, to thresh with oxen.

GAHDÍ ਗਾਹਦੀ } *s. f.* The seat occu-  
GAHDÍ ਗਾਹਡੀ } pied by a driver of  
oxen, when drawing water from a well, turning a sugar-mill.

GAHERÁ ਗਹੇਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* The driver of bullocks treading out corn in the threshing-floor.

GAHI ਗਹਿ *s. f.* The handle or hilt of a sword, a handle, a clutch;—*s. m. (K.)* A recess, or shelf in a wall; *i. q.* *Alá*:—*gahi ke marná*, *v. a.* To die after fighting hardly.

GAHIÁ ਗਹਿਆ *s. m.* See *Gahd*.

GAHIMÁ GAHIM ਗਹਿਮਾ ਗਹਿਮ }  
GAHIMO GAHIM ਗਹਿਮੋ ਗਹਿਮ }  
*s. m.* A crowd, a stir, bustle, commotion.

GAHIN ਗਹਿਣ *s. m.* Seizure, laying hold of; an eclipse; *i. q.* *Garahig*.

GAHINÁ ਗਹਿਣਾ *s. m.* Jewels, ornaments; a pawn, a pledge;—*v. a.* To take, to seize, to lay hold of, to grasp:—*gahigé páusnd*, *v. a.* To mortgage, to pawn.

GAHIR ਗਹਿਰ *s. f.* Dust, darkness, cloudiness, haziness; dimness (in the eyes.)

GAHIRÁ ਗਹਿਰਾ *a.* Dark, dusty; deep, of a deep colour, rolled, turbid, muddy, misty, hazy; inflamed or red (as the eyes or the mind.)

GAHIRÁU ਗਹਿਰਾਉ *s. m.* Depth, deepness, roundness, darkness, haziness.

GAHIRÁUNÁ ਗਹਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To become deep and muddy; to be dusty.

GAHLÁ ਗਹਲਾ *s. m.* A bunch of cotton (as it bursts from the pod, or comes loose and light from the hand of the cleaner.)

GAHLAR ਗਹਲੜ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kálká*. A squirrel; a large species of lizard that has a habit of inflating its cheeks; *met.* spoken also of a man whose face is not very fat and full; *i. q.* *Gálhar*.

GAHMÁ GAHAM ਗਹਮਾ ਗਹਮ *s. m.*  
See *Gahimá Gahim*.

GAHŪŪ गहू s. m. See *Gahigā*.

GAHŪŪ गहू v. a. To thresh, to tread out, (grain), to tread under foot; to travel about in (a country); to try, to prove.

GAHŪŪ गहू a., s. m. Thick; close, dense; intimate; a coarse Indian cloth; i. q. *Gāphā*.

GAHŪŪ गहू s. m. One that treads out (grain) with oxen; one that seizes.

GAĪ गाय s. f. A cow; i. q. *Gāṇ*.

GAIB गैव s. m. Absence, invisibility, concealment;—a. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Gāib*. Concealed, hidden, invisible, lost, mysterious.

GAIBĀ गैव s. m. } One whose  
GAIBAN गैव s. f. } parentage is  
GAIBĪ गैव s. m. } not known;  
one who works wonders by secret means:—*gaibī gold*, s. m. lit. A concealed shot; one whose father is not known, an illegitimate son.

GAĪGAWĀTĪ गायीगावती a. Lost and gone, stolen.

GAĪK गायक s. m. Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Gāyak*. A singer, songster.

GAĪKARNĪ गायीकरनी v. a. To overlook, to pass over (a fault); to fail to do, to neglect.

GAIL गैल s. f. Accompanying, following;—*prep.* With, along with, after;—*ad.* In company with:—*gail chhuḍā*, v. n. To get rid of company:—*gail gujārī*, s. f. Getting rid of company, (spoken in the west.)

GAĪLĀ गायिला s. m. A great gain, a great advantage, profit, use.

GAĪN गायन s. m. Music, song; a female singer.

GAĪN गायी s. f. A cow; i. q. *Gāṇ*, *Gāṇ*.

GAĪNĀ गैना s. m. } A species of small  
GAĪNĪ गैनी s. f. } cattle; a dwarf.

GAĪNDĀ गैन्डा s. m. } A rhinoceros;  
GAĪNDĪ गैन्डी s. f. } the marigold  
(*Tagetes erecta*) of which strings of flowers are often hung up at shrines.

GAĪNDHLĀ गैन्डला a. (Pot.) Turbid, muddy, defiled; i. q. *Gahird*, *Gandhlā*.

GAIR गैर a., s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Gair*. Other, foreign, strange; precarious, bad; a foreigner, stranger:—*gair hājar*, a. Absent:—*gair hājarī*, s. f. Absence, non-attendance, non-appearance.

GAIRAT गैरत s. f. Shame, modesty, bashfulness; a nice sense of honour, jealousy.

GAIRATAN गैरतन f. } a. Modest,  
GAIRATĪ गैरती m. } having a nice sense of honour, jealous.

GAITARĪ गैतरी s. f. Corrupted  
GAITRĪ गैत्री } from the San-

skrit word *Gāyatrī*. A sacred verse from the Vedas repeated as a prayer by Brahmins with the rosary.

GAJ गज s. m. An elephant; (corruption of the Persian word *Gaz*); a yard, a yard measure; an iron bar, a ramrod, a rammer; the bow of a fiddle:—*gajchāl*, s. f. The gait of an elephant, a lubberly gait:—*gajdān*, s. m. The gift of an elephant,—*gaj dān*, *gaj dānt*, s. m. Ivory:—*gaj gāh*, s. f. A fly brush or whisk made of the tail of the Thibetan ox, or other animal:

—*gaj gamanī*, *s. f.* A woman who walks like an elephant with a stately step:—*gaj karnā*, *pherā*, *v. a.* To measure (cloth); to ram or clean (a gun), to clean the stem of a *huggā*:—*lambarī gaj*, *s. m.* The Government yard of 36 inches:—*gajmotī*, *s. m.* A large pearl fabled to come out of the head of the white elephant:—*gajpāl*, *s. m.* The keeper of an elephant:—*gajpat*, *gajpath*, *s. m.* The owner of an elephant; a *Rājā*:—*gajrāj*, *s. m.* The king of elephants (fabled among the Hindus); a first-rate elephant, a very fine large elephant:—*gajrelā*, *s. m.* A dish made of carrots.

GAJÁ गज s. m. Corrupted from the Persian word *Gaddī*. Begging, living on charity; *c. w. karnā*.

GAJÁ गज s. f. Corrupted form the Arabic word *Qazā*. Food, aliment, diet.

GAJAB गजघ s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qazab*. Anger, wrath; calamity; a wonderful act:—*gajab karnā*, *mārnā*, *v. a.* To inflict judgment; to persecute, to injure; to perform a great feat; *i. q. Gabaj*.

GAJABÍ गजबी s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qazbī*. A great transgressor, one who perpetrates extraordinary crimes, one who performs wonderful feats.

GAJÁÍ गजाघी s. m. A bracelet, a bracelet made of lac; *i. q. Gajrá*.

GAJAL गजल s. f. Striking of a bell more than is necessary: it is done when striking 8, 12, and 4 o'clock; an order:—*gajal weldā*, *s. m.* Early in the morning, 4 A. M.

GAJAN गजट v. n. (M.) Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Gajan*. To roar, to thunder.

GAJÁNÁ गजाना } *prep.* With the  
GAJÁNE गजाने } measure of yards.

GÁJAR गजर s. f. pl. *gájarā*. A carrot (*Daucus carota*) cultivated extensively for the root in many parts of the Panjab plains, and towards the west often given to horses, as a strengthening diet. In villages and even in towns men, women and children eat it with great relish. The seeds are officinal, being considered aphrodisiac, and also given in uterine pains:—*pahārī gájar*, *s. f.* *Eryngium planum*:—*mālī gájar*, *s. f. lit.* A radish and a carrot; *met.* a worthless stuff.

GAJÁUNÁ गजाउना v. a. To cause to roar, to cause to thunder; to speak, to sound; to advance greatly, to exalt a person:—*fatah gajáunā*, *v. a.* To sound victory; to bid adieu; to say good bye; a Sikh term exchanged at the time of meeting or departing of two men.

GÁJÍ गजी s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Gázī*. A brave man; a Muhammadan who is victorious over infidels, hence a title of such a Muhammadan:—*gájí mard*, *s. m. lit.* A hero; *met.* a horse:—*māre tán sahid*, *māre tán gájí*. A martyr if killed, a *gájí* if he kills.

GÁJJÁ BÁJJÁ गज्जा बाज्जा s. m. Instrumental music, the sound of several musical instruments together.

GAJJAK गज्जक s. m. A sweetmeat made of sesamum, *gur* or sugar;—(M.) Vermicelli of *chanā* flour fried in oil or *ghoe*.

GAJJANÁ गज्जना } *v. a.* To roar, to  
GAJJNÁ गज्जना } thunder. *Present*  
*participle*: *gajjdā*; *Future*: *gojjegā*;  
*Past participle*: *gajjdā*:—*jehre gajjde ham*  
*uh warhde nahin*. Those (clouds) which  
thunder do not rain.—Prov. used of those  
persons who brag and do not do any practical work.

GAJPIPAL गजपीपल s. m. A tree (*Abies Smithiana*) found in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya. The timber is soft and light, often with much sapwood, and the fibres are frequently

twisted. Its fruit (*Plantago major*) is officinal in the Panjab and is considered in the Hindi system to be stimulant, warm and tonic.

**GAJRÁ ਗਜਰਾ** *s. m.* An ornament worn on the wrist made of gold, silver or of flowers, a kind of bracelet.

**GAKAR ਗਕੜ** } *s. f. (M.)* A fruit-  
**GAKAT ਗਕਟ** } stone; *i. q.* *Gīṭak*,  
*Gaṭak*.

**GÁKHṆÁ ਗਖਣਾ** *v. a.* To bear, to suffer; to experience, to try, to examine, to become used to; to become agreeable (medicine.)

**GAKKHAR ਗੱਖੜ** *s. m.* The name of a subordinate caste of *Rájpúts*, now mostly Muhammadans.

**GAKKHÍ ਗੱਖੀ** *s. f.* Embracing, clenching; *c. w.* *ghattá*; *i. q.* *Galakhí*.

**GÁKRÁ ਗਾਕਰਾ** *s. m.* A slender straggling thorny plant (*Solanum gracilipes*) found Trans-Indus, in the Salt Range, and as far east as Lahore and Montgomery. In some places the small fruit is eaten; in others it is said to be collected by *Hakims* to be applied in otitis. Its leaves are also officinal.

**GAL ਗਲ** *s. m.* The neck, the throat; (*K.*) goiter, a plant (*Pennisetum Italicum*); *i. q.* *Kangá*:—*gal dá hár*, *s. m. lit.* A necklace, a child who always clings to his mother's skirt; an encumbrance:—*gal dá hár hongá*, *v. n.* To pursue one persistently:—*gal galáwán paigá*, *v. n. lit.* To fasten a halter in the neck; to be yoked together; to incur responsibility, or a debt or liability:—*galghoṭá*, *s. m.* Any thing drawn so tight around the neck as to choke; the sensation of choking;—*a.* Choky (spoken of that by taking which the sensation of choking is produced):—*gal ghoṭá áungá*, *v. n.* To squeeze the throat, to throttle, to choke:—*gal ghuttá*, *v. n.* See *galá ghuttá* in *Galá*:—*gal khol*, *s. m.* See *galá-khopi* in *Galá*:—*gal náli laggná*, *mīlnd*, *v. n.*

To embrace:—*gal náli láungá*, *v. a.* To embrace one; to protect, to help, to take care—*gal paigá*, *v. a.* To hang upon the neck of any one, to persist in a demand; to be obligatory or incumbent; to be ready to fight:—*gal pallá múnḥ wichch gháh laigá*, *v. n. lit.* To put an end of the piece of a cloth in one's neck and take (a bit of) grass in the mouth; to become most humble:—*gal piá dhol wajáungá*, *v. n. lit.* To play on the drum in the neck; to do a work which becomes obligatory to fulfil a promise:—*gal waḍḍhna*, *v. a.* To cut one's throat; to defraud, to bear hard upon, to oppress:—*gal waḍḍhna*, *v. a.* To cause to cut one's throat; to be cheated.

**GÁL ਗਾਲ** *s. f.* Abuse, vituperation; melting;—*gál deví*, *kaḍḍhí*, *v. a.* To abuse:—*gál duppar*, *s. f.* Abuse and accusation:—*gál kháṇí*, *v. a.* To receive or suffer abuse:—*gál uláhmá*, *s. f.* Abuse and reproach:—*kháḥ piá thál ná mihná ná gál*. The platter has fallen into the well what is the use of accusation or abuse, *i. e.*, no good crying over spilt milk.—Prov.

**GALÁ ਗਲਾ** *s. m.* The throat, the neck; a passage through a hedge; hail; as much grain as is poured at one time in a hand-mill to grind:—*galá band*, *s. m.* A neck band, a neck cloth, a cravat; *i. q.* *Guláband*:—*galá ghuttá*, *v. n.* To choke, to throttle, to suffocate, to kill by stopping the breath:—*galá khopí*, *s. f.* A rope round the neck of an animal, a throat halter:—*gale wichch chhuri pherní*, *v. a.* To kill, to slaughter, to torment, to harass:—*gale laggná*, *mīlnd*, *v. n.* See *gal laggná* in *Gal*.

**GÁLÁ ਗਲਾ** *s. m.* A mouthful for an animal what is taken at a snatch; a calamity, a judgment;—(*M.*) An allowance, a share, a feed:—*ek gálá páṇí*, *s. m.* One allowance or share of water from canal:—*ek gálá ghál*, *s. m.* One feed of grass for one ox:—*gálá sáhé gálá shert*, *gálá sadí*, *s. m.* A calamity, a judgment.

**GALÁÍ ਗਲਾਈ** *s. f.* Melting; wages for melting.

GALÁKAṢ गालाकष *s. m.* A talkative person.

GALAKHRÍ गालखरी *s. f.* Embracing, clenching; *c. w. páuṣṭi, ghattṣṭi.*

GÁLĀNĀ गालाना *m.* } *v. a.* To melt, to  
GÁLĀNÍ गालानी *f.* } dissolve; to destroy, to annihilate; to boil; to cook; to spoil, to rot; to cause to sink (the wall of a well); to sell in great quantities.

GÁLĀNĀ गालाना *v. a.* The same as *Gálaná*;—*v. n. (K.)* To speak, to say.

GALÁPH गालाफ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Galáf*. A cover, a sheath, a case, a pillow-case, a quilt-case.

GALÁPHÍ गालाफी *a.* Having a cover or coating (spoken particularly of a mud wall with an outer surface of kiln-burnt bricks); flabby (the eyelids).

GÁLĀRÍ गालारी } *s. m.* A  
GÁLĀRÚ गालारु } talkative  
GÁLĀRYĀ गालारया } person.

GÁLĀR TORÍ गालर उरी *s. f.* A plant (*Trichosanthes anguina*) which is cultivated extensively throughout the plains for its fruit, cooked and eaten as a vegetable.

GALĀS गालास *s. m.* See *Gilds*.

GALĀU गालाउ *s. m.* Melting, dissolving.

GALĀUNĀ गालाउना *v. a.* To melt, to dissolve. See *Gálaná, Gálaná.*

GALĀWĀN गालावां *s. m.* A neck halter for cattle.

GALE गाले *s. m. pl.* Hail stones; *i. q. Gará*; the same as *Galá*.

GALEÍ गालेयी *s. f. (M.)* A kind of lizard. If it touch the hand before a person makes butter, the yield will be abundant.

GALEN गालेन *s. m. (K.)* Any place where rocks lie in masses one over the other; a marine, (*Gaddi*).

GALEPHNĀ गालेफना *v. a.* To cover *chandá*, almond, and some sweetmeats with crystalized sugar.

GALGAL गालगल *s. f.* A species of lime or lemon, a citron used largely in preparing pickles (*achár*).

GALGANḌHĀ गालगंधा *s. m.* A stile, a passage through a hedge or wall.

GALGITTÍ गालगिती *s. f.* Putting a shawl over the shoulders and fastening close round the neck; *c. w. mārṇí*; *i. q. Giltí*.

GÁLH गालु *s. f. (M.)* A word, a matter, talk; an abuse :—*khar wí jāṇṭí, hikk gálh akhāin; maríní samjheṇde, Ránjho yár, sáḍiān dīlín táin.* Stand, my friend, let me say a word to you; may your advisers die, *Ránjho* love, you have burnt my heart.—Song :—*gálhín ḍenden, ihá nahín changáí; teḍí yáṛí dhí, Gámaná yár, changí rádhí main chátí.* You give abuse, this is not right; of your love, friend *Gáman*, I have reaped a good (ironically) crop.—Song.

GÁLHĀ गालुहा *s. m.* Cotton cleansed from the particles of the leaf, which are frequently mixed with it; *i. q. Gáhlá*;—*a. (M.)* Mad, foolish :—*gálhá gálh kare, siḍnán káds kare.* The fool talks, the wise thinks.—Prov.

GÁLHAR गालुहर *s. m.* A squirrel; *i. q. Gáhlar.*

GÁLÍ गाली *s. f.* Abuse, abusive language. See *Gál*.



**GALÍ गली** *s. f.* A hole, a perforation, a leak; a narrow street, a lane, an alley:—*galí galí, ad.* In every lane:—*galí kúchá, s. m.* Lanes and alleys:—*galán wichch takkrán márrán, v. n.* To wander from lane to lane.

**GALÍCHÁ गलीचा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Gálíchah*. A rug, a carpet, tapestry.

**GALÍM गलीम** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ḡaním*. An adversary, an enemy, an assailant.

**GALÍTHÍ गलीठी** *s. f. (Pot.)* The portion between two joints of the finger, the same of sugar-cane and grain stalk.

**GALL गॉल** *s. f.* A word, a saying, a thing:—*gall káhdí, gall kí, ad.* In short:—*gall bát, gall katth, gall kathá, s. f.* Conversation.

**GALLÁ गॉला** *s. m.* A herd (of horses, camels, asses); grain; a tree (*Cupressus torulosa*). See *Deodár*.

**GALLAT गॉलउ** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Galat*. Not right, wrong, erroneous, inaccurate, incorrect.

**GALLH गॉलु** *s. f.* The cheek.

**GALLHÍ गॉली** *s. f.* The side of a shore along the fore quarter.

**GALLHÚ गॉलु** *s. m.* A man with fat cheeks.

**GALLÍ गॉली** *s. m.* A tree (*Phoenix dactylifera*). See *Khajúr*.

**GALMÁ गलमा** } *s. m.* The nape  
**GALWÁN गलवां** } of a *Kuríd*.

**GÁLNA गालना** *v. a.* See *Gáland*.

**GALNÁ गालना** *s. m.* An earthen vessel with a wide mouth;—*v. n.* To melt, to dissolve; to be boiled, to be cooked; to rot, to spoil to waste away; to mortify; to sink (as well), to settle down; to be washed; to be thrown away, to be sold in great quantities.

**GALO गल्ले** *s. f.* A creeping plant (*Menispermum glabrum*) used medicinally, especially in cases of fevers.

**GALOKARÍ गल्लेकर्री** *s. f.* See *Glakhrí, Gakkhí*.

**GALOKHUR गल्लेखुर** *s. m. f. (Pot.)* A talkative person; *i. q. Gálarí*.

**GALOLÁ गल्लेला** *s. m. (Pot.)* Grain:—*Chetar de jholle, fíndán wichch galole*. Wind in *Chetar*, a *fínd* (will hold) your grain, *i. e.*, grain will be scanty.

**GALOT गल्लेउ** *s. m.* A plant (*Ceropegia esculenta*.) Its tubers and acid leaves are used as a vegetable in Multan.

**GALOTAR गल्लेउ** *s. m. f. (M.)* A great talker.

**GALTANÍ गलउनी** } *s. f. (M.)* The  
**GALTANÍ गलउटी** } wood placed

round the hole in which the verticle wheel of a well revolves, to prevent clay and dirt getting into the wheel; the throat latch of a bridle, also a part of the headstall; the tie of a *chapkan* at the neck; also see *Galwaddí*.

**GÁLÚ गालु** *s. m.* A melter, a destroyer.

**GALÚLÍ गलुली** *s. f. (M.)* A hand-ful, washing the mouth after eating *c. w. karní; i. q. Chuld, Chull*.

**GALWADDÍ गलव्दी** *s. m. (M.)* Throat latch keeping blinkers well over the eyes.

**GALWÁÍ गलवायी** *s. f.* Melting; wages paid for melting.

**GALWĀUNĀ** ਗਲਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be melted, to cause to be dissolved. See *Gālanā*.

**GALWĪNĀ** ਗਲਵੀਣਾ *s. m.* See *Galmā*.

**GAM** ਗਮ *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Gam*. Sorrow, grief; anxiety, concern, sympathy; mildew; mustiness:—*gam khorā*, *a. s. m. lit.* Devouring sorrow, consoling, sympathising; patient, meek; one who feels sympathy for another:—*gam karnd*, *v. n.* To grieve, to be sorry:—*gam khānd*, *v. a.* To suffer grief; to grieve, to be sorry; to be mildewed, to be musty, to be decayed; to feel or show sympathy for another; to endure, to be patient, to have patience; to let pass (a fault).

**GĀM** ਗਾਮ *s. f.* A horse's pace.

**GAMAN** ਗਮਣ *s. m.* Going, walking; sexual intercourse.

**GAMBHĪR** ਗੰਮਭੀਰ *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Gabhīr*. Grave, sedate, solemn, serious, thoughtful; meek; deep, profound;—*s. m.* An ulcer; a great boil on the back or neck:—*gambhīrtā*, *gambhīrtā*, *s. f.* Seriousness, gravity; depth, profundity.

**GĀMOHĪ** ਗਾਮਚੀ *s. f.* The slender part of a horse's leg from the ankle upwards.

**GAMHEL** ਗਮੇਲ *s. m.* (*Pot.*) A pigeon house; *i. q.* *Khudā*.

**GAMĪ** ਗਮੀ *s. f.* Corrupted, from the Arabic word *Gamī*. Sorrow, grief, lamentation; mourning, death, demise:—*gamī hoī*, *v. n.* To happen (a death):—*shādī gamī*, *s. f.* The marriage and death.

**GAMJĀ** ਗਮਜਾ *s. m.* Noise, vain talk; *c. w.* *mārd*.

**GAMLĀ** ਗਮਲਾ *s. m.* An earthen or wooden circular small tub for keeping flowers or rosy plants.

**GAMMAT** ਗੱਮਤ *s. f.* Meeting, agreement; friendship; use, profit.

**GAMMATĀ** ਗੱਮਤਾ *s. f.* Entrance, audience; power of mind, quickness of apprehension.

**GAMMATAN** ਗੱਮਤਣ *s. f.* } A friend,  
**GAMMATĪ** ਗੱਮਤੀ *s. m.* } a companion, an acquaintance.

**GAMRHORĪ** ਗਮਰੋੜੀ *s. f.* A thick skin or scale; a knot in cloth.

**GAMRŪR** ਗਮਰੂਰ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Magrūr*. Proud, arrogant, self-conceited.

**GAMRŪRĪ** ਗਮਰੂਰੀ *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Magrūrī*. Pride, arrogance, self-conceit.

**GĀN** ਗਾਂ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Go*. A cow:—*gān choī kujrē, nā ghar wasse nā ujirē*. The cow when milked fills a pot, the house does not prosper on it, or becomes waste (from its loss).

**GAN** ਗਣ *s. m.* A troop, a multitude, a class, a flock, a tribe, a body of *Shird's* attendants; a kind of angels; an elephant; eight varieties of trisyllabic feet in prosody;—(*M.*) A handle (used of rakes, mattocks);—(*K.*) A shrub (*Carissa diffusa*) which is common along the Siwalik tract and up to the Indus, and in the eastern Panjab extends into the plains to the south of Delhi and Amballa. The small flowers vary from white to pinkish and have a fine scent, which about April perfumes the air around. Goats and sheep eat the leaves. The cut bushes are employed for fences, and the wood is used for combs, in turning, and as fuel:—*gan patī*, *s. m.* The name of *Gayesh* or *Gayes*.

**GĀN ਗਾਣ** *s. m. (M.)* A small embanked field within an embanked field. A *gāṇ* is made when there is not sufficient water to irrigate a land.

**GĀNĀN ਗਾਨਾਂ** *s. m. (M.)* a string of coloured cords or of goat's hair, with large cowries and iron ring attached, tied round the wrist at marriages; a string of three cords—red, green and yellow—which is bound by the *mirās* on the right wrist of the bridegroom and bride at weddings to keep off jins.

**GĀNB ਗਾਂਬ** *s. f. (M.)* A potbelly:—*dp nā mānde te gānb fare dāde*. There is no room for himself, yet he shoves his potbelly in.—Prov.

**GAND ਗੰਦ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Gandh*. Stink, filth, dirt; ordure:—*gand bahāḍ*, *v. a.* To use filthy language:—*gand khilāḍnā*, *v. a. lit.* To scatter about filth; to make one's self infamous by bad conduct:—*gand pāḍnā*, *v. n. lit.* To scatter about filth, to be infamous by bad company; to do hard work:—*gand punḍ*, *s. f.* Filthy language, vile conduct, uncleanness, filthiness:—*mirchāḍ gand*, *s. m.* The root of the *khawwi* (*Cymbopogon Iwarancusa*.)

**GAND ਗੰਡ** *s. m.* A circular frame work on which the wall of a well is built, a well curb; the circle enclosing mill stones to keep the meal from being scattered, the circular vessel, or tray in which *gur* is poured to cool;—*a.* Thick.

**GĀND ਗਾਂਡ** *s. f.* The anus:—*gāṇḍ gulāmī*, *s. f. lit.* The slavery of the anus; *met.* mean flattery, mean service:—*gāṇḍ marāḍnā*, *v. a.* To act the catamite:—*gāṇḍ mārṇā*, *v. a.* To commit sodomy. See *Buṇḍ*.

**GĀNDĀ ਗੰਡਾ** *s. m.* A string with knots, worn on the neck, as a charm; the tinsel and embroidery worked on shoes; the number four (generally spoken of money, as four cowries, four pice.)

**GĀNDĀ ਗੰਦਾ** } *a.* Stinking, fetid;  
**GĀNDAH ਗੰਦਾਹ** } filthy, dirty; ob-

scene, indecent; ill-tempered; bad;—*s. m. (M.)* A dam of earth-work thrown across a canal or hill stream:—*gāṇḍā barojā*, *gāṇḍā farojā*, *s. m.* The gum that exudes from the pine tree (*Pinus longifolia*); the resin of the *Boswellia thurifera*:—*gāṇḍā bāḥḥ*, *s. f.* A common field weed (*Euphorbia Helioscopia*):—*garbā gāṇḍā*, *s. m.* The root of *Nim*, (*Saccharum sara*):—*gāṇḍā kamm*, *s. m.* Dirty work:—*gāṇḍā karnā*, *v. a.* To foul, to dirty; to pollute, to defile; to stain, to disgrace.

**GĀNDAGĪ ਗੰਦਾਗੀ** } *s. f.* Filth,  
**GĀNDAKĪ ਗੰਦਾਕੀ** } ordure, stink.

**GĀNDAK ਗੰਦਾਕ** *s. f.* See *Gāṇḍhak*.

**GĀNDAL ਗਾਂਡਲ** *s. m.* Black stripes on the back.

**GĀNDAL ਗੰਦਲ** *s. f.* The stalk of a plant which has run to seed; a field-weed (*Avena fatua*) common in cereal crops throughout the Panjab plains:—*kawār gāṇḍal*, *s. f.* A plant (*Aloe perfoliata*) used medicinally and eaten as a vegetable:—*saron dī gāṇḍal*, *s. f.* The stalk of the mustard which is cooked as a vegetable:—*soḍ gāṇḍal*, *s. f.* A plant (*Asparagus Punjabensis*) which has slender acicular leaves and is common in parts of the plains of the Panjab, and east to the Sutlej; *i. q.* *Chúrhī saroch*.

**GĀNDALÚ ਗਾਂਦਲੂ** *s. m.* A common shrub (*Bergera Konigii*) which is large enough for fuel only. Its leaves are applied to blows.

**GĀNDALÚN ਗਾਂਦਲੂਨ** *s. f.* See *Donā*.

**GĀNDAMGÚNDÚ ਗੰਦਮਗੂੰਦੂ** *s. m.* A plant (*Lycopus Europæus*) which is official as a cooling drug; *i. q.* *Jalnim*.

**GANDÁSÁ गीडामा** *s. m.* A sort of axe, a pole axe, a chopper for cutting fodder.

**GANDAUÁ गीदौआ** *s. m.* A cake made of solid sugar distributed among one's relatives and Brahmins at a marriage and other joyful occasions.

**GANDELI गीदेली** *s. f.* *Vitis Indica.*  
See *Dákh.*

**GANDERÁ गीदेरा** *s. m.* A small shrub (*Rhazya stricta*) which grows abundantly in many places Trans-Indus, and occurs in the Salt Range at low elevations. The dried branches are used as fuel. The leaves are given as food to goats after steeping in water for some days. They are also bruised and given with milk to children for eruptions, and an infusion of them is stated to be good for sore-throat.

**GANDERE गीदेरे** *s. m.* A plant (*Nerium odorum*) which is commonly cultivated in gardens for its flowers, and grows wild in the plains Trans-Indus. The stalks are in some places said to make *hukká* tubes. The leaves are considered poisonous, but are said to be eaten by goats:—*tarikh ganderé, s. m.* A small tree (*Rhododendron arboreum*) common at many places in the Panjab Himalaya, and also found in Trans-Indus. The gorgeous flush of crimson flowers adorns some of the hill stations about March. The flowers have a sweet-sour taste, and are said to make a good sub-acid jelly.

**GANDERÍ गीडेरी** *s. f.* A segment or cutting of sugar-cane; the spaces between the ties sometimes made in a roll of cloth before dyeing:—*ganderí dár, a.* Dyed clouded by knotting (yarn, cloth.)

**GANDH गीह** *s. f. m.* A knot, a tie; a joint; a hardened or enlarged gland; a bundle, bale of goods; a sub-division of the *Aróds*; a knot in the corner of a garment in which money is secured, and which serves as a pocket; a piece, a patch, a splice:—*akkh dá annhá te*

*gandh dá púrd.* Blind and rich (a rich fool for a customer):—*gandh bhejni, ghallgi, v. a.* To send a knotted thread to the guests expected at a wedding to intimate the time of the ceremony; in like manner to announce a fair or other assembly (a practice of *faqirs*):—*gandh dá púrd, s. m.* A rich, wealthy person:—*gandh katti, waddhi, v. n.* To have one's pocket to be picked:—*gandh lainá, v. n.* To win or draw over, to bring over to one's side:—*gandh láungá, v. n.* To patch, to splice:—*gandh páuní, v. n.* To knot a thread; to appoint a day for wedding:—*gandh tupp, s. m.* Patching, mending:—*gandh tupp karná, v. a.* To sew, to patch together, to splice:—*gandhon khál Rab de sawál.* Empty pockets, and you come to petition God.—Prov. used of the avarice of shrine-keepers.

**GANDH गीय** *s. m.* Odour, smell, perfume, flavor:—*gandhráj, s. m.* The name of a sweet smelling flower:—*gandh sár, s. f.* A kind of brimstone.

**GANDHÁ गीहा** *s. m.* An onion;—(*M.*) an impervious dam which raises the water-level, but does not stop the flow completely.

**GÁNDHÁ गांहा** *s. m.* One who patches or splices (a shoe), a mender;—(*Pot.*) a beam, a large pole.

**GANDHÁÍ गीहायी** *s. f.* Compensation for mending, patching.

**GANDHAK गीयक** *s. f.* Brimstone, sulphur:—*gandhak dá tel, tejáb, s. m.* Oil of vitriol, sulphuric acid.

**GANDHÁL गीयाल** *a.* Large, extensive.

**GÁNDHAN गांयट** *s. f.* The wife of a perfume seller; a female of *Gándhí* caste.

**GANDHÁR गीयार** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Gándhár.* The third note in the octave, one of the seventh note of the gamut; a *rág* or musical mode;—*a.* Large, extensive.

**GANDHARB** ਗੰਧਰਬ *s. m.* A celestial musician, a musician or singer in Indra's court, a sort of demi-god supposed to inhabit Indra's heaven; a great singer.

**GANDHÁUNÁ** ਗੰਧਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be joined, tied or pieced.

**GANDHEJÁNÁ** ਗੰਢੇਜਾਣਾ *v. n.* To become rich. See *Gandhjad*.

**GANDHERÍ** ਗੰਢੇਰੀ *s. f. (M.)* A segment or cutting of a sugar-cane; *i. q.* *Gandheri*.

**GANDHÍ** ਗੰਢੀ *s. f.* Any small root used medicinally, or as a spice; a head of garlic, a clove of garlic; a piece of turmeric; a bundle, a corner of a garment in which money is secured, pocket: —*gandhi chhorá, s. m.* A pick-pocket.

**GANDHÍ** ਗੰਧੀ } *s. m.* One who sells  
**GÁNDHÍ** ਗਾਂਧੀ } essences and perfumes.

**GANDHÍLÁ** ਗੰਧੀਲਾ *s. m.* } The  
**GANDHÍLAN** ਗੰਧੀਲਣ *s. f.* } name  
of a very low caste, a species of the gypsy tribe.

**GANDHLÁ** ਗੰਧਲਾ *a.* Turbid, muddy, defiled; cool (spoken of friendship).

**GANDHLÁUNÁ** ਗੰਧਲਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To be turbid, to be defiled.

**GANDHNÁ** ਗੰਢਣਾ *v. n.* To thread, to string, to fasten, to join by tying, to patch, to splice, to stitch together; to round, to paste, to knot; to bring one on one's side some how and other.

**GANDHÚLÍ** ਗੰਧੂਲੀ *s. f.* A herb (*Gynandropsis pentaphylla*) with white flowers, occurs throughout the Province in the plains. It is used as a vegetable.

**GANDHÚLKÁN** ਗੰਧੂਲਕਾਂ *s. f.* Twilight.

**GANDHWÁÍ** ਗੰਢਵਾਈ *s. f.* The act of tying, patching; compensation for mending, patching.

**GANDHWÁUNÁ** ਗੰਢਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be joined, patched.

**GANDÍ** ਗੰਦੀ *a.* Dim. of *Gandá*; —(*M.*) A *kachchá* dam thrown across a stream: —*gandí búfí, s. f.* A herb (*Glinus lotoides*) not uncommon wild in the eastern and central Panjab plains. It is officinal, and is given in the Panjab as a purgative in diseases of the abdomen under the name of *jakhmí haiyát*.

**GANDÍ** ਗੰਡੀ *s. m. (M.)* See *Gandhí*: —*gandí chhor, s. m.* A pick-pocket.

**GANDÍÁ** ਗੰਡੀਆ *s. m.* See *Gandá*.

**GANDIÁL** ਗੰਦਿਆਲ *s. f.* A herb (*Gouffea holosteoides*) used as a vegetable in Chamba.

**GANDLÁ** ਗੰਦਲਾ } *s. f.* A common  
**GÁNDLÁ** ਗਾਂਦਲਾ } shrub (*Bergera Konigii*) found in the hills. It is large enough for fuels only. Its leaves are applied to blows; *i. q.* *Gándalá*.

**GÁNDŌ** ਗਾਂਡੋ *s. f.* A female sodomite.

**GANDŌÁ** ਗੰਡੋਆ *s. m.* An earth worm seen in rainy seasons, when dried used medicinally for impotence.

**GANDOLÍ** ਗੰਦੋਲੀ *s. f. (M.)* A tattered quilt; a kind of squash.

**GANDORÁ** ਗੰਦੋੜਾ *s. m. (M.)* Dates that are green and hard; *i. q.* *Doká*.

**GANDRAF** ਗੰਦਰਫ *s. f. (M.)* Brimstone. See *Gandhak*.

**GÁNDŪ** ਗਾਂਡੂ } *s. m.* A sodomite,  
**GANDYÁ** ਗੰਡਯਾ } a catamite.

**GANER** गणेर *s. m.* (*Avena fatua*.) See *Gaṇḍal*.

**GANES** गणेश } *s. m.* A Hindu deity,  
**GANESH** गणेश } represented with

an elephant's head, supposed to be the son of Shiva; an elephant; the share of a commercial enterprize;—(*M.*) The share of the harvest which is given to the Brahmins. It is given from the harvest by both Muhammadans and Hindus. It is separated off first from the heap of grain before the division begins. The amount depends on the liberality of the cultivator. Under Diwan Sawan Mal *Gaṇesh* was a State institution. In the case of indigo, after deducting the Government share, two and a half seers were levied on every twenty-five maunds of the cultivator's share. This cess was called *Gaṇesh*, and was credited to Government, who paid the Brahmins. If from an increase in the quantity of indigo the *Gaṇesh* exceeded the amount of the stipends, the surplus was carried to the profit of Government, by whom likewise any deficiency was made good:—*Gaṇesh chayth*, *s. f.* A Hindu festival observed in the honour of *Gaṇesh* in *Poh* or *Māgh* (December or January):—*gobar Gaṇesh*, *s. m. lit.* An image of *Gaṇesh* made of cow-dung; a fat dullard; an arrant fool:—*Gaṇesh pājā*, *s. m.* The worship of *Gaṇesh* (the worship of *Gaṇesh* is done in the commencement of every Hindu ceremony and good work.

**GANG** गंगा } *s. f.* The river Gan-  
**GANGÁ** गंगा } ges; the goddess:

—*Gangá ashṇán karṇá, naháṇá, v. n.* To bathe in the Ganges; to bathe in the water of the Ganges; to be freed from any responsibility or liability:—*Gangá bās*, *s. m.* Living on the banks of the Ganges:—*Gangá bāśī*, *s. m.* One who lives on the banks of the Ganges, a pilgrim to the Ganges:—*Gangá jal*, *s. m.* Ganges water, the holy water; *met.* wine (used by wine drinkers):—*Gangá jalí*, *s. f.* A vessel in which the Ganges water is kept:—*Gangá jalí*

*chukkṇí, uṭhṇṇí, Gangá dí saunh khṇṇí, v. n.* To swear on the water of the Ganges:—*Gangá Jamṇí*, *s. m. lit.* Ganges and Jamna; silver and gold gilt on the same article, commingled in such a way that both appear distinct, a like mixture of other metals; mixed or compounded of two different things:—*Gangá jātrá*, *s. m.* Pilgrimage to the Ganges:—*Gangá jātrí*, *s. f.* A pilgrim to the Ganges:—*māt Gangá*, *s. m. f.* The holy mother Ganges:—*Gangá mīr*, *s. m.* Ganges water:—*Gangá pār*, *ad.* Beyond the Ganges:—*Gangá sāgar*, *s. m.* A jug:—*Gangá thīr*, *s. m.* The bank of the Ganges.

**GANGÁCHÁ** गंगाचा *s. m. (M.)* A noise.

**GANGAT** गंगात *s. m. (M.)* A large pawn.

**GANGAUTÍ** गंगौटी *s. f.* A kind of earth obtained from the Ganges used for marking the forehead.

**GANGER** गंगेर *s. m. f.* The name of a tree and a herb (*Grewia betulæfolia*; *Sageretia brandrethiana*, *Ehretia aspera*; *Lycium Europæum*.)

**GANGHLÁ** गंगला *a.* Dirty, muddy (water.)

**GÁNHÁN** गान्हां *s. m. (M.)* A jewel, an ornament; a pledge, pawn, mortgage:—*sir gánhán*, *s. m.* Pledging of the person to a creditor, is common. A debtor engages to work as a farm-servant for a creditor till the debt is liquidated. He receives only his diet; the other customary wages of farm-servants are credited to the debt:—*gánheṣ rakkh te gánheṣ páwe, waddé málik dí rann saddáve*. She pawns her property to wear jewels, that she may be called the wife of a great *málik*.

**GANÍ** गनी *s. f.* The slender climber (*Oxytelma esculenta*) not uncommon in the arid tracts of the Central and Southern Panjab. The fruit is eaten.

GĀNĪ ਗਾਨੀ } *s. f.* Small beads strung  
GĀNĪN ਗਾਨੀਂ } in a cord tied round

the neck of boys and men; a string of coloured cords or of goat's hair, with large cowries attached, tied round the necks of horses, bullocks and donkeys as an ornament:—*gore dānd gal ghattān gānīān; kadhān poṭhī, Gāman yār, chaphīā wanjān Jihānīān*. I will bind *gānīān* on the red bullock's neck; I will train him for riding, *Gāman* love, and ride to *Jihānīān*.—Song.

GĀNĪRĀ ਗਾਨੀਰਾ *s. m.* See *Gāndere*.

GĀNJ ਗੰਜ *s. m.* A heap, a pile; a treasure; a market; a granary, an emporium for grain; a scald head, baldness; *Tinea capitis*.

GĀNJĀ ਗਾਂਜਾ *s. m.* A preparation of hemp smoked like tobacco and producing intoxication.

GĀNJFĀ ਗੰਜਫਾ *s. m.* A pack of cards, a game of cards.

GĀNJJĀ ਗੰਜਾ *a.* Bald, scald headed.

GĀNLĀHĀ ਗਨਲਾਹਾ *s. m.* (K.) A small chopper with long handle used to cut up the sugar-cane into lengths.

GANN ਗੱਨ } *s. m.* A segment or cutt-  
GANN ਗੰਨ } ing of a large fish or  
snake; a crease or wrinkle of fat in the abdomen.

GANNĀ ਗੱਨਾ } *s. m.* Sugar-cane (*Sac-*  
GANNĀ ਗੰਨਾ } *charum officinarum*).

GĀNNĀ ਗਾਨਾ *s. m.* The wrist; a painful swelling or sprain of the wrist; a coloured thread tied at the wrist of the bride and bridegroom:—*gānnā bannhāḍ*, *v. a.* To fasten a coloured thread round the wrist at marriages:—*gānnā paīḍ*. The occurring of a sprain in the wrist; *i. q.* *Gāḍāḍ*.

GANNĪ ਗੱਨੀ *s. f.* A small piece of fish, a small wrinkle in the flesh of the abdomen; an enlarged eyelash:—*gannī bhāḍī hoṭī*. A swelling of the eyelash.

GAO ਗਾਉ *s. f.* (K.) A cow.

GĀNS ਗਾਂਸ *s. m.* A mode of singing.

GANṬHĪĀ ਗੰਠੀਆ *s. m.* Rheumatism; onion.

GANWĀR ਗੰਵਾਰ *s. m.* } A coun-  
GANWĀRNĪ ਗੰਵਾਰਣੀ *s. f.* } try re-  
sident, a clown, an ignorant person, a rustic:—*ganwār puṇḍ*, *s. m.* Clownishness, ignorance, rusticity.

GANWĀRĪ ਗੰਵਾਰੀ } *a.* Rustic, of  
GANWĀRŪ ਗੰਵਾਰੂ } or belonging  
to the country (or villages), pertaining to a clown, rude.

GANWĀUNĀ ਗੰਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* See *Gawāṇḍ*.

GAP ਗਪ } *s. f.* (M.) A quag-  
GAPIN ਗਪਿਨ } mire, a quicksand;  
*i. q.* *Khubbhaṇ*.

GAPAK LAINĀ ਗਪਕਲੈਣਾ *v. a.* To make away with, to take away, to swallow up (as property.)

GAPAL ਗਪਲ *s. m.* (M.) A piece:—*gapale jhāp*, *s. m. f.* (lit. a piece-snatcher.) A greedy person.

GAPAN ਗਪਨ *v. n.* (M.) To be bogged, to sink in a quicksand.

GAPP ਗੱਪ *s. f.* Idle talk, vain boasting:—*gapp shapp*, *gapp sarapp*, *s. f.* Tattle, gossip; a false report, a shave:—*gapp māḍnī*, *v. n.* To boast.

GAPPAN गॉण्ड *s. f.* }  
 GAPPÍ गॉपी *s. m.* } A boaster.

GAPPHĀ गॉहा *s. m.* A mouthful, a morsel; a portion, a share; a present; money realized (whether by fair or unfair means):—*gapphá dend, v. a.* To give a portion:—*gapphá lagg jād, v. n.* To be acquired without labour:—*gapphá láund, v. a.* To eat a morsel:—*gapphe márná, v. a.* To eat or consume what belongs to another.

GĀR गार *s. f.* Mud, mud bringing out from a well;—Corrupted from the Arabic word *Gār*. A cavern, a cave, a pit;—(K.) A scar or slip of the part of a hill side.

GAR गज *s. m.* A large boil with hardness and inflammation, an abscess; *c. w.* *uṭṭhā, ubbhārā*;—(Pot.) A piece of radish:—*gar bar, s. m.* Confusion, disorder:—*gar bar jhānjā, s. m.* Uncertainty, speaking at random; wrangling, disputing, quarrelling:—*gar gajj, s. m.* Noise caused by the beating of drums, the rolling of carriage wheels, the falling of hail stones; confused noise, clamour, thunder:—*gar gajjī, s. m.* One that makes a clamour or uproar:—*gar garāṭ, s. m.* A rumbling noise, confusion, fright, bustle:—*gar gar karnā, v. n.* To thunder, to roar:—*gar gillhī, s. f.* Joyful songs and dancing; *c. w.* *pānī*:—*garpankh, gar pankhī, s. m.* A bird famed among the Hindus called *Garar*.

GARĀ गारा *s. m.* A heap. See *Gaphā*.

GARĀ गारा *s. m.* Hail, hailstones (used chiefly in the plural);—*a.* Very cold (water).

GĀRĀ गारा *s. m.* Mud used for mortar; potter's clay kneaded.

GĀRĀ गारा } *a.* Of deteriorated caste;  
 GĀRAH गाराह } shameless;—*s. m.* A low caste man, a barber, also see *Gārphā*.

GARACH GARACH गरच गरच *s. m.* The noise made by a person walking in mud and water; the noise made by champing food; *c. w.* *karnā, khāṇā*.

GĀRAD गारद *s. f.* Corrupted from the English word Guard. Watch, ward, a guard room.

GARĀH गाराह *s. m.* } Food scooped  
 GARĀHĪ गाराही *s. f.* } up with the

fingers and thus conveyed to the mouth, a mouthful, a morsel:—*akkh pharakkaṇā mile, mūṇh wichch rahe garāh*; *lakkh lānat us suthrā, jo dam dā kare wisāh*. Not getting an opportunity to wink the eye and a morsel remains in the mouth; O *Suthrā*! thousand of curses be upon him, who has confidence in the life.—Prov. used to express the transitory nature of life.

GARAHAKRĀ गरारकरा *s. m.* (K.) The ruins of a home where no wall remains standing.

GARAHAN गारण्ड } *s. m.* A n  
 GARAHIN गारण्ड } eclipse; seizing, taking, acceptance:—*garahan karnā, v. a.* To accept, to admit, to agree to; to receive; to hold, to catch, to seize:—*pānī garahan karnā, v. a.* To drink water.

GARAHĀNĀ गराराना *s. m.* (K.) The place where a house stood (before ruins.)

GARAHĪ गरारि *s. m.* A planet, applied also to the sun and the moon:—*khottā garahī āund, v. n.* To come under the influence of an evil star:—*naun garahī, s. m.* Nine planets.

GARAHNE JĀNĀ गरारनेजाहा *v. n.* To be under the influence of an eclipse. (Hindus consider those eatable things to be defiled, which remain under the influence of an eclipse); to be eclipse-struck, i. e., deformed by the influence of an eclipse while yet in the womb, (an event which is supposed to result from



the pregnant mother being engaged in any thing but worship during the eclipse, or the parents having indulged in sexual intercourse during the eclipse; whatever the mother does during eclipse, the same signs are produced upon the body of her offspring):—*garakhṣā hoid, a.* Eclipse-struck.

**GARAJ गारज** *s. f.* Thunder;—Corrupted from the Arabic word *Garaz*. Design, view, wish, intention, business; meaning, need, occasion, use, want, interestedness, selfishness:—*be garaj, a.* Disinterested, having no concern with:—*be garajī, s. f.* Disinterestedness:—*garaj kaḍḍhī, v. a. n.* To have one's ends served; to be successful:—*garaj karnī, v. a.* To sell or dispose off, to sell cheap (used by shop-keepers); to get one's object:—*garaj ki, ad.* In short, in a word:—*garaj rakkhī, v. n.* To be interested in, to occupy or concern oneself with.

**GARAJNĀ गारजना** *v. n.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Garjan*. To thunder, to roar; *i. q.* *Gajjūd*.

**GARAKHĀ गारखा** *s. f. (K.)* Thunder.

**GARAL गारल** *s. f.* Poison, the venom of serpents.

**GARAM गारम** *a.* See *Garm*.

**GARĀM गाराम** } *s. m.* A village, a town.  
**GARĀN गारान** }

**GARĀNĪ गारानी** *s. f.* Indigestion; scarcity, dearth, dearthness, a rise in price.

**GARANTH ਗਰੰਥ** *s. m.* A book, a code, a religious book; the Sikh scripture; the name of the two sacred books of the Sikhs:—*Adī Garanth, s. m.* The first scripture of the Sikhs written by Guru Nanak and other *Gurūs* and some *bhagats*, and compiled by Guru Arjan, the fifth *Gurū* of the Sikhs:—*Dasam Garanth* or *Dasam Pādshāhī dā Garanth, s. m.* The second scripture of the Sikhs, which has reference to Guru Gobind Singh.

**GARANTHAN ਗਰੰਥਣ** *s. f.* The wife of a *Garanthī*.

**GARANTHĪ ਗਰੰਥੀ** *s. m. lit.* One whose business it is to read and expound the *Ganth*; one who is in charge of the Sikh scripture in any religious place; one who reads the *Ganth Sāhib*; one who sits by the *Ganth Sāhib* without reading and expounding.

**GARĀNURĀ ਗਰਾਂਉਰਾ** *s. m.* Cont. of *Grān*.

**GARĀP ਗਰਾਪ** *s. f. (M.)* Of an age to bear young (used of cattle); *i. q.* *Garhāp*.

**GARAPP ਗਰੱਪ** *s. f.* The noise made by champing food, or by thrusting any thing in (as food in the mouth); rapidity:—*garapp karke, ad.* Without resistance or opposition; immediately:—*garapp karke jā wārd, v. n.* To enter without resistance, to enter immediately:—*garapp sarapp, s. f.* Boasting, telling marvellous tales about one's self; *c. w.* *mārnī*.

**GARAR ਗਰਰ** *s. m.* The name of a bird; in Hindu mythology, the regent of birds, the bird and vehicle of Vishnu, *Ardea argala*:—*Garar* or *Garap Purān, s. m.* A *Purān* read after a Hindu's death; *c. w.* *wāchūd*:—*garar paunkh, garar paunkhī, s. m.* The name of a bird; *i. q.* *Garpaunkh* in *Gar*.

**GARĀR ਗਰਾਰ** *s. m. f.* } A drunk-  
**GARĀRAN ਗਰਾਰਣ** *s. f.* } ar d,  
**GARĀRĪ ਗਰਾਰੀ** *s. m.* } o n e  
much addicted to intoxication.

**GARĀRĀ ਗਰਾਰਾ** *s. m.* A sack (for holding the walls of a tent); rinsing the mouth, gargling; a kind of native pantaloons, trousers with loose legs (worn generally by Muhammadans):—*garāre dār, s. m.* Trousers with loose legs:—*garārā karnā, v. n.* To gargle, to rinse the mouth.

GARARÁ गररा } *s. m. (M.) Pie-*  
GARARÁ गररा } bald (applied to  
horses.

GARÁS गरराम *s. m.* A mouthful, a morsel:—*gaú garás, s. m.* A morsel of bread kept by Hindus for a cow before their taking meal; *i. q. Garáh.*

GARASNÁ गररमना *v. a.* To catch, to find, to hold, to get one into trouble by pressing a claim which can not easily be met; to compel one, to press hard, to bear hard upon; to eclipse.

GARAUH गररौह *s. m.* The influence of the planets or of *naungrahis*; calamity, misfortune; *c. w. áurá*; *i. q. Grahi.*

GARÁUN गररौँ *s. m.* See *Gardán.*

GARAUNDÁ गररौँदा *s. m.* A kind of sweetmeat; *i. q. Garpaudá.*

GARÁYÁN गरररररर *s. m.* A villager.

GARB गरर } *s. m.* Corrupted  
GARBH गररभ } from the Sanskrit  
word *Garab*. Pregnancy, a foetus, embryo, the womb; pride, vanity:—*garb, garbh karná, v. n.* To be proud:—*garb, garbh pát honá, v. m.* To miscarry:—*garb, garbh pát karná, v. n.* To cause to procure abortion:—*garb, garbh rahiná, fhahirná, v. n.* To conceive:—*garbh, garb want, garbh, garb wantí, a.* Pregnant (applied to women).

GARBÁ गररबा *s. f. (M.)* Manured land:—*garbá garáda, s. m.* The root of *Munj* or *Sar*.

GARBAN गररबन *s. f.* } A proud  
GARBHAN गररबन *s. f.* } person;—*a.*  
GARBHANÍ गररबनी *s. f.* } P r o u d,  
GARBI गररबी *s. m.* } arrogant;  
pregnant.

GARBARNÁ गररबरन *v. n. (Pot.)*

To lighten:—*Present participle: garbaré;* *Future: garbaregá; Past participle: garbaríá*:—*ná gajje ná garbare, ná uttar pachchham wá; dánd baletrá kharch kar bis ná gathri pá.* When it thunders not, nor lightens, and there is neither a west nor an east wind, sell bullock, yoke and plough, bind not up your seed to sow.

GARBHÍ गररबी *s. f.* A kind ofingham, a cloth made of cotton and silk or wool.

GARD गररद *s. f.* Dust:—*gard udáurí, v. a.* To raise the dust:—*gard udáurí, v. n.* To fly about (dust):—*garde jádá, v. n.* To be dirty (clothes.)

GARDÁ गररदा *s. m.* Dust; the dust or powder of *chars*, or of corn; a petticoat of silk or cloth. See *Gard*.

GARDAN गररदन } *s. f.* The neck:

GARDAN गररदन } —*gardan jhuká-*  
*urí* or *náwín karní, v. n.* To bow one's head; to yield, to submit:—*gardan te bhár honá, v. n.* To have burden on the neck; to be under obligation:—*gardan te khún charhúná, v. n.* To be guilty of the sin of shedding blood:—*gardan te sawár honá, v. n. lit.* To sit on one's head; to extort, to compel.

GARDÁNAK गररदानक *s. f.* A socket in which a door turns as on a hinge; the handle by which the cloth beam of a loom is turned.

GARDANÍ गररदनी *s. f.* A horse's blanket or cloth reaching from the head to the tail.

GARDÁN LAINÁ गररदानलैना *v. n.* To entangle, to involve; to implicate one in a case.

GARDAS गररदस } *s. f.* Whirl, re-  
GARDASH गररदस } volution, vicissitude, adverse fortune:—*gardash de din, s. m.* Adverse fortune, evil days.

GARDAUR ਗਰਦੌਰ } *s. m.* A  
 GARDÁWAR ਗਰਦਾਵਰ } superin-  
 tendent of *Paṭwáris*.

GARDAURÍ ਗਰਦੌਰੀ } *s. f.*  
 GARDÁWARÍ ਗਰਦਾਵਰੀ } Writing

the amount of produce of every field in a village on a book by a *Paṭwári* twice a year; the business of superintending the *Paṭwáris*.

GARDHAB ਗਰਧਬ } *s. m.* An ass;  
 GARDHAP ਗਰਧਪ } *i. q.* *Gadhá*.

GARDNALÍ ਗਰਦਨਲੀ *s. f.* (*M.*) The  
*Ambaltás* tree (*Carthartocarpus fistutla*).  
 The seeds are used as a purgative.

GARE ਗਰੇ *s. m. pl.* (*M.*) Hailstones;  
*i. q.* *Gale*.

GAREH ਗਰੇਹ *s. m.* (*K.*) Evil in-  
 fluence or bad luck; *i. q.* *Garahí*.

GARELÚ ਗਰੇਲੂ *s. m.* (*K.*) A climbing  
 species (*Ficus reticulata*) found in the  
 Panjab Sawalik tract and Himalaya up  
 to the Indus. It is eaten by goats.

GARENṬ ਗਰੇਂਟ *s. m.* (*K.*) A glacier.

GARGARÁ ਗਰਗਰਾ *a.* Coarse, thick  
 (cloth.)

GÁRH ਗਾੜ੍ਹ *s. m.* Thickness, a collec-  
 tion, a crowd, a mass.

GARH ਗੜ੍ਹ *s. m.* A fort, a castle, hence  
 an affix to the names of many towns;  
 —(*Pot.*) The part of a carrot, turnip,  
 radish, &c., where the top and root join:  
 —*garh páungá*, *v. a.* To build a fort; to  
 copulate with (spoken of cattle.)

GARHÁ ਗੜ੍ਹਾ *s. m.* A pit, a ditch, a  
 cavern, any deep place, a chasm, an  
 abyss.

GÁRHÁ ਗਾੜ੍ਹਾ *a.* Thick, close, dense;  
 —*s. m.* A thick kind of cotton cloth.

GARHÁÍ ਗੜ੍ਹਾਈ *s. f.* Wages paid for  
 the copulation of buffaloes, to the man in  
 charge of them, who is called *máhi*.

GARHAK ਗੜ੍ਹਕ *s. f.* } Thunder-  
 GARHAKÁ ਗੜ੍ਹਕਾ *s. m.* } ing, roar-  
 ing, rumbling, loud speaking, any loud  
 noise; *i. q.* *Garhká*.

GARHAKNÁ ਗੜ੍ਹਕਣਾ *v. n.* To thun-  
 der, to roar, to speak loud, to make a  
 loud noise; *i. q.* *Garhkaná*.

GARHÁP ਗੜ੍ਹਾਪ *s. f.* Puberty (spoken  
 of buffaloes and cows), female buffalo  
 and cow 3 to 5 years old; *i. q.* *Garáp*.

GARHÁU ਗੜ੍ਹਾਉ *s. m.* Copulation of  
 cattle.

GARHÁUNÁ ਗੜ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* Caus. of  
*Garhjá*. To bring a cow or female buffa-  
 lo to the bull.

GARHBAR ਗੜ੍ਹਬਰ *s. f.* The sound  
 of boiling water; rumbling of the bowels;  
*c. w. karná*.

GARHBARÁHAT ਗੜ੍ਹਬਰਾਹਟ *s. f.* }  
 GARHBARÁT ਗੜ੍ਹਬਰਾਟ *s. m.* }  
 The sound of boiling water; rumbling of  
 the bowels; alarm, fright, confusion,  
 bustle.

GARHÍ ਗੜ੍ਹੀ *s. f.* A small fort, a cas-  
 tle; an affix to the names of some villages  
 as *Sháhí dí Garhí*; Present participle of  
*Garhjá*:—*garhí jángá*, *v. n.* To be copu-  
 lated with (spoken of female buffaloes  
 and cows.)

GÁRHÍ ਗਾੜ੍ਹੀ *s. f.* A kind of cloth (the  
 same as *dhotí*); also the name of an  
 esculent root; the seat on which the  
 driver of a Persian wheel sits; *i. q.*  
*Gádhí*;—*a.* Thick, close, dense; inti-  
 mate:—*gárhí yárl*, *s. f.* Close friendship.

**GARHKÁ ਗੜਕਾ** *s. m.* Thundering, roaring, loud speaking; boiling of water (when something is being cooked.)

**GARHKANÁ ਗੜਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To thunder, to roar, to speak loud; to make a loud noise; to boil (water), to rumble.

**GARHKÁUNÁ ਗੜਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to roar. Caus. of *Garhkaná*.

**GARHKÚ ਗੜਕੂ** *s. m.* One who speaks loud, a thunderer, one that roars.

**GARHNÁ ਗੜੁਣਾ** *v. a.* To copulate with (spoken of a bull or a male buffalo.)

**GARHNÁ ਗਰੁਨਾ** *s. m.* A small bundle of hemp (*saṅ.*)

**GARHNE JÁNÁ ਗਰੁਨੇਜਾਣਾ** *v. n.* See *Garahne jánā*.

**GARÍ ਗਰੀ** *s. f.* The kernel of a cocoanut, the kernel of a walnut.

**GÁRÍ ਗਾਰੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A snare of horse-hair for catching birds:—*ishk tede dí gal piyum gárí*. The snare of your love has fallen on my neck.—Song.

**GÁRÍ ਗਾੜੀ** *s. f.* A carriage. See *Gaḍḍí*

**GARÍB ਗਰੀਬ** *a. pl. garibán.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Garib*. Poor, destitute; gentle, humble, meek, mild; —*garib gurbá, s. m.* Poor men, paupers:—*garib mār, s. f.* Oppression of the poor; misfortune:—*garib nawáj, s. m.* Cherisher of the poor (commonly addressed by peons and menial servants to their masters especially to Europeans, or by subordinates to their superiors):—*garib honá, v. n.* To be poor, to be reduced to poverty; —*garibán roje rakkhe diṅ waḍḍe áe*. When poor men fast the day just lengthens out, i. e., they can not afford to feast well before and after the day's fast. —Prov. used of those poor men who

begin to do any work but difficulties come in the way.

**GARÍBANÍ ਗਰੀਬਣੀ** *s. f.* A poor woman, a meek and gentle female.

**GARÍBÍ ਗਰੀਬੀ** *s. f.* Poverty, penury, want; mildness, meekness:—*garibí áuṅí, v. n.* To be reduced to poverty.

**GARINDÁ ਗਰਿੰਡਾ** *s. m. (K.)* A shrub. See *Gaṛ*.

**GARIRÁ ਗਰਿੜਾ** } *s. m. pl. Garirē.*

**GARIRÁ ਗਰੀੜਾ** } An arched hut

made of grass or branches with an arched roof:—*kothe wále máṅ karēḍen, garirēn wálen dá wí Allāh*. Those who live in houses are proud; but there is a God even of those who live in huts. —Prov.

**GARISNÁ ਗਰਿਸਨਾ** } *v. a.* To seize,  
**GARISNÁ ਗਰਿਸਣਾ** } to catch, to hold. See *Garasṇá*.

**GARIST ਗਰਿਸਤ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Garhasth*. The married state, having a family, the condition of a secular (not a monk); cohabitation:—*garist karná, v. a.* To cohabit, to have sexual intercourse with (one's own wife), to take a wife.

**GARISTAN ਗਰਿਸਤਣ** *s. f.* A married woman, a woman that has a family; a respectable woman.

**GARISTÍ ਗਿਸਤੀ** *s. m.* A married man, a man that has a family, a householder, a secular (not a monk) person.

**GARJ ਗਰਜ** *s. f.* See *Garaj*.

**GARJÁNÁ ਗਰਜਾਣਾ** *v. n.* To mould, to rot, to decay, to spoil, to become good for nothing.

**GARJÍ** गरजी *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Garzī*. Selfish, self-seeking:—*algarjī*, *a.* Selfish, careless, indifferent.

**GARK** गरक *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Garq*. Drowned, immersed, sunk; absorbed, given up to, occupied with; reserved; *c. w.* *hoṇḍ*:—*gark jḍḍ*, *v. n.* See *Garkḍ*.

**GARKṆÁ** गरकणा *v. a.* To drown, to immerse, to sink; to absorb, to occupy with;—*s. m.* (*M.*) To be out of breath, to pant (it is often used for cattle and birds); *i. q.* *Gharakṇḍ*.

**GARM** गरम *a.* Warm, hot, glowing, burning:—*garmḍ* *garm*, *a.* Hot and hot; new, fresh:—*garm hoṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be hot; to become heated or excited:—*garm karnd*, *v. a.* To warm, to heat:—*garm kapre*, *s. m.* Warm or winter clothes.—*garm majáj*, *s. f.* A hot temper:—*garm masálah*, *s. m.* Hot spices:—*garm sard*, *a.* Hot and cold; the ups and downs of life.

**GARMAHLÁ** गरमहला *s. m.* (*M.*) A wooden roller for crushing clods.

**GARMÁÍ** गरमायी *s. f.* Heat, warmth; a stimulant:—*garmái duṇṭ*, *v. n.* To be hot (a thing); to be excited (with lust.)

**GARMÁLÁ** गरमाला *s. m.* (*M.*) Plaster made of mud and straw or chaff; also the instrument by which the plaster is stretched on the wall or roof; *i. q.* *Kahigul*, *Kāṇḍí*.

**GARMÍ** गरमी *s. f.* Heat, warmth, hot weather; sweat, perspiration; the venereal disease (syphilis):—*garmí duṇṭ*, *v. n.* To perspire:—*garmí hoṇṭ*, *hojḍṭ*, *v. n.* To suffer from heat; to have syphilis:—*garmí lagguṭ*, *v. n.* To suffer from heat:—*garmí paigṭ*, *v. n.* To be hot.

**GARNÁ** गरना *v. n.* To mould, to rot,

to decay, to spoil; *i. q.* *Garjḍḍ*;—*s. m.* A kind of thorn tree:—*hiṭṭ garnd*, *s. m.* A tree (*Capparis horrida*) found in the plains of the Panjab. The wood is only used for fuel. In the Southern Panjab and Sindh the fruit is made into pickle, and in the latter the leaves are applied as a counter-irritant.

**GARNÁDHEJÁNÁ** गरनायेजाणा }  
**GARNÁDHṆÁ** गरनायणा }

*v. n.* To be born with a natural defect from the supposed influence of an eclipse; *i. q.* *Garahaṇe jḍḍ*.

**GARNÁUNÁ** गरनाउणा *v. n.* To thunder.

**GAROÍ** गरौयी *s. m.* (*K.*) A worm.

**GARRÁ** गररा *s. m.* (*M.*) A village.

**GAṚUMBHÁ** गरुम्भा } *s. m.* Green  
**GAṚUNBHÁ** गरुम्भा } mangoes

cooked with sugar or *gur* in a particular way.

**GAṚÚṆ** गरुण *s. f.* The sound of firing gun or thundering clouds.

**GAṚWÁ** गरवदा *s. m.* } A metallic  
**GAṚWÍ** गरवदी *s. f.* } vessel for  
drinking water; *i. q.* *Gaḍwḍ*.

**GARWÁNAK** गरवानक *s. m.* (*M.*) A bird which lives on the bank of rivers and in sandy deserts.

**GAS** गस } *s. f.* A faint, swoon,  
**GASH** गस } stupor:—*gash duṇṭ*, *khḍṭ*,  
*v. a.* To faint, to go off in a swoon.

**GAS** गस } *s. f.* (*M.*) A soil,  
**GASÁR** गसार } which consists of  
loam with a considerable admixture of sand, and is of a soft brown colour.

GĀSĀ गामा } *s. m.* Great gain ;  
 GĀSHĀ गाम्हा } opportunity, occasion ;  
*c. w. laggná, láungá.*

GĀSH गाम्हा *s. m. (K.)* Heavy rain.

GASHT गश्त } *s. f.* Present  
 GAST गमस्त } participle of the

Persian verb *Gashtan*. Surrounding, going round (especially of guards patrolling) ; the beat or round of a patrol, or watch ; walk, walking :—*gasht phirná, v. n.* To patrol, to go the rounds.

GASHTÍ गमस्ती } *s. f., a.* A woman who  
 GASTÍ गमस्ती } gads about, a woman of bad character ; wicked.

GASÍ गामी } *s. f.* Fainting ; *c. w.*  
 GASHÍ गमी } *duñt, pañt.*

GASRĀ गमरा *s. f.* Loaming soil, medium loam :—*nidín, gasrá, ját sidní, tībá, rakkar bahut nimánt ; kál kallar, khasmán kháñt, rohi, retlí áp gáné. Nidín and gasrá (medium loam) are a good sort. Tībá (sand) and rakkar are very bad. Kálí (black clay) and kallar (salt soil) destroy their owners. Rohí and retlí (light loam) are pleasing.*

GASSĀ गॅमा *s. m.* A lump of gur.

GASTĀNGAR गमडांगार *s. m.*  
 GASTĀNGARNÍ गमडांगारनी *s. f.*  
 GASTĀNGARÚ गमडांगारु *s. m.*  
*A rustic, a clown.*

GAT गट *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Gatí*. Appearance, state, manner, motion ; case, predicament, plight ; an air, a tune, a mode of dancing ; the stroke of a drummer, style of playing on a drum (*tablá*) ; funeral rites ; salvation ; bringing into use ; (*K.*) a bundle of anything wrapped in a cloth :—*gat bajáñt,*

*v. a.* To play an air, to play on a drum (*tablá*) :—*gat bajáñt, wajáñt, v. n.* To be played (a tune or air on a drum) :—*gat bandáñt, v. n.* To bring into use ; *met.* to beat one, to take revenge, to injure one :—*gat bharná, v. n.* To dance to music :—*gat hoñt, v. n.* To be saved, to get salvation ; to be performed (funeral rites) ; to come into use, to be made use of :—*gat kár, gat káñt, gat káñt, s. m.* A player on a musical instrument of the drum kind, as a tambourine ; a dancer :—*gat káñt, s. m.* The business of a *gat kár* :—*gat karná, v. a.* To save ; to perform the funeral rites, to procure the salvation of a deceased relative by meritorious works ; to bring into use ; to kill a miserable creature (is said to send him straight to heaven) ; to free from calamity or misery :—*gat lañt, v. n.* To dance without singing or dancing preliminary to singing :—*sháh biñ pat nahín, gurú biñ gat nahín.* No credit without a banker, no salvation without a *gurú*.—Prov.

GAT गट *s. m. (M.)* A log of wood, especially a log tied round an animal's neck to prevent it from straying ; a log used for lining the interior of a well :—*gat dá khú, s. m.* A well lined with logs :—*gat gat karke pí jáñt, v. n.* To drink without taking breath.

GATĀ गटा *a.* Short and thick ; dwarfish ; *s. m. (M.)* The nape of the neck ; a staff for playing *chhej* ; *i. q. Gáttá.*

GATAK गटक *s. f. (M.)* A fruit-stone ; *i. q. Gítak.*

GATĀRĀ गटारा *s. m. (K.)* A numerous class people who make livelihood by buying corn in villages and carrying it on their backs into towns and selling it.

GATH गठ *s. f.* Cont. of *Gañth*. A pocket, a purse :—*gath káñt, gath káñt, káñt, s. m.* A pick-pocket. See *Gañth*.

GATHĀÍ गठायी *s. f.* Compensation for joining and mending.

**GATHAR ਗਥਰ** *s. f. (M.)* A disease of camels. It is a swelling containing matter on the inside of the hind legs. It lasts a month or so. The cause is not known. It is rarely fatal and may occur at any time. Besides branding, the remedy is to give a hot drink of boiled camel's milk and turmeric every evening, for a week.

**GATHÁUNÁ ਗਠਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To attach, to tie, to join; to cause to be joined.

**GATHÍLÁ ਗਠੀਲਾ** *a.* Knotty, having joints as the bamboo, compact, firm, solid, adhering, closely attached.

**GATHNÁ ਗਠਣਾ** *v. n.* To be joined together, to become compact and firm (the joints or flesh of a man, horse), to be tied, to be united in the bonds of friendship; to collude; to have an engagement with another for illicit intercourse, to have such intercourse; to become rich.

**GATHRÁ ਗਥਰਾ** *s. m. (M.)* Inner vertical piece of wood connecting the upper and lower cross-bars of a yoke.

**GATHRÍ ਗਠਰੀ** } *s. f.* A bundle, a  
**GATHRÍ ਗਠਰੀ** } parcel, a pocket  
(when filled); the total of any thing, amount:—*gathrí honí, v. n.* To double up oneself:—*gathrí karní, v. a.* To get together; *met.* to double up one's opponent in wrestling; *c. w.* *bannhí.*

**GATHWÁÍ ਗਠਵਾਈ** *s. f.* The price of mending, joining.

**GATHWÁUNÁ ਗਠਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To cause to be joined or mended.

**GATHYÁ ਗਠਯਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Gañhíá*. Rheumatism, gout, stiffness and pain in the joints; *i. q.* *Gañhíyá*:—*gathýá báu, wá, s. f.* Rheumatism.

**GATÍ ਗਤੀ** } *s. f.* State, condition;  
**GATI ਗਤਿ** } salvation; *i. q.* *Gat.*

**GÁṬÍ ਗਾਟੀ** *s. f.* A pebble.

**GATÍÁ ਗਤੀਆ** *s. m.* A player on a tambourine or drum.

**GATKÁ ਗਤਕਾ** *s. m.* A wooden sword used in fencing; *c. w.* *khedná*:—*gatke báj, s. m.* A fencer:—*gatke báj, s. f.* Fencing.

**GÁTRÁ ਗਾਤਰਾ** *s. m.* A sword belt, a scabbard, a sheath:—*tahér gátre páuhtí, karní, v. a.* To sheath a sword.

**GÁTRÍ ਗਾਤਰੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Gáyatrí*. See *Gaitrí*.

**GATṬ ਗੱਟ** *s. m.* A collection of people; a cluster; a tassel; a stopper, a cork:—*gatṭ bannhí, v. a.* To be crowded closely together:—*gatṭ patṭ, a.* Coming together confusedly, crowded, close, thick.

**GATṬÁ ਗੱਟਾ** *s. m.* A stopper, a cork, a plug; the padding round the pipe where it enters the *hukká* bottom:—*gatṭá bannhí, v. n.* To adjust the *gatṭá* of a *hukká*.

**GATTÁ ਗੱਤਾ** *s. m.* Cover of a book; —(K.) A sheaf (of corn); a faggot (of wood); a truss (of hay);—(M.) The pin in bullock's yoke, by which his neck is confined; *i. q.* *Arh.*

**GÁṬṬÁ ਗਾੱਟਾ** *s. m.* The neck, the throat.

**GATTAH ਗੱਤਹ** *s. m. (M.)* A small dam thrown across an irrigation channel.

**GATTAK ਗੱਤਕ** } *a.* Suitable,  
**GATTAKDÁ ਗੱਤਕਦਾ** } of good stature, middle sized.

**GATTH ਗੱਠ** *s. m. f.* A piece, a patch, a joining, a splicing; a knot; a bundle of money; the root of turmeric; a clove of garlic; a knotted thread used to announce the date of a wedding; fixing the day for a wedding:—*gatth dení, v. n.* To knot:—*gatth katarí, v. n.* To pick a pocket:—*gatth páuní, v. a.* To fix the day for a wedding:—*gatth tupp, s. f.* See *gandh tupp* in *Gandh*; *i. q.* *Gandh*.

**GATTHÁ ਗੱਠਾ** *s. f.* A bundle (of grass and fuel), a package; an onion.

**GATTHAL ਗੱਠਲ** *a.* Knotty; temporary, not real.

**GATTHAR ਗੱਠੜ** *s. m.* A large bundle, a bale.

**GATTHÍ ਗੱਠੀ** *s. f.* A clove of garlic, a piece of a root (as ginger, turmeric.)

**GATTHNÁ ਗੱਠਣਾ** *v. a.* To tie, to twist together, to join, to stitch, to mend.

**GATTHNÍ ਗੱਠਣੀ** *s. f.* Joining:—*gatthnít karní, v. a.* To join, to splice; to make friends:—*gatthnít láuní, v. a.* To join threads (as weavers do.)

**GATTLÁ ਗੱਤਲਾ** *s. m.* A lump of clotted blood:—*gattle karne, v. n.* To cut to pieces, to kill, to slaughter.

**GAÚ ਗਾਊ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Go*. A cow; *met.* a meek person:—*gaú ddú, s. m.* The gift of a cow:—*gaú hattí, s. f.* Slaughtering of a cow:—*gaú jawáuní, s. f. lit.* To feed a cow, (a Hindu ceremony performed in behalf of a deceased relative, which consists in feeding two seers of gram to a cow, on the anniversary of his death. This is continued for three years, and then gives way to the ceremony called *sarddh*):—*kám dhain gaú, s. f.* See in *Kám*.

**GAUGÁ ਗੋਗਾ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Gaugd*. Uproar, clamour, noise.

**GAUGÁÍ ਗੋਗਾਈ** *s. m.* One who makes an uproar, a noisy person.

**GAUH ਗੋਹ** *s. m.* Perseverance; attention, care, regard:—*gauh kärke, ad.* Perseveringly, attentively, carefully.

**GAUHAR ਗੋਹਰ** *s. m.* A pearl; nature, descent.

**GAUN ਗੋਂ** *s. m.* Purpose, intention, design, will; selfishness, self-interest; need:—*gaungír, gaungíran, gaungírni, gaungírd, s. m. a.,* A selfish person; selfish:—*gaun karní, kadháuní, láuní, níkdínd, v. a.* To serve one's own ends:—*gaun níkalínd, v. n.* To be served (one's purposes):—*gaun bhundwe gaun bháwen gille hor.* Self-interest causes the barley to be parched, though they may be green.—Prov. used of those who are ready to do every mean thing for the purpose of serving their selfish ends, or getting their self-interests fulfilled.

**GAUN ਗੋਣ** *s. f.* A song; (corrupted from the English word Gown) a gown.

**GAUNÁ ਗਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To sing, to chant:—*gauní bajduní, s. m.* Singing and playing, music and song.

**GAUNCHÍ ਗੋਂਚੀ** *s. f.* Vanishing, disappearing, leaving off; showing one's self for a moment and then suddenly disappearing, absence; *c. w. mární, láuní, i. q. Guchcht, Ghusdt.*

**GAUNÍ ਗੋਣੀ** *s. f.* A shoe:—*gaunímár, s. m.* A caste of people whose women, wandering away from home, pretend to be widows, and having induced persons of wealth to marry them, watch their opportunity to seize and carry off valuable property; a man of this caste:—*gauní-mární, s. f.* A female of that caste:—*gauní mární, v. n.* To beat with a shoe.

**GAUNS ਗੋਂਸ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Gaus*. A title given to Muhammadan saints, or devotees, who



are supposed to have great sanctity;—*a.* Good, blessed, righteous, favoured of God.

**GAUR ਗੌਰ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Gaur*. Attendance on, attention to, thought, consideration, meditation, reflection:—*gaur karní, v. a.* To think about, to attend to.

**GAUR ਗੌਰ** *s. m.* The inhabitant of *Gaur*; a caste of Brahmins derived from the country of *Gaur*, a caste of Brahmins that had their origin from the country of *Gaur*; the name of a musical mode.

**GAURÁ ਗੌਰਾ** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Gaur*. Thoughtful, serious, meditative, patient, forbearing; heavy (hence great);—*s. m. f.* A Hindu ceremony in the worship of *Párbatí*, which consists in planting barley in an earthen vessel and watering it till it has sprung up, then throwing it into a pool:—*gaurá bhárá, a.* Thoughtful and great:—*niwen so gaurá ho.* (Nanak says) He, who humiliates himself, becometh thoughtful and great.

**GAURÁ ਗੌਰਾ** } *s. f.* A name of  
**GAURÍ ਗੌਰੀ** } *Párbatí*, the god-  
**GAURJÁ ਗੌਰਜਾ** } dess *Párbatí*, the  
**GAURJÁN ਗੌਰਜਾਂ** } wife of *Mahádeo*:  
—*Gaurí puttar, s. m.* The son of *Gaurí* (*Párbatí*), *i. e.*, *Ganesh*,—*Gaurí Shankar, Mahesh, s. f.* A name of *Mahá-deu*.

**GAURÍ ਗੌਰੀ** *s. f.* The name of a musical mode sung at mid-day.

**GÁWÁ ਗਾਵਾ** *a., s. m.* (*M.*) Relating to cows, (from *gáu*); a cow:—*gáwá mál, s. m.* Property consisting of cows.

**GAWÁH ਗਵਾਹ** *s. m.* A witness:—*gawáh banduná, v. a.* To name a person as a witness:—*gawáh dená, v. a.* To produce a witness:—*gawáh karná, v. n.* To make one a witness:—*gawáh mudat, s. m.* A witness for the prosecution:—*gawáh muddaláh, s. m.* A witness for the defence:—*jhúthe gawáh bandáune, v. a.* To produce false witnesses.

**GAWÁHÍ ਗਵਾਹੀ** *s. f.* Deposition, evidence, testimony; permission:—*gawáhí bharat, dená, v. a.* To depose, to give evidence:—*merá dil gawáhí nahín dená.* My conscience does not allow me, or believe it so.

**GAWÁÍYÁ ਗਵਾਈਆ** *s. m.* A singer; *i. g.* *Gawayyá.*

**GAWÁL ਗਵਾਲ** } *s. m.* One who  
**GAWÁLÁ ਗਵਾਲਾ** } draws cattle to pas-

ture or who keeps cows:—*gawál dákh s. f. (K.)* A shrub (*Ribes leptostachyum*):—*gawál kakrí, s. m. (K.)* A tree (*Bryonia umbellata*) found commonly in the Panjab Himalaya. The fruit is eaten, and on the Sutlej it is said to be given for spermatorrhea.

**GAWALLÍ ਗਵਾਲੀ** *s. f. (Pot.)* Chewing the cud; *i. q.* *Jugálí, Ugálí.*

**GÁWANÁ ਗਵਾਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Gáuná.*

**GAWÁNDH ਗਵਾਂਢ** *s. m.* Neighbourhood, vicinity.

**GAWÁNDHAN ਗਵਾਂਢਣ** *s. f.* } A  
**GAWÁNDHÍ ਗਵਾਂਢੀ** *s. m.* } neigh-  
**GAWÁNDHÚ ਗਵਾਂਢੂ** *s. m.* } bour:

—*ghulí wá ghul pái tán dhándhú; menhen tehe, Gámana yár, asákín dené gawándhú.* The wind is blowing, it is blowing strong, *Gáman* love, my neighbour is making insinuations about you.—Song.

**GAWÁR ਗਵਾਰ** *s. m.* } A country  
**GAWÁRNÍ ਗਵਾਰਨੀ** *s. f.* } resident, a

clown, an ignorant person, a rustic; *i. q.* *Ganwár*:—*gawárpuná, s. m.* Clownishness, ignorance, rusticity; *i. q.* *Ganwár.*

**GAWÁRÍ ਗਵਾਰੀ** } *a.* Rustic. See  
**GAWÁRÚ ਗਵਾਰੂ** } *Ganwárá.*

**GAWÁÚ ਗਵਾਊ** *s. m.* A squanderer, a loser.

**GAWAUNÁ ਗਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to sing; to lose, to waste, to damage:—*māñh Wasdkh wasdwe. páki fasal gawdwe.* If it rain in *Baisdkh* the ripe crops will be damaged.

**GAWAYYÁ ਗਵਯਾ** *s. m.* See *Gawatyá*.

**GAWER ਗਵੇਰ** *s. f. (M.)* Searching for stolen property.

**GAWERAN ਗਵੇਰਣ** *v. a. (M.)* To search for stolen property.

**GAWERÚ ਗਵੇਰੂ** *s. m. (M.)* A searcher for stolen property.

**GAWIÁN ਗਵੀਆਂ** *s. m. Arum colocasia; i. q. Jimínkañd.*

**GAYÁ ਗਯਾ** *s. f.* A famous place of pilgrimage in Behar:—*gayá karáuní, v. n.* To perform religious ceremonies (at *Gayá*) for a deceased relative to get salvation or heaven for him.

**GÁYAK ਗਾਯਕ** *s. m.* A singer, a musician; *i. q. Gáik.*

**GÁYAN ਗਾਯਣ** *s. f.* A female singer.

**GAYÁN ਗਯਾਣ** *s. m.* Knowledge, especially divine knowledge:—*gayán charchá, s. m.* Religious discourse:—*gayán godrí, s. f. lit.* The rags of divine knowledge; a place or assembly where religious discourse is held:—*gayán honá, v. n.* To get religious knowledge:—*gayán wán, s. m.* See *Gayání*:—*gayán indarí, s. f.* The senses.

**GAYÁNAN ਗਯਾਨਣ** *s. f. } a. One*  
**GAYÁNÍ ਗਯਾਣੀ** *s. m. } possessing*  
divine knowledge, a sage; intelligent, wise, sagacious, judicious.

**GÁYATRÍ ਗਾਯਤਰੀ** *s. f.* A sacred verse from the Vedas repeated mentally; *i. q. Gáitri.*

**GEDÁ ਗੇਡਾ** *s. m. } pl. Gedíñ.* A  
**GEDÍ ਗੇਡੀ** *s. f. } stick used by*  
boys in a certain play:—*gedíñ khañníñ,*  
*v. a.* To play the game of *gedí*.

**GEGAM ਗੇਗਮ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the English word *Gingham.* *Gingham.*

**GEGLÁ ਗੇਗਲਾ** *s. m. } a. Slovenly in*  
**GEGLÍ ਗੇਗਲੀ** *s. f. } manner and*  
speech, slothful; a sloven, a slattern, a trollop.

**GEJH ਗੇਝ** *s. f.* Habit, custom.

**GEKRÁ ਗੇਕੜਾ** *s. m. (M.)* An unripe ber; *i. q. Lillh.*

**GELÍ ਗੇਲੀ** *s. f. } A short (or*  
**GELRÁ ਗੇਲਰਾ** *s. m. } large) thick*  
**GELRÍ ਗੇਲਰੀ** *s. f. } piece of tim-*  
ber.

**GENÁ ਗੇਨਾ** *s. f. (M.)* A shovelled duck.

**GEND ਗੇਂਦ** *s. f.* A ball:—*gend ballá, s. f. m.* Bat and ball, cricket:—*gend ballá khañd, v. a.* To play cricket:—*gend ghar, s. m.* A racket court.

**GENDÁ ਗੇਂਦਾ** *s. m.* A marigold (*Tegetes erecta*); also a term applied to a small dog; *i. q. Gaiñd.*

**GENDÍ ਗੇਂਦੀ** *s. f.* Fem. of *gendá* (v. as applied to a small dog.)

**GENTÍ ਗੇਣਤੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Gñt.* Calculation, estimation; care, anxiety, consideration.

**GER ਗੇਰ** *s. f. (M.)* A first ploughing.

**GER ਗੇੜ** *s. f.* A turn, a round, a course, a circuit.

GERÁ ਗੇਰਾ } *s. m. (M.)* A male  
 GERÍ ਗੇਰੀ } dove.

GERÁ ਗੇੜਾ *s. m.* A turn, a round, a course, a circuit:—*gerá deqá, lújád, lúwá, márná, v. n.* To go a round, to make a circuit, to fulfil a course; to come in a place after travelling many places.

GERÍ ਗੇਰੀ *s. f.* } A kind of earth or  
 GERÚ ਗੇਰੂ *s. m.* } oshre of a reddish orange colour, (when the colour is somewhat light, it is called *gerí*, otherwise *gerá*.)

GERNÁ ਗੇਰਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to fall; —(*M.*) See *Girná*.

GERNÁ ਗੇੜਨਾ *v. a.* To turn, to cause to revolve (a wheel.)

GERÚÁ ਗੇਰੂਆ *a.* Of the colour of *gerá*.

GERWÍ ਗੇਰਵੀ *s. m.* Cloth dyed with *gerá* (worn by *faqírs*);—*a.* Reddish, orange coloured, of the colour of *gerá*.

GES ਗੇਸ *s. f. (M.)* A female kid from the time she leaves off suckling till fit to bear young.

GEYÁR ਗੇਯਾਰ *s. f.* A tree (*Cedrus deodara*.) See *Diér*.

GHÁ ਘਾ *s. m.* A sore, a wound; grass.

GHÁBAR JÁNÁ ਘਾਬਰਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.*  
 GHÁBARNÁ ਘਾਬਰਣਾ } To be troubled, to be perplexed, to be confused, to be confounded.

GHÁBRÁ ਘਾਬਰਾ *a.* Troubled, confused, confounded.

GHABRÁDENÁ ਘਾਬਰਾਦੇਣਾ *v. a.* To trouble, to confuse, to confound.

GHABRÁHAT ਘਾਬਰਾਹਟ } *s. f.* Trou-  
 GHABRÁT ਘਾਬਰਾਟ } ble, confusion, perplexity.

GHABRÁUNÁ ਘਾਬਰਾਉਣਾ *v. n. a.* To be troubled, to be confused, to be confounded, to be perplexed; to confuse, to confound.

GHACHÁPICH ਘਚਾਪੀਚ *s. m. f.* Rushing and crowding together, the state of mixing too freely; the state of having sexual intercourse with, the state of cohabitation.

GHACHCH GHACHCH ਘੱਚ ਘੱਚ *s. m.* A noise caused by walking in mud and water; speaking fast and indistinctly; a little sound of friction at the time of cohabitation:—*ghachch ghachch karná, márná, v. n.* To make a noise like that caused by walking in mud and water; to speak fast and indistinctly.

GHACHOL ਘਚੋਲ *s. m.* Confusion or erroneous account:—*ghachol deqá, v. n.* See *Ghacholná*.

GHACHOLNÁ ਘਚੋਲਨਾ *v. a.* To make dusty or muddy (water).

GHADÁÍ ਘਡਾਈ *s. f.* Compensation for taking out anything; compensation for stitching; the clearings of a field or a well.

GHADÁUNÁ ਘਡਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be cast out, expelled, taken or drawn out; to cause to be stitched.

GHÁG ਘਾਗ } *a.* Aged, experienced,  
 GHÁGH ਘਾਘ } wise, cunning, shrewd.

GHÁGÁ ਘਾਗਾ *s. m.* Shrewdness, cunningness, deceit, fraud:—*gháge hárá, s. m.*

A man of experience, a shrewd fellow, a fraudulent person; a cheat, a rogue.

GHAGG ਘੱਗ *s. f. pl. ghaggé*. A hole, a hollow, a cavity, a cavern caused by water; the palate:—*ghaggén baki, baifh jáníán, mil jáníén, v. n.* To become hoarse.

GHAGGÁ ਘੱਗਾ *s. m.* The name of the 12th Gurmukhi letter (ਘ);—*a.* Hoarse, hollow.

GHAGGARÁ ਘੱਗਰਾ *s. m.* } A petticoat:  
GHAGGARÍ ਘੱਗਰੀ *s. f.* } —*ghaggari*  
*bhupkúnt, v. n.* To wander hither and thither, or from house to house (wearing a petticoat).

GHÁGHRÁ ਘਾਘਰਾ } *s. m. lit.* A skirt:  
GHÁGRÁ ਘਾਗਰਾ } —*ghágrá pal-*  
*fan, s. f.* Kilted soldiers, Highland Regiments.

GHAGREL ਘਗਰੇਲ *s. f.* A woman who wears a petticoat; also a woman who is not a prostitute.

GHÁH ਘਾਹ *s. m.* Grass, hay:—*gháh patth, patthé, s. m.* Grass and leaves, fodder:—*gháh waddh, v. a.* To cut grass; *met.* to do any thing hastily and carelessly.

GHÁHAN ਘਾਹਣ *s. f.* A female grass-cutter.

GHÁHÍ ਘਾਹੀ } *s. m.* A grass-cutter:  
GHÁÍ ਘਾਈ } —*ghéhi patth, s. m.* A man who brings grass and leaves for cattle.

GHÁÍ ਘਾਈ *s. f.* A strip of cloth worn by boys between the legs attached to the same cloth about the loins; a feint; pretence, stratagem, decoy; spying, ambush; opportunity; *c. w. dení, láung.*

GHAIL ਘੈਲ } *a.* Wounded  
GHÁIL ਘਾਇਲ } pained at heart;  
smitten with love; *c. w. karnd.*

GHÁL ਘਾਲ *s. f. m.* Labour; (*M.*) the land-revenue; also see *Hangál*:—*khaff yál, s. f.* See *Khaff*:—*ghál mel, s. m.* Union, agreement, reconciliation; mixture; a jumble, confusion; doubt, deception, delusion:—*bér cháwan wele chanyá bhalé, ghál bharan wele chorá.* At harvest-time quite well, at revenue-paying time deaf.—Prov.

GHÁLÁ MÁLÁ ਘਾਲਾ ਮਾਲਾ *s. m.* Consultation, counsel (for helping one another), secret arrangement, mixing up, confusion:—*jatt jattán de sáde, karde ghále mále.* Jats are brothers-in-law of one another and keep their own counsel or private arrangement (combine to help one another.)

GHÁLANÁ ਘਾਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To pass  
GHÁLANÁ ਘਾਲਨਾ } or spend  
(time); to melt.

GHÁLUNÁ ਘਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be sent, to cause to be remitted, forwarded, despatched.

GHALIÁR ਘਲਿਆਰ *s. f.* Firmness, stability, standing fast, patience, good will; *i. q. Kalihár; c. w. horé.*

GHALIÁRNÁ ਘਲਿਆਰਨਾ *v. a.* To cause to stop or stand fast; to cause to pitch.

GHALKHOR ਘਲਖੋਰ *s. m. (Pot.)* An unsocial, selfish person, one who lives alone, one who eats alone; *i. q. Kal-khoré, Akalkhurd in Akall.*

GHALLNÁ ਘੱਲਣਾ *v. a.* To send, to remit, to transmit, to forward, to despatch. *Present participle: ghalle; Future: ghallégá; Past participle: ghallid:*—*sadde de Nánaké ghalle utth jénh.* Oh Nanak! (we) came (when we were) sent for, and (we) will go (when we will be) called for.—Saying of Guru Nanak is used to express the feelings or spirit of resignation, or obedience to the laws of God, or to the order of a superior.

GHALLÚGHARÁ गल्लुघारा *s. m.*

Great destruction, loss of life, ruin; name of the battle which was fought near Barnala between the Sikhs and the Afghans under Ahmad Shah Durani in which the former sustained a loss of many thousands slain.

GHÁLNÁ गलना *v. a.* See *Ghālanā*.

GHALÚÁ गलुआ *s. f. (K.)* A dip or depression in a ridge.

GHAMÁGHAM गमगम *s. f.* The sound made by the successive alternate strokes of two pestles going in the same mortar, for beating out rice, any similar sound; the sound made by showers of rain;—*ad.* Successively, continuously, at once; openly, forcibly.

GHAMÁN गमन *s. m.* A land

GHAMÁNUN गमननु *s. m.* measure, con-

GHAMÁUN गमनु *s. m.* taining eight *kandā*.

GHAMAND गमंड *s. m.* Pride; hope, trust. See *Abhmān*.

GHAMANDÍ गमंडी *a.* Proud. See *Abhmān*.

GHAMÁNÍ गमानी *s. f.* A sling; *i. q.* *Ghumānī*, *Gopīd*.

GHAMÁR गमार *s. m.* The name

GHAMIÁR गमिमार *s. m.* of a caste; a

GHAMYÁR गमयार *s. m.* man of this

caste, a potter; the name of a small reptile or insect found in rainy seasons, a mud wasp; *i. q.* *Ghumār*, *Kamihār*.

GHAMÁRÍ गमारी *s. f.* The wife

GHAMIÁRÍ गमिमारी *s. f.* of a *Ghamār*.

GHAMYÁRÍ गमयारी *s. f.*

GHAMMÁ GHAMM गम्मगम्म *s. m. f.*

GHAMM GHAMM गम्मगम्म *s. m. f.*

Stamping, trampling; *c. w.* *karnā*, *mārnā*.

GHAMROL गमरोल *s. f.* Coming together pell-mell, a crowd, a tumult; a fault, an error.

GHAMROŖÍ गमरोड़ी *s. f.* A skin or scab; a knot in cloth; *i. q.* *Gamrhorī*.

GHAMSÁ गमसा *s. f.* A mark, a stain, a scar, a brand; *c. w.* *lagg jāyā*, *laggā*.

GHAMSÁN गमसान *s. m.* Tumult; confusion; battle, a close engagement of combatants:—*ghamsān chaudh*, *s. f.* The same as *Ghamsān*.

GHAN गन *s. m.* A blacksmith's sledge; a hole made in the ground in children's play; a quadrangular compartment of any figure; a bunch of the plantain fruit:—*ghan chāl*, *s. f.* The name of a play among children.

GHAN गन *s. m. pl.* A cloud, clouds:—*ghan chakkar*, *s. m. lit.* What revolves as a top; a blockhead, a fool:—*ghan chhatt*, *a.* Having clouds:—*ghanghor*, *ghan-gor*, *s. f.* Thunder, loud noise, roaring, heavy clouds, clouds spreading over the sky:—*ghan shām*, *ghan siām*, *s. m.* A dark cloud; a name of *Krishnā*:—*Sāwā lāe sāwā*, *baddal lāe ghangor*; *usko Sāwā kīd kare, jiskā bald, nā bij, nā hor*. *Sāwā* rain produces autumnal harvest called *Sāwā*, and clouds produce thunder, &c. but what will *Sāwā* do for him who has neither bullock nor seed, nor anything.

GHÁN गान *s. m.* A large mass or quantity of anything prepared at once (especially *gur*); a bundle of canes of sizes made up to be put in the sugar press at once; as much as is thrown at one time into a mill or is frying pan; a baking; material (as in a factory); abundance, profuseness; a profusion of blood-shed in battle, great slaughter; (*c. w.* *latthā*):—*ghān pān*, *v. a.* To throw into a frying pan:—*ghān utārnā*, *v. n.* To be taken out of a frying pan; *c. w.* *michnā*, *ubharnā*.

GHANĀ ਘਣਾ } *s. m.* Thick,  
 GHANĀN ਘਨਾਂ } close; much,  
 GHANIĀN ਘਨਿਆਂ } many, more:

—*pakke fasal te dhuppān patā; hoṃ ghanidā te sukhān gahin.* If sun shines on the ripe harvest, the harvest will increase and be easy for threshing.

GHANAMCHĪ ਘਨਮਚੀ *s. f.* (Pot.)  
 Wheat.

GHANAYYĀ ਘਨਯਯਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Karakhan*. An epithet of Krishna; a handsome boy.

GHANḌ ਘੰਡ *s. m.* The seed of hemp and *Sanukrā*; the protuberance on the front of a man's throat, Adam's apple; a worthless fellow, a rake;—*s. f.* (M.) An iron bell which is hung round the neck of buffaloes and cows; *i. q.* *Jag.*

GHANḌĀ ਘੰਡਾ *s. m.* The name of a musical instrument said to attract deer by its sound:—*ghanḍā herā, ghanḍā rehā, s. m.* A mode of hunting with the use of the *Ghanḍā*, *i. e.*, to call deer together (fabled to have been formerly practised); needless or unreasonable trouble.

GHANḌĀRĀ ਘੰਡਾਰਾ *s. m.* (K.) The ruins of a house.

GHANḌĪ ਘੰਡੀ *s. f.* Adam's apple, the bony protuberance on the front of the throat; a disease of the throat; chaff:—*ghanḍī karnī, v. a.* To rub the throat for this disease:—*ghanḍī paṇṭī, v. a.* To swell with pain (the throat):—*ghanḍī nikalṭī, phuṭṭī, v. a.* To reach puberty, to attain majority.

GHANḌOĪ ਘੰਢੋਈ *s. f.* A great but not a good needle.

GHANḌOLĀ ਘੰਢੋਲਾ *s. m.* A tattered quilt.

GHANERĀ ਘਨੇਰਾ *a.* Much, many, plentiful.

GHANERĪ ਘਨੇਰੀ *s. f.* The shoulder.

GHANEYAR ਘਨੇਯਰ *a.* Rainy:—*jab ghaneyar tab ghāh; jīt wāl pīṇḍ utē wāl rāh.* Whenever it is rainy then there is grass; wherever is a village there is a road.—Prov.

GHĀNGĀ ਘਾਂਗਾ *s. m.* The neck of the broken earthen bucket (*ṭīṇḍ*). It is often placed into an aqueduct to prevent damage from the fall of water into the field aqueduct.

GHĀNGĀLANĀ ਘੰਗਾਲਣਾ }  
 GHĀNGĀLNĀ ਘੰਗਾਲਨਾ }  
 GHĀNGĀL SATTNĀ ਘੰਗਾਲਮੱਟਣਾ }  
*v. a.* To rinse.

GHĀNGĀR ਘੰਗਾਰ *a. m.* A slight cough.

GHĀNGĀRNĀ ਘੰਗਾਰਣਾ } *v. m.* To  
 GHĀNGŪRNĀ ਘੰਗੂਰਣਾ } cough  
 slightly, to clear the throat.

GHĀNGOTĀ ਘੰਗੋਟਾ } *s. m.* A play-  
 GHĀNGŪṬĀ ਘੰਗੂਟਾ } thing consist-  
 ing of a round thick piece of leather, with the circumference cut in notches and made to revolve on a cord.

GHĀNĪ ਘਾਣੀ *s. f.* Mortar; plaster (generally made of clay and *tārī* mixed together); a mass or quantity of anything. the quantity of anything put into a frying pan at one time, a baking; the process of beating off the husk of rice, or other grains in a large mortar, the quantity of rice or other grains put into a mortar at once; the quantity of Indian corn or *javār* put for beating off; the quantity of seeds put into an oil press at one time; the quantity of oil extracted from the

one time; a mode of dancing;  
oil press:—*ghāṭ kadhāṭ*,  
tract oil from the quantity  
into an oil press at once:  
it, v. a. To make a plaster;  
utarnā. See also *Ghāṭ*.

टा s. m. } Corrupted  
टी s. f. } from the San-

*Ghant*. A metallic plate for  
hour, a gong; an hour; met.  
irile (used as a term of abuse);  
—*ghaṇṭā ghar*, s. m. A clock  
—*ghaṇṭā Mahāddew*, s. m. lit.  
of Mahāddewa; met. membrum  
[*ahāddew* (used as an abuse):  
—*ghaṇṭā* or *phaṇṭā*, v. n. a.  
ns are used as an abuse:  
—*rajaṇṭā*, v. a. To strike (a  
ock); also an abuse:—*ghaṇṭā*  
n. To be struck (the bell or

घंटा s. m. One who has  
ruck before him, as he goes;  
pompous character, a scamp.

घांउल s. f. See *Ghaul*.

घांउलट s. f. } A lazy  
घांउली s. m. } person.  
घांउलीभा s. m. } See

घापा s. m. A crack; defi-  
nes:—*ghāpā mānā*, v. a. To  
to gain by fraud or violence.

GHAPAL घापल घापल }  
GHAPP घप घप }

making indistinctly on account of  
if teeth; c. w. *karnā*.

घापल s. m. One who  
adistinctly either on account of  
of teeth, or owing to some other

GHAR घर s. m. Corrupted from t

Sanskrit word *Garahi*. A house,  
home, a dwelling, habitation, a room;  
a building; a family, dynasty; a hol-  
nest, den, sty; a case, a place (for razor  
knife, &c.); native place or land; source  
fountain; a compartment of any figure  
box or drawer; a square place in which  
chess or *chappāṭ* is divided:—*ghar dūṭ*  
v. n. To come into the house:—*gh*  
*bandūṭ*, v. a. lit. To build a house  
to manage a house well:—*ghar bār*, *gh*  
*ghāṭ*, s. m. A family; household goods  
house and premises, a dwelling-place  
—*ghar bāras*, *ghar bārī*, s. f. m. A house  
holder, a family person, husband and  
wife:—*gharāṇ bārāṇ* or *gharāṇ ghāṭ*  
*jāṭ*, v. n. To become homeless:—*ch*  
*de kabbā de gharāṇ ghāṭāṇ jāṭ*. One, w  
falls into the clutches of a money-lender  
becomes homeless:—*ghar barbbāṭ hāṇ*  
v. n. To be ruined, (a house or family  
—*ghar barbbāṭ karnā*, v. a. To bring down  
or reduce a house or family:—*ghar baṭī*  
*hōṭā* or *baṭīṭā*, v. n. lit. To sit at home  
to sit idle at home, to be unemployed  
—*ghar bhar dōṭā* or *bharāṭ*, v. a. To fill  
house), to bring wealth into the house  
from another place:—*ghar dā*, a. Of the  
house, belonging to the house; one's  
own:—*ghar dā dāmī*, s. m. A member  
the household:—*ghar dā bānnāṭ bandūṭ*  
*bānnāṭ* or *bānnāṭ bānnāṭ*, v. n. To  
inhabit a house; to have a wife;  
manage a house or property well  
—*ghar dā bhetī*, s. m. One who knows the  
ins and outs of a house; a confidant  
—*ghar dā bāhāṭ dāṭ bānnāṭ* or *pāṭāṭ lāṭ*  
v. n. a. lit. To pull down the door  
a house or place to another side;  
ruin a house; to squander money:—*gh*  
*dā dhaṇṭā*, s. m. Household work  
domestic affairs:—*ghar dā nāṭ dōṭ*  
v. a. To bring disgrace on one's  
family:—*ghar dā nāṭ dōṭṭ jāṭ*, v. n. To  
be brought disgrace on one's family  
—*ghar dā log*, s. f. The family, the wife  
—*ghar dā akal*, s. f. One's own sense  
—*ghar dā gall*, s. f. An easy matter  
task:—*ghar dā jugat*, s. f. Household  
economy:—*ghar dā jugat bānnāṭ*, v.  
To introduce economy in a house,  
manage a house economically:—*ghar*  
*jugat Kāshmir dā khattī*. Household  
economy brings an income like that

Kashmir :—*ghar dt khetí, s. f.* One's own field or property :—*gharon dená, v. a.* To give out of one's pocket :—*ghar gáldá, v. n.* See *ghar barbád karná* :—*ghar ghar phirná, v. n.* To wander from house to house :—*ghar jamm, a.* A house-born (spoken of lower animals) :—*ghar karná, v. a.* To occupy, to dwell in ; to have a family ; to get a wife or husband :—*naghard, s. m. f.* A houseless person, one who has no fixed abode :—*ghar painá or wargá, v. n.* To be kept in a man's house (as a mistress), to become a kept-mistress :—*ghar pdund, pá lainá, wárdá, v. a.* To keep a woman (as a mistress) :—*ghar phatáund, v. a.* To cause to bring disunion among the members of a family :—*ghar phat járdá, phatá, v. a.* To disunite or separate spoken of the members of a family :—*ghar phák tamshá wekhdá, v. n. lit.* To set one's house on fire and look on at the sport ; to waste one's property in idle pleasures :—*ghar puttá, putt sattuá, v. a.* To fall down a house, to ruin a house, to foment quarrel among the members, of a family :—*rel ghar, s. m.* A Railway Station :—*ghar ujár dená, sattuá, ujárná, v. a.* See *ghar wagárdá* :—*ghar ujjárdá, v. n.* To be ruined a house, to die (a wife) :—*gharwóldá, s. m.* The master of the house ; the husband :—*gharwólt, s. f.* The mistress of the house, the wife :—*ghar wángún baithná, v. n.* To sit at one's ease :—*ghar wasáund, v. n.* To take a wife, to marry. See *abád karná* :—*ghar wigárdá, wagárdá, wágársattuá, v. a.* To bring ruin on a house, to be a cause of creating disunion among the members of a family ; to squander the property of one's house :—*ghar wigar járdá, wigárdá, v. n.* To be ruined (a house) ; to die, (a wife or husband, or any other worthy member of a family) :—*ghar dt addhí báhar dt sári nálon changgi hai.* Better one-half at home than the whole abroad :—*ghar dāne nahin ammān phān gat.* No grain in the house and the mother going to grind.—Prov. used of a vain boaster.

**GHÁR पार** *s. f.* Giddiness : headache ; a mist ; dust ; a pungent smell ; a gutter formed by a current of water.

**GHÁR पार** *s. m.* The form and shape of jewels, or other metallic work ; the workmanship of a jeweller, brazier ; the level country at the foot of a mountain ; (also in this sense *Khárf*.)

**GHARÁ पार** *s. m.* A large earthen vessel with a small mouth :—*ghará gharólt, s. f. (M.)* A ceremony performed by women accompanied by bride at a well on the day of wedding.

**GHARAGGÁ पारगा** *s. m. (Pot.)* The lid of a churn ; *i. q. Kur.*

**GHARÁÍ पार्यायी** *s. f.* The wages of a jeweller, or smith.

**GHARÁÍN पार्यायी** *s. f. (M.)* A mouthful ; *i. q. Lukmá.*

**GHARÁKACH पारकच** *s. f. (M.)* A system of collecting revenue from date trees by a summary appraisement ; a measurement made from the saddle.

**GHARAK JANÁ पारकनाटा** } *v. n.*  
**GHARAKNÁ पारकना** } To be  
 out of breath, to pant ; to be overcome, to be cast, to succumb.

**GHARÁLÁ पारला** *s. m.* A leak in the roof of a house, where the water courses down the wall ; the stream thus rushing : a gully ; a stream of blood flowing from a wound ; *i. q. Gharl.*

**GHARAMM पारम्म** *s. m.* The splashing sound of a heavy thing falling into water ; the sound of cannon or musketry ; *i. q. Gurumm, Ghurumm.*

**GHARAN पारन** *v. a. (M.)* To fashion to make :—*lofe or tindān ghar ná jāt.* *magghidān dā ustād.* He can't even mould a well pot and teaches how to make *magghí* (a pot of superior close-grained earthenware) ! *i. q. Gharnd.*



ਘਰਾਨਾ } *s. m.* A family  
ਘਰਾਣਾ } or tribe, a  
gh standing; *i. q.* *Khāṇḍa*.

ਝਾਘ } *s. f.* (*M.*) The  
ਝਾਘੀ } male sheep between  
f 6 months to 12 months, an

GHARAPP ਘੜੱਪ ਘੜੱਪ  
sound of walking forcibly.

ਘਰੜ *s. m.* Butter mixed  
r-milk (not yet fully separat-  
ture of grass and *mofh* fed  
shaving entirely (the head);  
*ਘੜ*.

ਘਰਾਰਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) A kind

ਘਰੜਨਾ *v. a.* See

ਘਾੜਤ } *s. f.* See *Ghār,*  
ਘੜਤ } *Banduṭ.*

ਘਰਾਟ *s. m.* A flour  
rned by water power; *i. q.*

ਘਰਾਟਣ *s. f.* The wife  
ler; *i. q.* *Ghurāṭan.*

ਘਰਾਟੀਆ *s. m.* A mil-  
p. *Ghurāṭīā.*

ਘੜਾਉਣ *s. f.* See *Ghārḍī.*

ਘੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* Caus. of  
f. To cause to be manufactured  
, &c.)

GHARAUNCH ਘੜੌਚ *s. m.* } A  
GHARAUNCHĀ ਘੜੌਚਾ *s. m.* } water  
GHARAUNCHĪ ਘੜੌਚੀ *s. f.* } stand,  
GHARAUNJĪ ਘੜੌਜੀ *s. f.* } a  
GHARĀWANJ ਘੜਾਵੰਜ *s. f.* } stand  
for holding water; *i. q.* *Gharwanjī.*

GHARĀWAL ਘੜਾਵਲ *s. f.* (*M.*) *lit.*

Horse lands; plots among the *Mīdākhels*  
and *Bābars* (in Dera Ismail Khan) for-  
merly held on condition of supplying  
horse-men for service in time of war.

GHARETHANĪ ਘੜੇਥਣੀ *s. f.* A water  
stand attached to a wall.

GHARĪ ਘੜੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Ghaṭī*. A space  
of 24 minutes; a brass vessel used  
for measuring time, which has a hole  
in the bottom, through which, when  
the vessel is placed on water, it fills  
and sinks in a space of 24 minutes;  
a watch, a clock; a kind of fire-work; an  
earthen vessel smaller than a *Ghārḍ*:  
—*gharī banduṭī, banuṭuṭī, v. a.* To regu-  
late a watch:—*gharī bhar, ad.* In a  
moment:—*gharī bhar rahiṇḍ, v. n. lit.*  
To remain for a space of 24 minutes,  
or for a few minutes; to remain for a  
space of 24 minutes with a harlot:  
—*dhupp gharī, s. f.* A sun-dial:—*gharī*  
*gharī, gharī muṛī, ad.* Repeatedly,  
again and again, often:—*ret gharī*:  
—*s. f.* An hour glass:—*shubh gharī, s. f.*  
An auspicious moment.

GHARĪ ਘਾਰੀ *s. f.* A gutter formed by  
a current of water, a hollow place in the  
wall of a well; *c. w.* *hoṭī, māṛnī.*

GHARĪĀL ਘੜਿਆਲ *s. m.* A gong, a  
time-piece, a watch, a clock:—*s. f.*  
Firmness, stability, strength.

GHARĪĀLAN ਘੜਿਆਲਣ *s. f.* The  
wife of one who strikes the hour or a  
gong: a female gong striker.

GHARIALÍ ਘੜਿਆਲੀ } s. m.  
GHARIALÍÁ ਘੜਿਆਲੀਆ } One

whose business it is to strike the hour.

GHARÍÁ MARHÍÁ ਘੜਿਆ ਮਰਿਆ }  
GHARÍÁ MURHÍÁ ਘੜਿਆ ਮੁਰਿਆ }

ad. With reference to shape, dress and every thing; altogether, entirely, exactly, completely.

GHARKÁB ਘਰਕਾਬ s. m. (M.) Cor-  
rupted from the Arabic word *Garqáb*. A  
flood, also see *Garkáb*.

GHARKÁUNÁ ਘਰਕਾਉਣਾ v. a. To  
put out of breath; to overcome, to prevail  
against one.

GHARL ਘਰਲ s. m. A cavity in the  
ground formed by the rushing of water,  
a clink, a chasm; c. w. *paí jásd*.

GHARLÁUNÁ ਘਰਲਾਉਣਾ v. n. To  
become soft and in a favourable way for  
healing (a wound); to melt.

GHARMASS ਘੜਮੱਸ s. f. Tumult, noise;  
a crowd, a collection of people:—*gharmass*  
*chander*, s. f. The same as *Gharmass*.

GHARNÁ ਘੜਨਾ v. a. To malleate, to  
manufacture jewels and metallic vessels,  
to smooth and reduce to shape by cutting,  
planing and hammering, to fashion; to  
beat; to invent, to make up a story.

GHAROGÁ ਘਰੋਗਾ }  
GHAROGÍ ਘਰੋਗੀ } a. Made in  
GHAROGRÚ ਘਰੋਗਰੂ } one's own  
GHAROGÚ ਘਰੋਗੁ } house, home  
GHARORÚ ਘਰੋਰੂ } made, do-  
GHAROTHÚ ਘਰੋਰੂ } mestic  
(cloth, &c.)

GHAROKÁ ਘੜੋਕਾ s. m. (Pot.) Snar-  
ing; i. q. *Gharofá*.

GHAROR GUNDOLÍ ਘਰੋਰ ਗੁੰਦੋਲੀ  
s. m. A kind of grain (*Luffa pentandra*).

GHARORÍ ਘਰੋੜੀ s. f. The scrapings  
of a milk pot or *degchá*:—*peṭ gharorí dā*,  
*dā*, a. lit. Of the scrapings of belly; a  
boy or girl after whom no child has been  
born.

GHARBORNÁ ਘਰੋੜਨਾ v. a. To scrape,  
to clean, to scratch, to rub and scrub;  
*met.* to repeat a thing.

GHAROT ਘਰੋਟ s. m. A slender clim-  
ber (*Oxytelma esculenta*) found in the  
arid tracts of the central and southern  
Panjab. The fruit is eaten.

GHARRÁ ਘਰੜਾ s. m. See *Gharafá*.

GHARRAR MADÁN ਘਰੜ ਮਦਾਨ  
s. m. (M.) A small grass, with seeds  
shaped like a wood louse, inferior in  
quality.

GHART ਘੜਤ s. f. (H.) The form  
and fashion of jewels and other metallic  
work, the workmanship of a jeweller,  
brazier, blacksmith.

GHÁRÚ ਘਾੜੂ s. m. A worker in  
metals and wood; an artificer, a maker;  
a carpenter; one who has a good use of  
language.

GHARÚND ਘਰੂੰਡ } s. m. A scratch  
GHARÚNDH ਘਰੂੰਢ } with the nails of  
the hand.

GHARWÁÍ ਘੜਵਾਈ } s. f. The  
GHARWÁUN ਘੜਵਾਉਣ } wages of  
a jeweller.

GHARWANJÍ ਘੜਵੰਜੀ s. f. A water-  
stand, a stand for holding water pots,  
a square frame on which the *chófi* of  
milk or a *gharí* stand; i. q. *Gharwanjī*.

ਘੜਵਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* Caus.  
To cause to be manufactured  
their things made of metals).

*s. f. (M.)* Good soil, but  
red with sand:—*ghas mat*,  
ne as *ghas*; but with an ad-  
vantage a superior soil.

*s. m.* Friction (See *Ghāsāt*);  
The graceful little fern  
(*venustum*) which is very com-  
mon parts of the Panjab Hima-  
Chamba it is pounded and  
bruises; *i. q. Parshādushāp*.

ਘਸੌਣਾ *v. a.* See *Ghas-*

ਪਸਾਈ *s. f.* The act of rub-  
pensation for rubbing:—*-dand*  
*f. lūt*. The rubbing of teeth;  
friction for talking too much.

ਘਸੇਲਾ *a.* Susceptible of  
worn away by friction; dirty.

ਘਸਲਾ ਪਸਲਮਸਲ }  
ਘਸਲਾ ਪਸਲਮਸਲ } *s. m.*  
action, shuffling; want of exact-  
regard of accuracy and truth;  
mis.

ਘਸਣਾ *s. f. (M.)* A female  
grass-cutter, the wife of a grass-cutter;  
*widrag*.

ਘਸਰਾ *s. f.* Gentle friction,  
touching, a scratch, a mark made  
by rubbing:—*ghasor masar*, *s. f.* Delay,  
g. loitering; *c. v. karut*.

ਘਸਰਨਾ *v. a.* To rub, to  
touch, to touch in passing.

ਘਸਾਉਣਾ *s. m.* Friction; a  
mark made by rubbing.

GHASĀŪ ਘਸਾਉਣਾ *s. m.* One who rubs;  
—*a.* Susceptible of being worn away by  
friction.

GHASĀUNĀ ਘਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To rub,  
to triturate, to grind; to cause to be worn  
away.

GHĀSĪ ਘਸੀ *s. f. (M.)* A grass-cutter;  
also see *Ghāsāt*.

GHASĪARĀ ਘਸਿਆਰਾ *s. m.* A grass-  
cutter.

GHASĪARAN ਘਸਿਆਰਣ } *s. f.* A  
GHASĪARĪ ਘਸਿਆਰੀ } female  
grass-cutter, the wife of a grass-cutter.

GHASĪT ਘਸੀਟ *s. f.* Dragging; a  
mark made by any thing dragged:  
—*dhāh ghāstī*, *s. f.* See *Dhāh*,

GHASĪTNĀ ਘਸੀਟਣਾ *v. a.* To drag  
along; to write, to scribble,

GHASĪTWĀUNĀ ਘਸੀਟਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
cause to be dragged.

GHASLADDNĀ ਘਸਲੱਡਣਾ *v. a.* To  
make dirty (a cloth) by rubbing it in the  
dust.

GHASMAILĀ ਘਸਮੈਲਾ *a.* A little  
dirty, soiled.

GHASMĀN ਘਸਮਾਣ *s. m.* Uproar,  
noise, clamour, tumult, turning up side  
down; battle, engagement; *i. q. Ghamsān*.

GHASNĀ ਘਸਣਾ *v. a. n.* To rub, to  
grind, to wear away by friction; to be  
rubbed, to be triturated, to wear away by  
friction.

GHASRĀUNĀ ਘਸਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
cause to rub gently; to drag.

**GHASSÁ घासा** *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Gharakh*. Rubbing, friction (especially in sexual intercourse):—*ghassá karná, v. a.* To perform anything with great haste:—*ghassá láuná, marná, v. n.* To rub with great force; to cohabit with great force:—*ghassá laggná, v. n.* To have sexual intercourse with great force:—*át dá ghassá, s. m.* The son of a fool.

**GHÁSSÁ घासा** *s. m.* A strap connected with a saddle; friction, rubbing, abrasion.

**GHÁSSÍ घासी** *s. f.* Friction, the wearing away of any thing by friction, a mark, an impression made on the mind, the influence of example; *c. w. láuná, puiná, páuná.*

**GHASSÚ घासु** *s. f., a.* Good soil, but light mixed with sand; easily to be ploughed;—*s. m.* Perverseness, wilfulness, negligence:—*ghassú karná, marná, rahiná, v. n.* To be perverse, to be wilfully careless and negligent:—*ghassú mār, a.* Perverse, wilfully negligent; *i. q. Ghusáí.*

**GHASWÁÍ घासवाही** *s. f.* Wages for grinding or rubbing

**GHASWÁUNÁ घासवाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be rubbed or ground.

**GHATṬ गट** *s. f.* Clouds; the mind (religious term), heart, the soul, thought; also an earthen water vessel:—*ghatṭ áuná, charhú, v. n.* To be cloudy, gathering of clouds:—*ghatṭ wichch wassá, v. n.* To dwell in the heart.

**GHÁT गट** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ghatt*. A landing place for boats, a quay, a wharf, a ford; a bathing place in a stream or on a tank; a place in a stream where washermen wash their clothes; a gorge through which a stream passes; deficiency, loss; a collection of gold and silver for jeweller's purposes; the form and shape of

jewels; the workmanship of a jeweller, brazier, blacksmith;—*s. f.* Roasted barley, pearl barley:—*ghar ghát, s. f.* See *ghar bár* in *Ghar*:—*wádh ghát, s. m.* See *ghatṭ waddh* in *Ghatt*.

**GHÁT गट** *s. f.* Mode, manner; ambush, lying in wait, waiting for opportunity; occasion;—*s. m.* Slaughter, killing; *c. w. karná*; in the former sense *c. w. láuná.*

**GHATÁ गटा** *s. m. f.* Cloudiness, gathering of clouds;—(*M.*) A ram. See *Atá ghatá*:—*ghatá charhú, utthú, v. n.* To be cloudy:—*ghatá top, s. m.* Over-shadowing clouds; the cloth thrown over a carriage, *pálá, or* elephant's trappings as a protection from dust; a kind of tent.

**GHÁTAK गटाक** *s. m.* A murderer.

**GHÁTAN गटान** } *a.* Lurking; intent.  
**GHÁTÍ गटी** } See *Ghátí.*

**GHATÁU गटाउ** *s. m.* Diminution.

**GHATÁUNÁ गटाउना** *v. a.* To diminish, to lessen, to degrade, to subtract.

**GHÁTHÁ गठा** *s. m.* A blister; *i. q. Ghatthá.*

**GHATÍ गटी** *s. f.* Deficiency; deficiency in life, death:—*ghatí dá koí dáré nahín.* There is no remedy of death.

**GHATNÁ गटना** *v. n.* To be diminished.

**GHATṬ गट** *a.* Deficient, few, less;—*ad.* In a small measure, little, seldom:—*ghatṭ honá, v. n.* To fall, to decrease, to abate, to come short:—*ghatṭ karná, v. a.* To diminish, to decrease, to lessen; to deduct; to relax; to moderate, to modify; to contract, to circumscribe; to cut, to

cut down, to cut short; to reduce, to abridge, to curtail, to retrench;—*ghaṭṭ ná karná*, *v. a.* Not to be deficient in taking revenge, or to injure another:—*ghaṭṭ laggaḍ*, *v. n.* To be scanty (fruit); to be spent less:—*ghaṭṭ lagḍuná*, *láuná*, *v. a.* To spend less:—*ghaṭṭ waddh*, *a.* Less or more:—*ghaṭṭwádh*, *s. m.* One who gives light weight.

**GHATṬĀ ਘੱਟਾ** *s. m.* Dust; a fool, a blockhead:—*ghaṭṭá chháṅ de phirná* or *chháṅná*, *v. a. lit.* To sift dust; to wander about; to labour or exert one's self to no purpose; to beat the air:—*ghásse ghaṭṭá*, *s. m. lit.* The dust of *pudendum mulieris*; a fool, a blockhead, an idiot person, (abusive language):—*sir te ghaṭṭá pḥuná*, *v. a. lit.* To put dust on the head; *met.* to injure the reputation (of one's self or one's parents) by ill-conduct:—*ghaṭṭá uḍḍuná*, *uḍḍunde phirná*, *v. n. a. lit.* To throw dust; *met.* to wander about, to saunter idly; to disgrace, to defame;—*ghaṭṭá uḍḍná*, *v. n. lit.* To blow dust or dust storm; to be ruined; to be disgraced.

**GHATṬĀ ਘੱਟਾ** *s. m.* Diminution, deficiency, scarcity, lack, want, loss, deficit; damages, compensation, injury; a passage through a hedge, a mountain pass;—*a. (M.)* Thick, close together, dense (used of trees and plants):—*ghaṭṭá áṅḍá*, *hond*, *prind*, *sahind*, *uḥḍuná*, *v. a. n.* To incur or suffer a loss; to lose, to fall:—*ghaṭṭá bharná*, *v. n.* To make up a loss or damage:—*bahán chatrái te akal dá ghaṭṭá*. Extreme sharpness shows a want of sense:—*Sáwan wáhe te Katten raháe*, *Poh piláe*, *te ghaṭṭá mál ná cháe*. He who ploughs in *Sáwan*, sows in *Kátak* and waters in *Poh* will suffer no loss at all.—Prov.

**GHATṬH ਘੱਠ** *s. m.* (Pot.) Gathering together, collection, union; *i. q.* *Kaṭṭh*.

**GHATṬHÁ ਘੱਠਾ** *s. m.* A hard place on the palm of the hand produced by attrition.

**GHATṬĪ ਘੱਟੀ** *s. f.* A low mountain peak or hill, a declivity of a mountain

or hill; a thick kind of cotton cloth, inferior to *báḍṭá* (called also *gáḥḥá*.)

**GHATṬĪ ਘੱਟੀ** *s. m.* A murderer; one who lies in wait to deceive or ensnare, or to take one's life, a deceiver.

**GHATTÍMÁR ਘੱਤੀਮਾਰ** *a.* Abundant, plenty; abundant but of little value cheap, low-priced.

**GHATTNÁ ਘੱਤਣਾ** *v. a.* To throw, to cast, to pour, to drop, to put in; to wear, to put on; to entertain, to keep as a mistress (as *andar ghattná*); to beat, to beat one with shoes.

**GHATWÁHÁ ਘਟਵਾਹਾ** *s. m.* One who gives light weight; *i. q.* *ghaṭṭwádh* in *Ghaṭṭ*.

**GHÁU ਘਾਉ** *s. m.* A sore, a wound; *i. q.* *Ghḍ*.

**GHÁÚ GHAPP ਘਾਉਘੱਪ** *a., s. m.* Deep (as a river or well); swallowing up every thing, greedy; a person who devours every thing that comes to hand, without sharing it with others; a spend-thrift.

**GHAUL ਘਾਉਲ** *s. f.* Relaxation, **GHÁUL ਘਾਉਲ** *langnor*, laziness, negligence, tardiness, delay, dilatoriness; *c. w. karná*; *i. q.* *Ghánul*.

GHAULAN	ਘੋਲਣ	<i>s. f.</i>	} <i>a.</i>
GHÁULAN	ਘਾਉਲਣ	<i>s. f.</i>	
GHAULÍ	ਘੋਲੀ	<i>s. m.</i>	
GHÁULÍ	ਘਾਉਲੀ	<i>s. m.</i>	
GHAULĪĀ	ਘੋਲੀਆ	<i>s. m.</i>	
GHÁULĪĀ	ਘਾਉਲੀਆ	<i>s. m.</i>	

Lazy, dilatory, negligent; a lazy, slothful, tardy person.

GHAUN ਘੋਂ } s. m. A collection  
GHAUNH ਘੋਹ } of clouds; sultri-

ness; grinding (especially of *dāl*):—*ghaun karnā*, v. a. To grind (especially *dāl*):—*ghaun paigā*, v. n. To be dusty (the sky, the atmosphere); to be sultry; to be collected (clouds):—*ghaun pāusā*, v. a. To grind or triturate for a long time.

GHAUNĀ ਘੋਣਾ v. a. To grind in a mortar or on a stone; to mash, to pulverize, to triturate, to rub;—v. n. To go about, to become familiar with a place or people by long residence, to reside with a view to such acquaintance; to gather (as clouds.)

GHAUN GHAUN KARNĀ ਘੋਘੋ ਕਰਨਾ  
GHAUN GHAUN KARNĀ ਘਉਘਉ

ਕਰਨਾ v. n. To cough hoarsely, to become hoarse.

GHĀUN MĀUN ਘਾਉ ਮਾਉ a. Agitated, perplexed, sick at heart, fell into a swoon.

GHĀW ਘਾਵ s. m. A sore, a wound; i. q. *Ghāw*.

GHEĪ ਘੋਈ s. m. One who sells ghee; the name of a caste of *Khattiris*.

GHEO ਘੋਉ s. m. Clarified butter (*ghee*).

GER ਘੇਰ s. f. (H.) A circumference, border, enclosure; giddiness, vertigo; swoon, perplexity in heart;—a. Round, surrounding, enclosing; loose (as a robe), full:—*gher ghār ke lāunā*, v. n. To surround and bring in; to bring one cunningly for a purpose; to deceive one:—*gher lāunā*, v. n. See *Ghernā*:—*gher pher*, s. m. See *Her pher*.

GERĀ ਘੇਰਾ s. m. A circle, circumference; border, enclosure; a siege, a blockade; width, fulness (of a robe):—*gherā pāusā*, v. n. To surround one; to lay siege to, to besiege.

GHERNĀ ਘੇਰਨਾ c. v. To surround, to enfold, to enclose; to besiege, to blockade; to invest; to bring one deceitfully; to keep a mistress; to fill, to occupy.

GHERNĪ ਘੇਰਨੀ s. f. Dizziness, giddiness; the handle of a spinning wheel.

GHEs ਘੇਸ s. f. Perverseness.

GHEsAL ਘੇਸਲ s. f. obstinacy, crooked conduct, a neglect of duty through false pretences; v. w. *mrnā*, *waṭṭā*.

GHEsLĀ ਘੇਸਲਾ a. Of a crooked disposition, perverse.

GHEtAL PANTHĪ ਘੇਤਲਪੰਥੀ }  
GHEtAL PANTHĪĀ ਘੇਤਲਪੰਥੀਆ }

s. m. A man who has no religious guide, a bad man.

GHEtLĀ ਘੇਤਲਾ s. m. A kind of shoe or slipper.

GHEU ਘੋਉ } s. m. Corrupted from

GHEU ਘੋਉ } the Sanskrit word

GHI ਘੀ } Ghrit. Clarified butter:

—*ghen khichī honā*, v. n. met. To be close friends, to be hand and glove:—*ghen dā kuppā ruphā*, v. n. lit. To flow a keg of ghee; to lose much.

GHEULĪ ਘੋਉਲੀ s. f. A tow that gives rich milk, i. e., whose milk yields much ghee.

GHEUR ਘੋਉਰ } s. m. A sweetmeat

GHEWAR ਘੋਵਰ } made of flour, ghl and sugar; a kind of *jalebi*.

GHĪĀ ਘੀਆ } s. m. A large vege-

GHĪYĀ ਘੀਯਾ } table of the squash

kind, a pumpkin, *Cucurbita lagenaria*:

—*ghīā gundolī*, *ghīā torī*, s. f. A vegetable (*Luffa pentandra*):—*ghīā kass*, s. m. An

implement for cutting and clearing pumpkins; the pumpkin which is cut and cleared by that implement :—*ghid kawṛ*, s. f. A plant with a long, thick mucilaginous leaf used medicinally, a species of aloe; i. q. *Kawṛ gaudal*.

GHĪĀN गीर्ण s. f. pl. See *Ghīdhā*.

GHICHCH MICHCH गिँच मिँच } a.  
GHICHCH PICHCH गिँच पिँच }

Mixed up, thick, muddy, confused, indistinct :—*ghichch michch bolāḍ*, v. a. To speak indistinctly :—*ghichch michch, pichch bolāḍ*, v. n. To be confused in mind :—*ghichch michch likhāḍ*; v. a. To write indistinctly or illegibly.

GHIDDĀ गिँदा Past part. (from *ghind*.) Took, suffered.

GHĪH गीह } s. m. Rubbing one's  
GHĪHĀN गीहान } body with the palm of the hand; rubbing any thing with the hand; rubbing one's body against that of another person, or against a tree, wall; rubbing forcibly, working together (as tobacco with molasses); kneading; c. w. *dentān. laintān*.

GHĪLAN गीलन v. n. To drag along the ground.

GHIN गिन s. f. Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Ghriṣ*. Detestation, abhorrence, abomination :—*ghin dūḡ*, v. n. To feel nausea, to be disgusted.

GHINĀDHĀ गिनाधा } a. Abominable, loathsome, abhorred, disgusting.  
GHINĀHDĀ गिनाहा }

GHINNAṆĀ गिन्ना v. a. To take, to suffer; to put in.

GHINĀUNĀ गिनाउना v. a. To cause to be taken or suffered; to cause to be put in.

GHINĀUNĀ गिनाउना v. n. To have a feeling of abhorrence, to be disgusted.

GHĪNGĀ गींगा } a. Delayed, sus-  
GHĪNGE गीगे } pended, unfinished:  
—*gall ghāḡe pōḡḡ*, v. a. To delay a matter.

GHĪRĀ गीरा s. m. See *Gherā*.

GHIRARĀ गिररा s. m. A stroke, a blow; c. w. *deḡḡ*.

GHIRARNĀ गिररना v. a. To cut fearlessly (used generally in the plural form as *ghirar ke wāḡḡ*, to cut clean off at once); i. q. *Ghararṇā*.

GHIRN गिरन s. m. (M.) An eclipse; seizure.

GHIRNĀ गिरना v. n. To be surrounded; to turn round or swim (the head); to be faint (the heart.)

GHIRTĪ गिरटी s. f. The neck; i. q. *Ghiṭṭī*.

GHĪS गीस s. f. A mammoth rat :—*ghā mṛ*, s. m. A rat trap, an instrument for killing or catching rats.

GHĪSAN गीसन a. Stupid, sordid, slothful, indifferent.

GHISARNĀ गिसरना v. n. To slip, to slide, to creep, to remove.

GHĪSĪ गीसी } s. f. Rubbing the  
GHĪSSĪ गीसी } podex on the ground

after answering the call of nature (generally done by children); c. w. *karnī* :—*ghīṣ kādḡḡ*, v. n. (M.) To rub the nose on the ground.

GHISS CHĀHARNĪ गिँसचाहरी }  
GHISS KARNĪ गिँसकरनी }  
v. a. To beat one severely.

GHITṬÍ भिट्टी *s. f.* The neck; *i. q.* *Ghitrī.*

GHOCHBIDDÍ ਘੋਚਬਿਦਿਆ *s. f.*  
Unnecessary and superfluous attention to any matter, examining a thing with a view to find faults, though there be none, hypercriticalness; *c. w.* *karní.*

GHOCHNÁ ਘੋਚਣਾ *v. n.* To make superfluous examination; to be hypercritical.

GHOĠÁ ਘੋਗਾ } *s. m.* A small  
GHOĠHÁ ਘੋਘਾ } shell found generally on the bank of rivers.

GHOĠAL KANNÁ ਘੋਗਲਕੰਨਾ *a.*  
Not knowing, entirely ignorant, foolish; pretending not to know.

GHOĠAR ਘੋਗੜ } *s. m.* A bugbear,  
GHOĠUR ਘੋਗੁੜ } a scarecrow; a corpulent person, a pot belly.

GHOĠHÚ ਘੋਘੂ *s. m. (M.)* A small fish of the siluridæ family (*Callichrous bimaculatus.*) It is very common in the rivers and *ghandls*, and is good eating.

GHOKÁUNÁ ਘੋਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To repeat; to read (a book) distinctly; to whirl a thing.

GOKH ਘੋਖ *s. m.* Search, inquiry, spying, ascertaining, certain knowledge; *c. w.* *rakkhṇí.*

GHOKHAN ਘੋਖਣ *s. f.* } An inquirer,  
GHOKHÍ ਘੋਖੀ *s. m.* } er, a seeker, an emissary, a spy; an eavesdropper.

GHOKHNÁ ਘੋਖਣਾ *v. a.* To search, to seek, to spy, to ascertain; to repeat a lesson frequently with a view to learn it by heart.

GHOL ਘੋਲ *s. m.* Wrestling; contention, altercation, combat:—*ghol ghattí*, *ghol ghumdí*, *s. f.* Consecration, self dedication, a promise of self sacrifice to the interests of another with a particular ceremony, (an expression of affection):—*ghol ghattṛḍ*, *v. n.* To promise self sacrifice for the interests of another; also see *gholanḍ*:—*ghol mathol*, *s. m.* The same as *Ghol*.

GHOLANÁ ਘੋਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To mix,  
GHOLNÁ ਘੋਲਨਾ } to stir, to dissolve, to melt.

GHOLÍ ਘੋਲੀ *s. f. m.* Consecration, dedicating, or sacrificing one's self, (professedly), as a mark of affection to the interests of another; a large strong monkey; *c. w.* *jḡḡḍ.*

GHOLÚ ਘੋਲੂ *s. m.* A wrestler, a combatant, a quarrelsome person.

GHOLÚÁ ਘੋਲੂਆ *s. m.* A mixture of solids in water (as flour, spoken when it has been too thin); *c. w.* *karná.*

GHONÁ ਘੋਨਾ *v. a. (K.)* To mount, to ascend.

GHONMON ਘੋਨਮੋਨ } *a.* Having the  
GHONNÁMONNÁ ਘੋਨਮੋਨਾ } whole head shaved; wholly shaved (the head).

GHOPDENÁ ਘੋਪਦੇਣਾ *v. a.* To thrust, to plunge (as a spear or dagger).

GHOPPÁ ਘੋੱਪਾ *s. m.* A kind of circular tent.

GHOR ਘੋਰ *s. m.* Dirt;—*a.* Dark, filthy, horrible:—*ghor bach*, *s. m.* A plant, (*Acorus calamus*) the root of which is officinal in the plains, being given for rheumatism and flatulence, and is also



used in veterinary medicine:—*ghor ghuṇḍe*, *s. f.* A play among boys:—*ghor nark*, *s. m.* Dark, dismal hell, hell:—*ghor sādhaṇḍ*, *v. n.* To live in a filthy state.

**GHORĀ** गोर s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ghotak*. A horse; the knight in chess:—*ghorā bhajḍuṇḍ*, *durḍuṇḍ*, or *ghore durḍuṇḍ*, *v. a.* To make a horse or horses gallop; *met.* to make every effort to defeat another:—*ghore te chapḥṇḍ*, *v. n.* To mount a horse:—*ghore kann barabbar hone*, *v. n. met.* To be spent as much as one's income may be.

**GHORAN** गोरन s. f. } A filthy per-  
**GHORĪ** गोरि s. m. } son, one who  
wears defiled garments.

**GHORARŪ** गोररू s. m. Difficulty of breathing; asthma; *c. w.* *challḍ*, *wojḍ*.

**GHORCHARHĀ** गोरचरहा s. m. A mounted servant, a trooper.

**GHOR DAUR** गोरदौर s. f. Horse racing, a race-course.

**GHORĪ** गोरि s. f. A mare; the bridge over which the strings of a violin are stretched; a wooden machine used in making vermicelli; wooden pincers used in circumcision; the hammer of a gun; a long wood laid on a well on which one end of the *pārḥhā* is placed and the other end on the other *ghorī*; a marriage song (generally used in the plural form as *ghorīān*); *met.* a strong and wanton woman; a hump-backed man or woman:—*ghorī chapḥṇḍ*, *v. n.* To mount a boy on a horse in a marriage procession, or after circumcision:—*ghorī tappḇḍ*, *v. n.* To play leap frog (by boys.)

**GHOR MŪNHĀ** गोरमुंहा a. Horse-faced; *met.* ugly.

**GHORPALĀN** गोरपाल s. m. A kind of saddle made of cloth; a play among boys in which they use one another, or the branches of trees, as horses; *c. w.* *Kheḍḇḍ*.

**GHOSAN** गौस s. f. } A person of a  
**GHOSĪ** गौसी s. m. } caste of people

who are grass-cutters, and sell milk; a grass-cutter; *met.* generally applied to the *pārbiḍ* of the low caste.

**GHOSSĀ** गौसा s. m. See *Ghḥḥḍ*.

**GHOT** गौट s. f. Grinding, bruising; polish, gloss (as of paper, cloth); pressure;—(*M.*) A bridegroom:—*gor nāī ghot dī bud thiwan thīd*. Must you make yourself out by force to be the bridegroom's aunt?—*Prov.*

**GHOTĀ** गौटा } s. m. The instru-  
**GHOTṬĀ** गौट्टा } ment with which a

polish or gloss is given to paper; the instrument with which the wooden slate is rubbed by beginners of the Sanskrit, Gurmukhi and *Landā* characters:—*ghotṭā chḍharḇḍ*, *lāuḇḍ*, *v. a.* To repeat a lesson with a view to learn it by heart, to read over and over again:—*ghotṭā ghḍṭṭī*, *s. f.* Smoothing, polishing; taking off the beard:—*ghotṭe gar*, *ghotṭe garḇ*, *s. m. f.* A polisher.

**GHOTNĀ** गौटना v. a. To grind, to bruise, to rub, to smooth, to polish, to shave closely; to repeat, to read over and over again;—*s. m.* A short stick with which *bhang* is bruised; the instrument with which a polish or gloss is given to paper, &c.

**GHOTṬŪ** गौट्टू } s. m. A polisher; one  
**GHOTŪ** गौटू } who bruises (as *bhang*

in a mortar); a sense of choking; (in comp.) that which chokes, a choker; one who learns a lesson by heart without understanding it;—(*M.*) Malignant sore throat which occurs at all seasons.

**GHUĀN** गुआ s. m. The name of an insect found in muddy places, and used as a bait for birds;—*a.* Perverse, mischievous.

## GHUCHCH GHUCHCH ਘੁੱਚ ਘੁੱਚ

*s. m.* The way of cohabiting; the little sound produced in sexual intercourse (*actio in congressu cum muliere.*)

GHUCHCH MUCHCH ਘੁੱਚ ਮੁੱਚ *a.*

Very fat; confused, run together, united; one whose nose and eyes on account of fatness are indistinct, one whose face is not plainly marked.

GHUGGĠ ਘੁੱਗੀ *s. f.* A dove.

GHUGGĠ ਘੁੱਗੁ *s. m.* A dove; an earthen plaything (used by boys) which produces sound:—*ghuggā hoṛā, v. n.* To be dumb and stupid:—*ghuggā baṛā deṛā, karnā, v. a.* To make stupid and dumb.

GHUGH ਘੁਘ *s. m. (M.)* An owl:—*ghugh andhārā. a lit.* Owl dark; very dark.

GHŪK ਘੁਕ *a* Sound, fast (applied only to sleep);—*s. f.* The sound of raining hardly heard from a distance, or of river water rushing forcibly:—*ghūk saṇḍ, v. n.* To sleep sound sleep.

GHŪKAR ਘੁਕਰ } *s. f.* Prosperity,  
GHŪKARĀN ਘੁਕਰਾਂ } great success;  
reputation, fame.

GHŪKARNĀ ਘੁਕਰਨਾ } *v. n.* To be  
GHŪKṆĀ ਘੁਕਣਾ } prosperous, to  
succeed; to be famous. *Present participle: ghūkād; Future: ghūkeḡā; Past participle: ghūkiā:—ghūkiā hoīd, ghūkiā, a.* Prosperous, successful; famous.

GHUKĀUNĀ ਘੁਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to repeat, to cause to roll.

GHULĀĠ ਘੁਲਾਈ *s. f.* Compensation for wrestling, compensation for dissolving; wrestling; dissolving.

GHULAN ਘੁਲਨ *v. n. (M.)* To blow (as the wind):—*ghuldī wā ghul pāt rēhā, ghuldī rāk, meḡā yār paṇḍhērā.* The wind is blowing; it is blowing strong, may it continue blowing! my lover is on a journey.—Song.

GHULĀṬ ਘੁਲਾਟ } *a., s. m.*  
GHULĀṬĪĀ ਘੁਲਾਟੀਆ } Given to  
wrestling or boxing, fond of wrestling; quarrelsome; a wrestler, a combatant; *i. q. Gholā.*

GHULĀUNĀ ਘੁਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to wrestle, to set to fighting; to cause to be melted or dissolved (salt, sugar, &c.)

GHULĀWAT ਘੁਲਾਵਟ *s. f.* Wrestling, fighting; mode or manner of wrestling; melting.

GHULNĀ ਘੁਲਨਾ *v. n.* To be mixed and dissolved; to melt (as salt, sugar, &c., not spoken of metals); to wrestle, to quarrel, to fight.

GHUMĀĠ ਘੁਮਾਈ } *s. f.* Revolution,  
GHUMĀĠĠN ਘੁਮਾਈਂ } turning round;  
self-consecration, self-devotion.

GHUMĀL ਘੁਮਾਲ *s. f.* A hole in the ground in which weavers put their feet when sitting at the loom; also a kind of child's play.

GHUMĀN ਘੁਮਾਂ } *s. m.* A land  
GHUMĀUN ਘੁਮਾਉਂ } measure equal to  
eight *kanāls*; *i. q. Ghamān.*

GHUMĀN ਘੁਮਾਨ *s. m. (M.)* A wooden mallet used for stirring sugar-cane-juice while boiling.

GHUMĀND ਘੁਮਾਂਡ *s. m. (Pot.)* The hump of a camel, the hump of a certain class of cattle.

GHUMANḌ ਘੁਮੰਡ *s. m.* Pride; hope, trust; gathering together of clouds; noise; *i. q.* *Ghamanḍ.*

GHUMANḌĪ ਘੁਮੰਡੀ *a.* Proud, arrogant, self-conceited; *i. q.* *Ghamanḍī.*

GHUMANĪ ਘੁਮਾਣੀ *s. f.* A sling.

GHUMĀR ਘੁਮਾਰ *s. m.* } A pot-  
GHUMĀRĪ ਘੁਮਾਰੀ *s. f.* } ter; a  
GHUMĀRĪNĪ ਘੁਮਾਰਨੀ *s. f.* } person  
of the *Ghamīr* caste. See *Ghamīr.*

GHUMĀRĪ ਘੁਮਾਰੀ } *a.* Of, like, or  
GHUMĀRŪ ਘੁਮਾਰੂ } belonging to  
a potter, or the potter class, (dress, language.)

GHUMĀUNĀ ਘੁਮਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To turn, to cause to wheel about, to roll; to consecrate or devote one's self.

GHUMBAR ਘੁੰਬਰ } *s. m.* Moving  
GHUMMAN ਘੁੰਮਨ } in a circle,  
GHUMMAR ਘੁੰਮਰ } a circular  
dance; a whirlpool:—*ghumman gher*, *ghumman wāṛī*, *ghummar gher*, *ghummar gherī*, *s. f.* A whirlpool.

GHUMETĀ ਘੁਮੇਟਾ *s. m.* Turning horizontally as on a pivot; the swinging of two persons around each other, the hands being united, and the feet propped, those of the one against those of the other; *c. w.* *deṛḍ*, *khāṇḍ*, *laiṇḍ*; *i. q.* *Kilkālī.*

GHUMMĪJĀNĀ ਘੁਮੀਜਾਣਾ *v. a.* To be devoted by a formal act to the interests of another; to continue to turn round.

GHUMMĀNĀ ਘੁੰਮਣਾ *v. n.* To go around, to turn, to roll; to miss the road, to get lost.

GHUṆ ਘੁਣ *s. m.* A worm that infests wood; also the dust made by this worm in eating wood; *c. w.* *lagg jāṇḍ*.

GHUṆĀ ਘੁਨਾ *a.* See *Ghūṭhā*.

GHUṆĀDHĀ ਘੁਣਾਧਾ } *s. m. f.* A  
GHUṆĀDHĪ ਘੁਣਾਧੀ } worm  
GHUṆĀHDĀ ਘੁਣਾਹਦਾ } which is  
GHUṆĀNDĀ ਘੁਣਾਂਦਾ } supposed  
GHUṆĀNDRĀ ਘੁਣਾਂਦਰਾ } to infest

the teeth and cause tooth-ache;—*a.* Worm eaten (as wood.)

GHUṆĀN ਘੁਨਾਂ *s. m.* See *Ghūṭhā*, *Ghūṭhā*.

GHUṆCHĪ ਘੁੰਚੀ *s. m.* A small slender climber (*Abrus precatorius*) growing in the hills, and in the plains in the east of the Province. Its red seeds are well known as goldsmiths' weight (*rattī*.) They are also officinal, being applied for fistula in Hindi medicine.

GHUṆḌ ਘੁੰਡ *s. m.* A veil drawn over the face; concealing the face with a shawl or other garment; *c. w.* *kaḍḍhḍ*.

GHUṆḌĪ ਘੁੰਡੀ } *s. f.* A button, a  
GHUṆḌḌĪ ਘੁੰਡੀ } knot; knots of  
wheat chaff; *met.* check or break in friendship; *c. w.* *pai jḍṭ*.

GHUṆḌŪ ਘੁੰਡੂ *s. f.* A coloured shawl, figured with gold or silver, worn by women.

GHUṆGGHĪ ਘੁੰਗਹੀ *s. f.* A small red and black seed, which is equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a *māshā*, (also called *rattī*, *lālāṛī*).

GHUṆGGANĪ ਘੁੰਗਣੀ } *s. f.* Grain  
GHUṆGGANĪ ਘੁੰਗਣੀ } of any kind  
boiled whole, (commonly used in the plural.)

GHUNGGARÚ ਘੁੰਗਰੂ } *s. m.* A small  
GHUNGGURÚ ਘੁੰਗਰੂ } bell, such as  
are attached to carriages and the necks  
of oxen and buffaloes, or smaller still put  
round the ankles of the feet of the dan-  
cers.

GHUNGGAT ਘੁੰਗਟ *s. m.* A veil drawn  
over the face; concealing the face with a  
shawl or other garment; shelter, defence,  
protection:—*nachchan laggt te ghunggat  
kihá*. When (she) began to dance, what  
was the use of a veil to hide her face,  
(for a female who dances generally  
having no veil over her face).—Prov.  
used of a person who does something  
secretly, which must come out, or of a  
person who is whispering to the ears of  
many men against his enemy, but cannot  
dare to come forward openly.

GHUNGGRÁL ਘੁੰਗਰਾਲ *s. f.* A string  
of bells attached to the necks of cattle.

GHUNGGRÁLÁ ਘੁੰਗਰਾਲਾ }  
GHUNGGRIÁLÁ ਘੁੰਗਰਿਆਲਾ } *s. f.*

An animal wearing a string of bells;  
an ankle ornament having bells attached  
to it.

GHUN GHUN ਘੁੰਘੁੰ *s. m.* The whiz  
of a spinning wheel.

GHUNNÁ ਘੁੰਨਾ *a.* Having the head  
entirely shaved.

GHUN'S ਘੁੰਸ *s. f.* See *Ghús*.

GHUPP ਘੁੱਪ *a.* Dark:—*ghupp gher*,  
*a.* Entirely dark:—*haner ghupp gher*,  
*s. m.* Darkness.

GHUR ਘੁੜ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Hindi word *Ghorá*. A horse (rarely used):  
—*ghur bahil*, *s. f.* A carriage drawn by  
horses:—*ghur baráṭ*, *s. m.* Murmuring,  
disputing, bickering:—*ghur baráṭṭá*,  
*v. n.* To murmur, to dispute, to quarrel:  
—*ghur bur ghur bur karná*, *ghurburáṭṭá*,  
*v. a.* To murmur, to dispute, to quar-  
rel; to snarl (as dogs):—*ghur chapáṭ*, *s. m.*  
A mounted servant, a trooper:—*ghur*

*daur*, *s. f.* A race-course, horse-racing:  
—*ghur ghur karná*, *v. n.* To murmur; to  
snarl:—*ghur náṭ*, *s. f.* Horse artillery:  
—*ghur sálá*, *s. f.* A horse stable.

GHÚR ਘੁਰ *s. m. f.* The interior part  
of a *chhall*, (or skein of thread), so-called  
only when it has been tangled by pulling  
out; a frown, looking angrily, scolding;  
*c. w. dent*:—*ghúrā ghúrī*, *s. m.* Angry  
glances; exchanging amorous glances:  
—*ghúr nikal paṭṭá*, *jáṭá*, *nikkaláṭṭá*, *v. n.*  
To become, suddenly reduced either in  
flesh, or in worldly goods.

GHURAKNÁ ਘੁਰਕਣਾ *v. a.* To frown  
at, to scold, to threaten; to brow-beat, to  
reprimand.

GHURÁL ਘੁਰਾਲ *s. f.* Flowing of a  
drop of water on the body downwards and  
leaving a mark, (the word is generally  
used in the plural as *ghuráṭṭá*); *c. w.*  
*waggnáṭṭá*.

GHURAM ਘੁੜਮ *s. m.* A town in the  
Patiala territory notorious for its robbers  
in olden times.

GHURAMÍ ਘੁੜਾਮੀ *s. m., a.* A thatcher, a  
maker of lattice work; of *Ghuram*.

GHURÁRÁ ਘੁਰਾਰਾ *s. m.* Snoring; *i. q.*  
*Ghurráṭṭá*.

GHURAT ਘੁਰਟ *s. m. (M.)* A hand-mill.

GHURÁT ਘੁਰਾਟ *s. m.* A water-mill;  
*i. q.* *Gharáṭṭá*.

GHURÁTÍÁ ਘੁਰਾਟੀਆ *s. m.* A miller;  
*i. q.* *Gharáṭṭíá*.

GHUR GHUR ਘੁਰਘੁਰ *s. f.* Whis-  
pering to each other, murmuring:—*ghur  
ghur karná*, *v. n.* To murmur, to snarl.

GHURHÁ ਘੁਰਾ *s. m.* The den of a wild  
animal, a cave, a hole (dug by dogs  
with paws); *c. w.* *kháṭṭá*, *paṭṭá*.

GHÚRÍ ਘੁਰੀ *s. f.* A frown, a threaten-  
ing; *c. w. dent*, *baṭṭá*, *waṭṭá*; *i. q.* *Ghúr*.

GHURJ गुरज *s. f. (Pot.)* A twist in a thread, entanglement; *i. q. Gulanjh.*

GHURKÁR गुरकार *s. f. (M.)* The noise of a hand-mill.

GHURKÍ गुरकी *s. f.* A threat, a reprimand, a scolding, a brow-beating; *c. w. deqí.*

GHURKNÁ गुरकना *v. a.* See *Ghurak-íd.*

GHURMAT गुरमत *s. m. (Pot.)* A crowd. See *Jhurmat.*

GHURNÁ गुरना *s. m.* The den of a wild animal, a cave; *i. q. Ghurhá*;—*v. n.* To be collected or gathered (as clouds).

GHÚRNÁ गुरना *v. a.* To frown upon, to scold, to rebuke; to look lustfully at (a woman), to ogle.

GHURRÁTA गुरराटा } *s. m.* Snoring, (commonly used in the plural):—*ghurrátté máné, v. a.* To snore.

GHURUMM गुरम्म *s. m.* The sound of the falling of a heavy thing in water; *i. q. Gurumm.*

GHÚS गुस *s. f.* A large species of rats; a bribe; *c. w. deqí, laiqí.*

GHUSÁÍ गुसायी *s. f.* Deception, trick; *c. w. deqí, kháqí, mání.*

GHUSAN गुसन *v. a. (M.)* To err, to mistake. Present participle: *ghusdá*; Future *ghusdán*; Past participle: *ghutíd, ghutíd*:—*aklon ghutíd dāmāt surmá pāe nakk.* The *dāmāt* erred in her wits and put the *surmá* on the nose!—Prov.; *i. q. Ghusgá.*

GHUSAR JÁNÁ गुमर जाणा } *v. n.* To enter, to penetrate, to be stuffed in, to be crammed in, to be pushed in.

GHUSAR MUSAR गुमर मुसर } *s. f.* Whispering, speaking in an undertone; *c. w. karná.*

GHUSÁUNÁ गुसाउना *v. a.* To cause to enter, to cause to be put in; to cause to err, or mislead, to cause to be deceived.

GHUSERNÁ गुमेरना *v. a.* To force in, to thrust in, to stuff in.

GHUSERÚ गुमेरु *s. m.* One who forces or thrusts in.

GHUSMUSÁ गुसमुसा *s. m.* Twilight, a dubious or uncertain view;—*a.* Imperfectly illuminated, obscure.

GHUSMUSÚ गुसमुसु } *s. m.* An indolent person who hangs about home doing nothing, or who sponges on his neighbours.

GHUSNÁ गुमना *v. n.* To enter, to go in, to penetrate, to be thrust in, to interfere, to meddle.

GHUSERÚ गुमेरु *s. m.* One who enters, one who sits all the time idle at home with females and does not go out of the house nor keep company with his own sex.

GHÚSSÁ गुस्सा *s. m.* } *Pudendum mulieris*; *met.* a fool, an idiot:—*ghússe ghaffá, s. m.* See in *Ghaffá.*

GHUSSJĀNĀ ਘੁਸਜਾਣਾ } v. n. To  
GHUSSNĀ ਘੁਸਣਾ } err, to  
mistake, to miss; to slip from the mind;  
to be lost.

GHUSUNN ਘੁਸੁਨ v. n. A fist with  
the knuckles foremost:—*ghusunn la-  
gduṅḍ, mdrnḍ, pḍuṅḍ, v. a.* To give  
a blow with a fist, to knead with the  
knuckles:—*ghusunn mukktḥ honḍ, larḍ,*  
v. n. To fight with one's fist, to come  
to blows:—*ghusunn laggḍ, v. n.* To  
receive a blow; to suffer a shock:  
—*ghusunn wargḍ mūṅh banduṅḍ, v. n. lit.*  
To make one's face like a fist; *met.* to  
be angry, to be annoyed:—*ghusunn neṛe  
ki Khudd neṛe.* Is a fist near or God  
near?—Prov. used where fear of God,  
or justice is not observed, but beating  
and oppression are the means of serving  
any purpose.

GHUṬĀÍ ਘੁਟਾਈ s. f. The state of  
being bruised or squeezed; compensation  
for polishing, &c.

GHUṬĀR ਘੁਟਾਰ s. m. A kind of bird.  
See *Gufār.*

GHUṬĀUNĀ ਘੁਟਾਉਣਾ v. a. To cause  
to be pressed or choked; to cause to  
be rubbed and polished, (as paper); to  
cause to be bruised or ground in a mortar  
(as *bhaṅg*).

GHUṬHĀ ਘੁਠਾ } a. Ill-designing,  
GHUṬṬHĀ ਘੁਠਾ } malicious, bad.

GHUTHĀÍ ਘੁਥਾਈ s. f. Deception, error,  
mistake; c. w. *deṛh, khḍṛt*; i. q. *Ghusdt.*

GHUTHĀUNĀ ਘੁਥਾਉਣਾ v. a. To  
cause to err, mislead, to cause to blunder,  
to cause to be forgotten, to cause to forget.

GHUṬṬ ਘੁਠ } s. m. A swallow,  
GHUṬṬĀ ਘੁਠਾ } what may be  
GHUṬṬO ਘੁਠੋ pl. } swallowed at  
once, a draught; sultriness; an imperative

of v. n. *Ghutṭḍ*:—*lahḥ dḍ ghutṭḥ bhar or  
kar chhadḍḍ, v. n.* To have forbear-  
ance, to leave off idea of vengeance:  
—*lahḥ dḍ ghutṭḥ pṛḍ, v. n. lit.* To  
drink a draught of blood; to take revenge,  
to injure one's enemy:—*lahḥ de ghutṭḥ de  
tiḥḍe honḍ, v. n. lit.* To be thirsty of a  
draught of blood; to be blood-thirsty; to  
be anxious to take revenge from or to  
injure or ruin one's enemy:—*ghutṭḍ or  
ghutṭḥo waffṭḥ khḍṛt, v. n.* To eat and  
drink alternately, i. e., to drink with  
every mouthful of food.

GHUTTHĀ ਘੁਥਾ a. In error, wrong,  
mistaken, lost.

GHUTTHNĀ ਘੁਥਣਾ v. a. To make a  
mistake, to err, to miss, to blunder; to  
slip from the mind; i. q. *Ghussḍ,*  
*Ghusan.*

GHUTTHU ਘੁਥੁ s. m. One who errs,  
a blunderer.

GHUTṬĪ ਘੁਠੀ s. f. Medicine given  
to children:—*janam or jarm ghutṭḥ, s. m.*  
Medicine given to a newly born infant  
immediately after his birth; i. q. *Gurht.*

GHUTTMUTT ਘੁੱਤ ਮੁੱਤ a. Filled  
with matter, blear, clogged; half closed  
(the eyes); obscure and indistinct from  
fatness (the face); i. q. *Ghuchch muchch.*

GHUṬṬNĀ ਘੁਠਣਾ v. a. To press,  
to press down, to squeeze, to choke.

GIĀN ਗਿਆਣ s. m. Knowledge, di-  
vine knowledge:—*giḍḍ kḍḍ, s. m.* The  
part of religion which relates to know-  
ledge. See *Gayāṅ.*

GIĀNAN ਗਿਆਨਣ s. f. } See *Gayā-*  
GIĀNĪ ਗਿਆਣੀ s. m. } *naḥ, Gayāṅ.*

GIĀRAH ਗਿਆਰਹ } a. Eleven.  
GIĀRĀN ਗਿਆਰਾਂ }

GIÁRAHWÁN ਗਿਆਰਹਵਾਂ } a. The  
GIÁRHWÁN ਗਿਆਰਵਾਂ } eleventh.

GÍCHÁ ਗੀਚਾ s. m. A dish made of a root called *arbh*.

GICHCHÍ ਗਿੱਚੀ s. f. The nape of the neck:—*gichchí bhannaní, maroní, v. a. lit.* To break the nape of the neck; *met.* to injure one's interests, to subdue one; to compel one so as to accept demands; i. q. *Gardas, Gáttá.*

GIDÁUNÁ ਗਿਡਾਉਣਾ v. a. To cause to fall, to throw down. See *Gaḍáungá.*

GIDD ਗਿੱਡ } s. f. Matter formed in  
GIDD ਗਿੱਦ } the eye; c. w. *áugá.*

GIDDAṚ ਗਿੱਦੜ s. m. } A jackal; *met.*

GIDDAṚÍ ਗਿੱਦੜੀ s. f. } a timid per-

son, a coward:—*giddar holá, hawáungá, v. a.* To howl (a jackal):—*giddar dákh, dákh, s. f.* A pretty climber (*Cissus carnosa*) which is found in several of the valleys, and occurs in parts of the plains. It is eaten by camels in the latter, and in Jammu the root ground with black pepper is applied to boils:—*giddar gum-má, s. m.* Altercation, disputation without foundation:—*giddar tamákká, s. m.* A plant (*Heliotropium Europæum, Verbascum Thapsus*) common throughout the Panjab plains. It is eaten by camels and goats:—*giddar wár, s. f. lit.* Jackal cotton; wild cotton:—*giddar dákh ná appre thúh kaupí.* The jackal could not reach the grapes, he spat and said they were sour.—Prov. used of a man who cannot get a thing after making his best exertions, when he despises the thing itself.

GHIDDH ਗਿੱਧ s. f. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Guradh*. A vulture.

GIDDHÁ ਗਿੱਧਾ s. m. Clapping of the hands together and dancing; *Past participle of v. n. Gijjhná*:—*giddhá hoí, a.*

Tamed; accustomed:—*giddhá páungá, v. a.* To clap one's hands together and to dance a jig, to jump.

GÍDÍ ਗੀਦੀ a. Subservient, cowardly; c. w. *hoṇá.*

GIDNÁ ਗਿਡਣਾ v. n. To fall:—*gid páungá, v. n.* To fall down; i. q. *Diggná.*

GIDRÍ ਗਿਦੜੀ s. f. A female jackal; i. q. *Giddarí.*

GÍHAL ਗੀਹਲ s. f. m. (M.) Dragging, the mark of dragging; a broad flat log dragged over ploughed land to break the clods. It is used in light soils where the clods are soft. In stiff soils the roller called *málhá* or *mephá* is used; i. q. *Suhággá.*

GIJÁ ਗਿਜਾ s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Gizá*. Food, aliment, provisions; diet.

GIJGIJÁ ਗਿਜਗਿਜਾ a. Raw, imperfectly cooked; rare.

GIJGIJÁT ਗਿਜਗਿਜਾਟ s. m. Rawness.

GIJH ਗਿਝ s. m. (M.) A vulture; i. q. *Giddh.*

GIJHÁUNÁ ਗਿਝਾਉਣਾ v. a. To habituate, to tame.

GIJJÁ ਗਿੱਜਾ a. See *Gijgijá.*

GIJJHJÁNÁ ਗਿੱਝਜਾਣਾ } v. n. To form  
GIJJHJÁNÁ ਗਿੱਝਣਾ } a habit, to become accustomed, to be tamed.

GILÁ ਗਿਲਾ s. m. A complaint, lamentation; reproof, blame:—*gilá gujárá, s. f.* A complaint.

GILÁS ਗਿਲਾਸ s. m. Corrupted from the English word Glass. A glass, a mug; a metallic drinking vessel.

GILĀULĀ गिलाउला *s. m.* } Moist-  
GILĀUT गिलाउट *s. f.* } ture,  
dampness.

GILGITTĪ गिलगिँडी *s. f.* (Pot.) See  
*Gillī*.

GILHRĀ गिलहड़ा *s. m.* One who has  
goitre.

GILHT गिलुट *s. m.* } A hard  
GILHTĀ गिलुटा *s. m.* } lump in the  
GILHTĪ गिलुटी *s. f.* } flesh; the  
core of a boil; a protuberance; a lump  
in dough.

GILL गिल्ल *s. f.* Moisture, dampness,  
freshness; a division of the Jats; *met.*  
prosperity, a good name:—*gill guduṭī*,  
*v. a. lit.* To lose moisture, to dry; to  
lose one's prosperity, to lose a good name.

GILLĀ गिल्ला } *a.* Moist, damp:  
GILLĪ गिल्ली } —*gillā pṭhar*, *s. m. lit.*  
Damp grain ready to be ground; *met.*  
doing a thing slowly and slowly; *c. w.*  
*pḍuḍ*.

GILLAR गिल्लर } *s. m.* Goitre:  
GILLHAR गिल्लहर } —*gillhar patt*,  
*pattar*, *s. m.* An algal marine plant (*Lam-  
minaria sp.*), consisting of long ribbon-  
like pieces being brought from the north-  
ward. Its leaf resembling tobacco  
used medicinally for curing goitre.

GILM गिलम *s. f.* A woollen carpet.

GILO गिलो *s. f.* A creeping plant  
used medicinally for fever; *i. q.* *Galo*.

GILRĀ गिलरा *s. m.* (K.) A goitr-  
ed man.

GILTĪ गिलडी *s. f.* A particular  
mode of tying on a sheet or blanket, by  
which it is made to pass under each arm  
and over the opposite shoulder succes-  
sively; *c. w.* *lāuṭ, mārmī*; *i. q.* *Bagal  
tāki, Gilgittī*.

GINAT गिण्ट } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
GINṬ गिण्टु } the Sanskrit word  
*Gaṇit*. Counting, arithmetic:—*giṇṭ kār*,  
*s. m.* An astrologer, an arithmetician:  
—*giṇṭ kārḍ*, *s. m.* Rules of arithmetic:  
—*giṇṭ kārī*, *s. f.* Reckoning:—*giṇṭ kārī*,  
*giṇṭ kārī dā*, *a.* See *Giṇṭīdā* in *Giṇṭ*:  
—*be giṇṭ*, *a.* Beyond calculation, numer-  
ous:—*giṇṭ widdīd*, *s. f.* An astrology, an  
arithmetical.

GINĀUNĀ गिणाउना *v. a.* To cause  
to compute or number.

GINLAINĀ गिणलैना } *v. a.* To count,  
GINNĀ गिणना } to compute,  
to reckon:—*giṇṇā miṇṇā*, *v. a. lit.* To  
count and measure; to consult, to consider.

GINṬĪ गिण्टी *s. f.* Number, reckon-  
ing, account, muster:—*giṇṭī dā*, *a.*  
Highly esteemed, distinguished, celebrat-  
ed:—*giṇṭī de*, *a.* Few:—*giṇṭī karnī*, *v. a.*  
To count, to number, to muster:—*giṇṭī  
laiṇī*, *v. a.* To have anything counted,  
to muster:—*giṇṭī, miṇṭī s. f.* Number  
and measure:—*giṇṭī paiṇī*, *v. n.* To be-  
come anxious.

GIR गिर *s. m. lit.* A mountain; it is  
affixed to the names of the *Sanyāsīs* of  
one division; an imperative of *v. n.*  
*Girṇā*:—*girdhar, girdhārī*, *s. m.* An epithet  
of Krishna; in the first sense the name  
of a poet.

GIRĀ गिरा } *s. f.* A knot; the six-  
GIRAH गिराह } tenth part of a  
yard; costiveness, an obstruction in the  
stomach; misunderstanding; *c. w.*  
*bannhāt, paiṇī*.



GIRÁH गिराह *s. m.* } A mouthful,  
 GIRÁHÍ गिराही *s. f.* } a morsel:  
 GIRÁS गिरास *s. m.* } — *kamde*

*bāhā, tā khde girāhī.* He, who earns with his hand, eats with his mouth:  
 — *gā girās, s. m.* Three morsels of bread are generally kept by Hindus before eating for a cow.

GIRÁIN गिराई *s. m.* } A  
 GIRÁN गिरां *s. m.* } village:  
 GIRÁNWARÁ गिरांवर *s. m.* } — *j i s d e*  
 GIRÁUN गिराऊं *s. m.* } *g h a r d e*

*nahā, mīdā, so uh kiun wasse girāin.* How is he who has no manured land to live in the village; *i. q.* *Gardā*

GIRAST गिरास *s. m.* See *Garhast*.

GIRASTAN गिरासत *s. f.* } See  
 GIRASTÍ गिरासती *s. m.* } *Garhastā.*

GIRÁUNÁ गिराऊना *v. a.* To throw down, to cause to fall, to drop, to spill, to shed; *i. q.* *Garáungd.*

GIRD गिरद *s. m.* (*P.*) A round, a circuit, a circumference;—*ad.* Round about, around, surrounding:—*gird hōd, c. n.* To follow, to pursue with determined resolution.

GIRDÁ गिरदा *s. m.* A circumference; the circle of hair round the head when the crown is shaven.

GIRDANÍ गिरदानी *s. f.* Turning one's self round and round; dizziness:—*girdanī laigī, v. n.* To turn round, to dance round.

GIRDÁWAR गिरदावर *s. m.* See *Gardáwar.*

GIRDÁWARÍ गिरदावारी *s. f.* Inspecting the *Paṭwārs.* See *Gardáwarí.*

GIRDE गिरदे *prep.* Around, about, in the vicinity of:—*gird hōd, v. n.* To be engaged in (some business); to be attendant upon any one in the hope of some advantage; to hang upon one, to cling to one.

GIREBÁN गिरेबाट *s. m.* A collar, the breast (of a garment.)

GIRGARÁUNÁ गिरगराऊना *v. n.* }  
 GIRGIRÁUNÁ गिरगिराऊना *v. n.* } To be-  
 sech, to implore earnestly and humbly; to make a noise (as the slow falling of a house.)

GIRHÁ गिरा *s. f.* A knot; the sixteenth part of a yard; *i. q.* *Girah.*

GIRHÁP गिरहाप *s. f.* See *Gapháp.*

GIRHAŠT गिरहसत *s. m.* See *Garhast.*

GIRHASTAN गिरहसत *s. f.* } See  
 GIRHASTÍ गिरहसती *s. m.* } *Garhastā, Garhastí.*

GIRÍ गिरी *s. f.* A kernel, the kernel of a cocoanut, almond; a division of the *Sanyds.*

GIRISNÁ गिरिमटा *v. a.* To catch, to seize;—*v. n.* To be seized. See *Garasngd.*

\*GIRJÁ गिरजा *s. m.* A church.

GIRNÁ गिरना *v. n.* } To fall;  
 GIRPAINÁ गिरपैना *v. n.* } to fall down.  
 GIRPAUNÁ गिरपौना *v. n.* } See *Diggad.*

GIRNÁ गिरना *v. n.* To be turned, to be revolved (a wheel.)

GIROH गिरौह *s. m.* (*Pot.*) A collection, a party of men, a gang.

**GIRTH** गिरथ *s. m.* (K.) A tribe considered to be second class of *Sūdaras*, a man of this caste; *i. q.* *Ghirth*.

**GIRTHANÍ** गिरथनी *s. f.* (K.) A woman of the *Girth* caste:—*girthaní ranḍnī, jōṭā sandḍnī*. You can not make a widow of *Girthaní* any more than a barren cow of a bull-buffalo, (because she will marry again as fast as her husband dies).—Prov.

**GIRÚ** गिरु *s. m.* See *Girí*.

**GIRÚÍ** गिरुयी *s. m.* A tall grass (*Panicum antidotale*) common in many parts of the Panjab plains. In some places it is said to be good forage for cattle.

**GIRWÁÍ** गिरवायी *s. f.* Throwing; wages paid for throwing down.

**GIRWAR** गिरवर *s. m.* A mountain, a hill.

**GIRWÁUNÁ** गिरवाउना *v. a.* To cause to fall.

**GIRWÍ** गिरवी *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Girau*. A pledge, a pawn:—*girwí paṇḍ, v. n.* To be pawned:—*girwí páuṇḍ, rukkhṇḍ, v. a.* To pawn.

**GISNÍ** गमनी *s. m.* (M.) The wrist:—*pakar ná meḍí gisnī, yār, meḍí wēr jo dekhḍé dndé hai*. Don't seize my wrist, love, for my brother is looking.—Song.

**GÍT** गीत *s. m.* A hymn, a song:—*gít gāuṇḍ, v. a.* To sing; to tell a long story.

**GÍTÁ** गीता *s. f.* The name of a poem in Sanskrit, a Hindu religious book.

**GITAK** गिटक *s. f.* The stone of any kind of fruit.

**GITH** गिठ *s. f.* A span from the thumb to the little finger:—*giṭh muṭhíd giṭhmuṭhrd, s. m.* A very small dwarf, a pigmy, a tom-thumb; *i. q.* *Giṭṭh*.

**GÍTÍ** गीठी *s. m.* (M.) A piece of wood keeping the *Jotar* from slipping up through the hole in the lower cross-bar; a handle of the leather thong of the churning staff.

**GÍTÍ** गीटी *s. f.* (M.) The sediment of indigo removed from the vats and made into cakes:—*giṭí badhan, v. a.* To make indigo into cakes.

**GÍTÍ** गिटी } *s. f.* A pebble, a gravel  
**GÍTÍ** गीटी } stone, a bit of stone.

**GITKARÍ** गिटकरि *s. f.* A particular sound in singing, quavering, trilling.

**GITKAUNÁ** गिटकौना *a.* Of small stature, dwarfish.

**GITMIT** गिटमित *s. f.* Talking English (so called by natives unacquainted with the language).

**GITṬÁ** गिटठा *s. m.* The ankle bone; in some places the *giṭṭá* is the same as *gaṭṭá*:—*moṭ rann giṭṭe dī saṭṭ, mard mare tār sir dī saṭṭ*. If a wife dies it is like a blow on the ankle, if a husband dies it is like a blow on the head.—Prov.

**GITṬAK** गिटठक *s. f.* The fruit stone; *i. q.* *Giṭak*.

**GITTH** गिट्ठ *s. f.* A span, nine inches:—*giṭṭh ku, giṭṭh ku bhar, ad.* About a span:—*muṭṭh sing te giṭṭh kidrī, uskī dñī lōrī lārī*. Horns a hand-breadth long and a forehead a span broad, seek far and wide.—Prov.; *i. q.* *Giṭh*.

**GITTHO** गिट्ठो } A dwarf; *i. q.* See  
**GITTHUR** गिट्ठु } *giṭh muṭhíd* in *Giṭh*.

GIYÁ GUJARYÁ गिआगुजरआ a.  
Ruined.

GOBAR गोबर s. m. Fresh cow-  
dung:—*gobar gonesh*, s. m. met. A fat-  
bellied man, a lubber (spoken in deri-  
sion.) See in *Ganesh*.

GOBARÍ गोबरी s. f. Plaster made of  
cowdung and earth; c. w. *karní*, *phorá*.

GOBH गोड s. m. Pith; a bud, a young  
shoot.

GOBHÍ गोडी s. f. Cabbage (*Brassica*  
*oleracea*):—*band-gobhí*, s. f. A kind of  
*gobhí*, which does not send forth flower  
like *gobhí*:—*gobhí dá phull*, s. m. The  
flower of the *gobhí*.

GOBHÚ गोडू a. Simple, artless; fat-  
bellied.

GOBIND गोविंद } s. m. An epithet of  
GOWIND गोविंद } God.

GOCHRÁ गोचरा m. } a. Suitable, fit;  
GOCHRI गोचरी f. } belonging or per-  
taining to, depending on.

GOD गोद } s. f. Corrupted from  
GODDÍ गोदी } the Sanskrit word

*Karod*. The lap, the bosom:—*god hart*  
*bhart hogí*, v. n. To be blessed with a  
child in arms:—*god laiñd*, v. a. To take  
in the lap; to adopt one (a child):—*god*  
or *goddí wichoh baithí*, v. n. To leap into  
one's arms:—*goddí laiñd*, v. a. To take  
a child into one's arms.

GODÁ गोडा s. m. (Pot.) See *Goddā*.

GODARÁ गोदरा s. m. } Corruption of  
GODARÍ गोदरी s. f. } the Hindi  
GODRÁ गोदरा s. m. } word *Gudrī*.  
GODRÍ गोदरी s. f. } A beggar's  
patched garment or bedding; a ragged,

a quilt:—*gyán godrī*, s. f. See *Giyā*:  
—*godrī wichh lál hundé han*. A pious  
man can be found wearing patched  
garments.

GODÁWRÍ गोदावरी s. f. The name  
of a river considered sacred by Hindus.

GODDÁ गोडा s. m. The knee; a  
hoer:—*goddā mārñd*, v. n. To push  
with the knee:—*goddā mārñd* or *goddā*  
*mār ke chapñd*, v. n. To rise late  
(spoken of the moon on the fourteenth  
night).

GODDÍ गोडी } s. f. Hoeing; met.  
GODÍ गोदी } effort, labour, diligence:

—*goddī* or *godí chokkí deñt*, *dewan*, v. a.  
To hoe;—*goddī karní*, v. a. To hoe,  
met. to labour hard, to make a strenuous  
effort:—*goddī láñt*, *goddī lá ke dāñd*,  
v. a. To apply one's self to any business  
with great earnestness.

GODNÁ गोडटा v. a. To hoe, to  
dig, to loosen the earth about the roots  
of a plant; to beat and bruise.

GOERÁ गोएरा s. m. A manured land  
near a village:—*kank dā bijdri*, *machchhí*  
*dā shikári*, *goere dā ghái*. A sower of  
wheat, a fisherman, a grass-cutter in  
the manured land near a village (all  
three men are sure of getting some-  
thing.)

GOGAR गोरा s. f. A fat, or big belly;

GOGUR गोगुर } —*gogar gāñesh*, s. m. f.  
A fat-bellied person, (spoken in derision.)

GOGARÍÁ गोराजीआ s. m. A corp-  
ulent man.

GOGÍ गोरी s. f. A small thick cake;  
bread, a meal (used in the Salt Range as  
the equivalent of *roñi*):—*gogí dā jogí*. A  
*gogí* is only enough for one's self; i. q.  
*Gullí*.

GOGRÁ गोरा s. m. (M.) A cotton  
pod.

GOH ਗੋਹ *s. f.* A large kind of lizard; a reptile:—*goh gálgí, v. n.* To lose courage, to be disheartened:—*goh magoh, s. f.* See *Gomago*.

GOHÁ ਗੋਹਾ } *s. m.* Cow or buffalo-  
GOHIA ਗੋਹਿਆ } dung (dry or fresh);

a stretcher set in the mouth of a large well bucket:—*gohid ráh, s. f.* Throwing cow dung on each other:—*gohid ráh khead, v. n.* To throw cowdung on each other, (a ceremony practised both by Hindus and Muhammadans in times of drought to procure rain).

GOHAR ਗੋਹਰ *s. f. (K.)* The road by which the cattle leave the house to go out for grazing. It is the big road in and out of a hamlet, and runs between fences.

GOHÁRÁ ਗੋਹਾਰਾ *s. m. (K.)* The yard in which grass and straw is stretched.

GOHBÍ ਗੋਹਬੀ *s. f. (Pot.)* See *Gobhí*.

GOHÍRÁ ਗੋਹੀਰਾ *s. m.* See *Guhárá, Guhírá*.

GOHLÁ ਗੋਹਲਾ *s. m.* A vessel made of earth and cowdung, and not kilnburnt; *i. q. Guhlá*.

GOHRÁ ਗੋਹੜਾ *s. m.* A ball or bunch of carded cotton; (*Pot.*) a ball of mud used in sling.

GOHRÁL ਗੋਹਰਾਲ } *s. m.* Cattle-  
GOHRÁN ਗੋਹਰਾਣ } shed.

GOHRAN ਗੋਹਰਣ *f.* } *a.* Acquainted,  
GOHRÍ ਗੋਹਰੀ *m.* } living in an adjacent district; knowing secrets; *i. q. Guhrí*.

GOHTÁ ਗੋਹਟਾ *s. m.* Dried cowdung in its natural state.

GOHTH ਗੋਹਥ *s. f. (K.)* A place where sheep are penned or collected for the night in the high ranges.

GOIL ਗੋਇਲ *s. m.* A cowhouse, a hut built on pasture ground; also see *Gol*.

GOILÍ ਗੋਇਲੀ *s. m.* A cowherd.

GOIN ਗੋਇਣ *s. f.* A kind of cow (*níl gán*), a swamp, stag (*Rucervus duvan-cellii*).

GOIRÁ ਗੋਇਰਾ *s. m.* A suburb, the vicinity of a town; *i. q. Goerá*.

GOJ ਗੋਜ *s. f. (M.)* An eel-shaped fish (*Mastacembelus armatus*) which is very good eating.

GOJH ਗੋਝ *s. f.* Kneading, braiding; gathers (in sewing):—*gojh laig, v. a.* To be kneaded for a good time.

GOJHÁ ਗੋਝਾ *s. m.* A pocket (in a child's dress); *i. q. Bojjhá, Gujhá*.

GOJÍ ਗੋਜੀ *f.* } *a.* Having a  
GOJRA ਗੋਜਰਾ *m.* } large propor-

tion of barley mixed with wheat; wheat mixed with barley, wheat and barley sown together.

GOKÁ ਗੋਕਾ } *a.* Belonging to the  
GOKKÁ ਗੋਕਾ } cow, of the cow

kind (exclusive of the buffalo):—*gokká dudh, s. m.* Cow's milk; *i. q. Gáwá*.

GOKHANÍ ਗੋਖਣੀ } *s. f. (M.)* Recit-  
GOKHNÍ ਗੋਖਣੀ } ing in the even-

ing the lesson in the alphabet or in arithmetic that has been learned during the day (by a company of school boys); *c. w. laig; i. q. Muhárá*.

GOKHRÚ ਗੋਖਰੂ *s. m.* The name of a plant (*Tribulus alatus*) covered with

prickles. This young plant is in some places eaten as a pot-herb, and the seeds are used as food, especially in times of scarcity. They are also officinal, being considered diuretic and astringent; an ornament worn in the ear; *i. q.* *Bhakkhṛḍ*.

**GOKHRŪ गोखरु** *s. m.* A gold or silver ornament worn by women on the wrist, being a ring with a ridged back; *i. q.* *Bāṣk*.

**GOKHŪN गोखुन** } *s. m. (M., Pot.)* A  
**GOKŪ गोखु** } span from the thumb to the forefinger; a small kind of snake.

**GOKĪ गोकी** } *a.* Belonging to the  
**GOKKĪ गोकी** } cow, of the cow;  
coloured leather (cow's only):—*gokkī shāh, laasī, s. f.* Cow's buttermilk.

**GOL गोल** *a.* Round, circular, rotate, globular; vague; not clear; a drove of cattle sent to another village (where forage can be easily procured in times of drought):—*gol gappḍ, gol gappe, s. m.* A small porous ball made of wheat flour, fried in oil and eaten with acid and *chapṛṭ*:—*golāṇḍāj, s. m.* A gunner, cannoneer:—*golāṇḍājṭ, s. f.* Gunnery:—*gol mol, gol rūp, a.* Round; vague, not clear (a matter):—*goltḍ, goltāṭ, s. f.* Roundness.

**GOLĀ गोल** *s. m.* A ball, a large ball; a bullet, a cannon ball; a bomb (fire-work); a globe; a pier; an arch; a swelling or colic:—*golḍ chaldūṇḍ, mārṇḍ, v. n.* To discharge shot or shell, to cannonade, to bombard:—*golḍ chaldḍ, v. n.* To be discharged shot or ball:—*golḍ wajjḍ, v. n.* To be shot, to be struck by a cannon ball.

**GOLAK गोलक** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Golak*. A money box with a small aperture in the lid, a till, a secret reception for money.

**GOLAN गोलन** } *v. a. (M.)* To  
**GOLANĀ गोलना** } search, to

look for; to repeat:—*chākt dāṇḍ waṇ-jāyḍ wal wal gole kild*. The oilman lost his bullock, and he steadily searches for the peg to which it was tied.—Prov.

**GOLAR गोलर** *s. f. (Pot.)* A sweetmeat, (*tīl* seed beaten up with sugar); *i. q.* *Bhuggḍ, Kullar*.

**GOLENĀ गोलना** *s. m. (K.)* White clay used for plastering walls of houses (in Nurpur and Nurkot especially.)

**GOLĪ गोली** *s. f.* A small ball, shot, a bullet; a globule; a pill; a little ball of thread for stitching:—*golṭ bannhṭ, v. n.* To make into pills:—*golṭ bharrḍ, v. a.* To charge or load a gun; to fire, to shoot:—*golṭ deṇḍ, v. n.* To give or administer a pill:—*golṭ dī mār or wāṭṭ, s. f.* The distance at which a ball of a gun (when shot) falls:—*golṭ lagḡḍ, v. n.* To be struck by a ball, to be shot:—*golṭ mārṇṭ, v. a.* To fire or shoot at once.

**GOLLĀ गोल्ला** *s. m.* } A slave, a ser-  
**GOLLĪ गोल्ली** *s. f.* } vant; knave:  
—*wāh kī jāṇe chhollḍ, guṇ kī jāṇe gollḍ*. What does the gram crop know of ploughing; what does the slave know of art?—*gollḍ hoke kamāwe mīḍḍ hoke khāwe*. Earn as a servant and eat as a master.

**GOMAGO गोमगो** *a.* Mixed, complicated; vague, better unsaid; uncertain, unsettled.

**GOMĀLŪN गोमालुन** *s. m.* A kind of salt found in *Manḡḡ*.

**GOṆĀ गोंना** *v. n.* To moisten and mix with the fingers or hand, to knead, (clay); to press or work with the hands (cotton).

**GOND गोंद** *s. f.* Gum. See *Gāṇḍ*.

**GONDĀ गोंदा** *s. m.* See *Gāṇḍḍ*.

**GONDANĪ गोंदनी** } *s. m.* The name  
**GONDĪ गोंदी** } of a tree (*Cor-dia Rothii*), and also of its fruit.

GONGHÍ ਗੋਘੀ }  
 GONGHÍN ਗੋਘੀ } s. m. (M.) A  
 GONGLÚ ਗੋਗਲੂ } turnip. pl. *Gong-*  
 GONGLÚN ਗੋਗਲੂਨ } *les, gonglās.*

GONÍ ਗੋਣੀ s. m. (M.) Varieties of  
 barley.

GOPÁL ਗੋਪਾਲ } s. m. lit. The  
 GOPÁLAK ਗੋਪਾਲਕ } preserver of  
 earth; the Preserver, Providence, an epi-  
 thet of God; a cowherd (in limited sense);  
 a name of Krishna.

GOPÍA ਗੋਪੀਆ } s. m. A sling used  
 GOPÍYA ਗੋਪੀਯਾ } in a field of corn  
 to drive away birds:—*gopíá chalduná,*  
*v. n.* To scare birds from a standing  
 crop by discharging pellets from a sling.

GOPPI ਗੋੱਪੀ s. f. A milkmaid (spoken  
 of the milkmaids with whom Krishna  
 sported.)

GOR ਗੋਰ s. f. A grave. See *Qabar.*

GOR ਗੋੜ s. m. Enmity, revenge:  
 —*gor kadāhā, laigā, v. a.* To take re-  
 venge.

GORÁ ਗੋਰਾ m. } a. White, pale, fair  
 GORÍ ਗੋਰੀ f. } (spoken of men);

beautiful, handsome; of a dark red colour  
 (spoken of cattle):—s. m. A name given  
 to a European, especially to a low rank  
 European soldier:—*gorá lānā, lānā, s. m.*  
*(Pot.)* A plant (*Anabasis multiflora;*  
*Caracylon frutidum*) which is common in  
 many places. Camels are fond of the  
 plant. It is occasionally used for the  
 preparation of *sajjī.*

GORAKH ਗੋਰਖ s. m. The name of  
 the Gurú of the Jogí Sādhās; met. milk:  
 —*gorakh dhāndā, s. m.* A Chinese puzzle,

a puzzle lock, i. e., a complication  
 machine; a difficult or intricate affair or  
 problem:—*gorakh munā, s. m.* A plant  
 (*Lippia nodiflora*) common in and near  
 water all over the Punjab plains. It is  
 officinal, being considered cooling:—*Go-*  
*rakh Nāth, s. m.* The Gurú of the Jogis:  
 —*gorakh pās, s. f.* See *Dodak.*

GORKHÁ ਗੋਰਖਾ s. m. } The  
 GORKHAN ਗੋਰਖਣ s. f. } name of  
 GORKHÍA ਗੋਰਖੀਆ s. m. } a race of  
 people in the Nipal hills:—*Gorkhā paltā,*  
*s. f.* The battalion or regiment of the  
*Gorkhā* soldiers:—*Gorkhā sapāhī, s. m.* A  
*Gorkhā* soldier.

GOROCHAN ਗੋਰੋਚਣ s. f. The name  
 of a medicine. See *Gulochan.*

GORÚ ਗੋਰੂ s. m. Cattle (exclusive of  
 the buffalo.)

GORYÁ ਗੋਰਯਾ s. f. A woman:—  
*mānchh bānkt mard sohe, gair bānkt goryā*  
*sing bānkt blains sohe, dumm bānkt ghoryā.*  
 Fine moustaches become a man, fine eyes  
 a woman; fine horns become a buffalo,  
 and a fine tail (becomes) a mare.

GOSÁ ਗੋਸਾ } s. m. (P.) A corner,  
 GOSHÁ ਗੋਸ਼ਾ } a private place, a  
 place of retirement; the end of a bow;  
 the cluster of flowers or fruits especially  
 of date.

GOSÁLÁ ਗੋਸਾਲਾ } s. f. A cow-  
 GOSHÁLÁ ਗੋਸ਼ਾਲਾ } house.

GOSAT ਗੋਸਤ } s. m. Flesh, meat:  
 GOSHAT ਗੋਸ਼ਤ } —*gost khord, s. m.*  
 GOST ਗੋਸਤ } A flesh eater; a  
 GOSHT ਗੋਸ਼ਤ } corroding sore.

GOSAT	ਗੋਸਟ	s. f. Conversation,
GOSHAT	ਗੋਸ਼ਟ	religious discourse
GOST	ਗੋਸਟ	or discussion; friend-
GOSHṬ	ਗੋਸ਼ਟ	ship, association,

company, connection; conspiracy, a plot :—*Sikh Goshṭ*, s. f. The substance of a religious discourse (into hymns) held by Guru Nanak with some *Jogis*, is found in the *Adi Granth*, in the form of questions and answers.

GOSTAN	ਗੋਸਟਣ	s. f. }	
GOSHṬAN	ਗੋਸ਼ਟਣ	s. f. }	An associ-
GOSTI	ਗੋਸਟੀ	s. m. }	ate, a
GOSHṬI	ਗੋਸ਼ਟੀ	s. m. }	friend.

GOT ਗੋਤ s. f. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Gotar*. Lineage, pedigree, caste, tribe, family, a sub-division of any common tribe or caste;—(M., Pot.) Food for cattle, consisting of straw and oilcake mixed :—*got kundā*, s. m. The ceremony of eating together of women of the same caste on the occasion of bringing home a bride from her parent's house :—*got deṣ*, v. a. To draw (a kite) downwards.

GOT ਗੋਟ s. f. A wooden thing on which gold or silver wire is wrapped; the hem or border of a garment, (so called when a separate strip of cloth is sewed on, made to extend on both sides); a checker (i. e., of a checker board); a spool; i. q. *Kor*.

GOTAM ਗੋਤਮ s. m. Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Gautam*. A saint famous in Hindu mythology. He was the author of the *Nayā* or logic, and his doctrines corresponded with those of Aristotle.

GOTAR ਗੋਤਰ s. m. Lineage, See *Got* :—*gotarā char*, s. m. Reciting bride's and bridegroom's lineage on the occasion of marriage (by barbers); c. w. *parṇḍ*.

GOTH ਗੋਠ s. f. A particular position in sitting, the *chaddar* being tied round the

back and thumbs; the hem or border of a garment; the shoulder piece of a woman's *choli* or boddice :—*goṭh lāṅḡt*, v. n. To hem a garment, or put on a border :—*goṭh mār ke baiṭḡḡd*, v. n. To sit cross-legged with a shawl tied round the back and knees.

GOTHAL	GOTHAL	ਗੋਥਲ	ਗੋਥਲ
	MĀRNĀ	ਮਾਰਨਾ	
GOTHALNĀ		ਗੋਥਲਨਾ	

v. a. To beat one by rolling in the dust, to roll in the dirt, to smear, to dirty, to soil.

GOTHNĀ ਗੋਠਣਾ v. a. To unite by twisting, to splice.

GOTI ਗੋਤੀ s. m. One of the same tribe or family.

GOTĀ ਗੋਟਾ s. m. Gold or silver lace.

GOTĀ ਗੋਤਾ s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Gotah*. Immersion, drowning, dipping, diving :—*gottā deṣ*, v. a. To dip, to plunge or duck under water; to colour (a cloth) :—*gotte jāṅḡ*, v. n. To think deeply, to be anxious :—*gotte khḡḡ*, v. n. To be immersed; to be dipped (a cloth) :—*gottā mārḡ*, v. a. To go under the water, to immerse one's self, to dive, to plunge; met. to disappear :—*gotte lāṅḡ*, v. n. To immerse one's self; to dip.

GOYARĀ ਗੋਯਰਾ s. m. The suburbs of a town; i. q. *Goerā*, *Goirā*.

GUĀCH JĀNĀ ਗੁਆਚਜਾਣਾ } v. n. To  
GUĀCHNĀ ਗੁਆਚਣਾ } be lost,

GUĀH ਗੁਆਹ s. m. A witness, See *Gawāh*.

GUĀHĠ ਗੁਆਹੀ s. f. Evidence, deposition. See *Gwāh*.

GUĀNDH ਗੁਆਂਢ s. f. Neighbourhood, vicinity; i. q. *Gowāndh* :—*guāndh matṭh*, s. f. Neighbourhood.

GUĀNDHAN ਗੁਆਂਢਣ *s. f.* } A neigh-  
 GUĀNDHĪ ਗੁਆਂਢੀ *s. m.* } bour.  
 GUĀNDHNĪ ਗੁਆਂਢਣੀ *s. f.* A disorder  
 of the eye.

GUĀR ਗੁਆਰ *s. m.* } A country  
 GUĀRNĪ ਗੁਆਰਨੀ *s. f.* } person, a  
 clown; *i. q.* *Gawār, Gaṇwār.*

GUĀUNĀ ਗੁਆਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
 GUĀDENĀ ਗੁਆਦੇਣਾ } lose, to  
 waste, to squander.

GUB ਗੁਬ } *s. f. (M., Pot.)* A pot-  
 GUBBH ਗੁੱਭ } belly. See *Gāṇb.*

GUBAR ਗੁਬਰ *s. m.* Pride, envy, spite,  
 hatred; *c. w.* *rakkhūd*; *i. q.* *Gummar.*

GUBĀR ਗੁਬਾਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Gubār*. Clouds of dust, a  
 dust-storm, fog, mist; foulness.

GUBĀRĀ ਗੁੱਬਾਰਾ *s. m. (A.)* See *Gabārā.*

GUBĀRĪ ਗੁਬਾਰੀ *s. f.* Cloudiness; dizzi-  
 ness; foulness.

GUBH GUBHĀT ਗੁਭ ਗੁਭਾਟ *s. m.*  
 Pride, haughtiness, scorn, hatred, ill-  
 humour, ambitious purpose.

GUBRĪ ਗੁਬਰੀ *a. s. m. f.* Proud,  
 haughty, spiteful, envious; a proud  
 haughty person.

GUCHCHHĀ ਗੁੱਛਾ *s. m.* A cluster,  
 a bunch (of fruit), several pods united  
 together, a string of cloves, used as an  
 earring; a tangle of thread tassel:  
 —*guchchedār, a.* Tasselled, having  
 clusters:—*guchchhā honā, v. a.* To be  
 clenched (as wrestlers); to embrace (as  
 friends); to be drawn in (as by severe  
 pain).

GUCHCHHAMGUCHCHHĀ ਗੁੱਛਮ-  
 GUCHCHHMAGUCHCHHĀ ਗੁੱਛਮ-

ਗੁੱਛਾ } *s. m.* Mutual clenching of  
 ਮਗੁੱਛਾ } wrestlers; embracing of friends.

GUCHCHHĪ ਗੁੱਛੀ *s. f.* A barber's  
 leather case of tools; a dried vegetable  
 used in eating, (in the latter sense it is  
 generally used in plural.)

GUCHCHĪ ਗੁੱਚੀ *s. f.* Diving; being  
 out of sight or absent; strolling away:  
 —*guchchī lāunī, v. n.* To stroll away, to  
 play truant:—*guchchī lāunī, v. n.* To  
 dive.

GUDĀ ਗੁਦਾ *s. f.* The anus.

GUDĀĪ ਗੁਡਾਈ *s. f.* Hoeing, digging;  
 beating; compensation for hoeing, &c.

GUDĀM ਗੁਦਾਮ *s. m.* Corruption of the  
 English word Godown. A godown, ware-  
 house, a heap, store; a button.

GUDĀUNĀ ਗੁਡਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
 to be hoed.

GUDĀWĀ ਗੁਡਾਵਾ *s. m.* A hoer, a  
 weeder.

GUDD ਗੁੱਦ } *s. m. f.* Pulp, kernel,  
 GUDDĀ ਗੁੱਦਾ } marrow.

GUDDĀ ਗੁੱਡਾ *s. m.* An effigy, an  
 image of a man (made of cloth or rags); a  
 great four corned kite:—*guddā bannhā,*  
*v. n.* To put up an effigy of any one,  
 in order to give him a bad name:—*guddē*  
*pāunē, v. a.* To bewitch.

GUDDAR ਗੁੱਦਰ } *s. m.* Old and pitch-  
 GUDDUR ਗੁੱਦੁਰ } ed garments, a bun-  
 dle of old clothes, tatters; sweepings,  
 rubbish.



GUDḌGUDĀĪ गुडगुड़ाई *s. f.* Hoe-  
ing, (a field of corn).

GUDDHĀ गुप्पा *part. def.* Kneaded.

GUDDĪ गुड्डी *s. f.* An image, a doll;  
*met.* a thin, emaciated female; a four  
corned kite:—*guddī charhānī, v. a.* To  
cause to rise a kite:—*guddī charhāt, v. n.*  
To rise kite; *met.* To be prosperous, to  
be successful, to have a great influence  
at a time:—*guddīn dā khel, s. m.*  
Playing with dolls; an easy matter:  
—*guddīn dā wīdh, s. m.* Marriage be-  
tween two dolls; *met.* a marriage be-  
tween two infants.

GUDDNĀ गुडना *v. a.* To weed and hoe  
(a field of corn, a garden); to beat, to  
pelt, to dig, and bruise.

GUDDŪ गुड्डु } *s. f. (M.)* A fish of the  
GUDDŪ गुड्डु } snake-headed family  
(*Ophiocephalus punctatus*.) It is very  
common. It attains about eight inches  
in height. It has few bones, but in-  
sipid eating.

GUḌGUDĀ गुडगुड़ा *a.* Soft (as a  
quilt), plump.

GUḌGUDĀĪ गुडगुड़ाई *s. f.* Softness,  
plumpness; tickling.

GUḌGUDĀHAT गुडगुड़ाहत } *s. f.*  
GUḌGUDĀT गुडगुड़ात } Tick-  
ing, the sensation produced by tickling;  
softness.

GUḌGUDĀUNĀ गुडगुड़ाउना *v. a.*  
To tickle, to titillate; to press with the  
legs, (the horse on which one is riding).

GUḌGUDĪ गुडगुड़ी *s. f.* Tickling,  
a sense of tickling; *i. q.* *Gutguth.*

GUḌHŪLAKĀN गुधुलका } *s. f.*  
GUḌDHŪLAKĀN गुधुलका } T w i-  
GUḌDHŪLKĀN गुधुलका } light.

GUḌMĀ गुडमा *s. f.* A coarse thick  
kind of woollen cloth.

GUḌRĀ गुडरा *s. m.* } A quilt; a  
GUḌRĪ गुडरी *s. f.* } garment made  
of variegated patches worn by mendi-  
cants; a bundle of old clothes.

GUḌĀ गुड़ा *s. m.* A cave, a cavern, a  
*faqīr's* hut; *i. q.* *Guphā.*

GUGGĀ गुग्गा *s. m.* A famous *faqīr*  
said to have been transformed into a  
serpent, and to have gone into the earth.  
He is revered and worshipped by Hin-  
dus and as well as Muhammadans, and  
especially by people of the low caste:  
—*Guggā naumī, s. f.* The day which  
occurs in *Bhādon* on which the *Guggā* is  
worshipped.

GUGGAL गुग्गल } *s. m.* A kind of  
GUGGUL गुग्गुल } gum (*Amyris com-  
miphora*) used for incense:—*guggal  
hojānā, hojā, v. n.* To be wasted, to be  
destroyed, to be used up, to be finished,  
to be brought to nought, to be lost; to be  
melted; to cause from moving, to be  
immovable.

GUGGULĪ गुग्गुली *s. f.* The name of a  
disease which destroys the interior of the  
nose; *c. w.* *laggnī.*

GUGHĪ गुप्पी *s. f. (M.)* A long-necked  
earthen vessel (*sudhī*):—*gughī pānī dā  
chā furīā main sir te; sārā dīhārā, Gāmanā  
yār, baīthī rahīān main tīr te.* Taking  
a *gughī* of water on my head, I went  
all day, *Gāman* love, I remained sit-  
ting at the ford.—Song.

GUGRAIL गुगनैल *s. m. f.* } A fat  
 GUGRIL गुगनील *s. m. f.* } bellied  
 GUGRILÁ गुगनीला *s. m.* } person.  
 GUGRILÍ गुगनीली *s. f.* }

GUHÁ गुहा *s. m.* A cow or buffalo-  
 dung, fresh or dried; *i. q.* *Gohá*:—*guhá*  
*rálí*, *s. f.* See *gohárálí* in *Gohá*.

GUHAJ गुहज *s. f.* The act of braiding,  
 kneading; looseness or fulness in cloth-  
 ing; a pocket; a mode of proof.

GUHÁNDANÍ गुहांडनी } *s. f.* A sty  
 GUHÁNDHANÍ गुहांडनी } in the eye.

GUHÁNJANÍ गुहांजनी } *s. f.* A sty  
 GUHÁNJHANÍ गुहांजनी } in the eye;  
 an ordure.

GÚHAR गुहज } *s. f.* Deepness in col-  
 GÚHUR गुहज } our; depth of mean-  
 ing; strength of friendship; *i. q.* *Gúph*.

GUHÁRÁ गुहार } *s. f.* A stack of  
 GUHÍRÁ गुहीरा } dried cowdung;  
 a kind of wild pulse which is eaten in  
 times of great scarcity;—(*M.*) It is  
 said to be the young of the *Goh*; *i. q.*  
*Guhárá*.

GUHJÁ गुहजा *s. m.* A child's pocket;  
*i. q.* *Gojjhá*.

GÚHRÁ गुहजा *a.* Deep (in colour),  
 deep in meaning; strong in friendship (as  
*gúhjá yaránd*); *i. q.* *Gúphá*.

GUHRÍ गुहरी *a.* Acquainted with, well  
 versed; *i. q.* *Guhurí*.

GUHTÁ गुहटा *s. m.* (*Pot.*) See *Gohá*,  
*Guhá*.

GUHU गुहु *s. f.* A kind of lizard of  
 a large size, the skin of which is used for  
 making sword scabbards; *i. q.* *Goh*.

GUHULÁ गुहुला *s. m.* } A vessel made  
 GUHULÍ गुहुली *s. f.* } of cowdung,  
 which when dry is coated with a pre-  
 paration of earth (used for holding  
 meal.)

GUHURÁ गुहुरा *s. m.* } A ball of card-  
 GUHURÍ गुहुरी *s. f.* } ed cotton.

GUHÚRÁ गुहुरा *s. m.* See *Guhárá*.

GUHURÍ गुहुरी *a.* See *Guhurí*.

GUJAR गुजर *s. f.* Corrupted from  
 the Persian word *Gusar*. A living, live-  
 lihood, spending life; a passage, an  
 ingress and egress; a road; *c. w.* *karn*:  
 —*gujar jánd*, *v. n.* See *Gujarná*.

GUJÁRÁ गुजार *s. m.* Corruption of  
 the Persian word *Gusaráh*. Living,  
 course of life, livelihood:—*gujárd karná*,  
*v. n.* To get along with difficulty; to just  
 manage to live:—*gujárs dí sérat kaddáh*,  
*v. a.* To strike out a means for a liveli-  
 hood.

GUJÁRANÁ गुजारना } *v. a.* Corrup-  
 GUJARNÁ गुजारना } tion of the  
 Hindi word *Guzárná*. To bring to pass,  
 to pass the time.

GUJARÁNÁ गुजराना *s. m.* (*M.*)  
 A fee (four annas to eight annas) per well  
 levied from the *dhobí* using the water  
 for washing, as much more was taken by  
 the proprietor of the well.

GUJARNÁ गुजरना } *v. a. n.* Cor-  
 GUJARNÁ गुजरना } rupted from  
 the Hindi word *Guzárná*. To pass, to  
 elapse; to die.

GUJHÁÍ गुझाई *s. f.* Braiding, kneading; compensation for kneading or braiding.

GUJHÁUNÁ गुझाउना *v. a.* To cause to be kneaded, or braided.

GUJHMÍ गुझमी }  
GUJHWÍN गुझवीं } *a.* See *Gujjhd.*

GUJÍ गुजी *s. f. (M.)* A fowl's crop; matter from a boil.

GUJÍRÁ गुजीरा *s. m. (M.)* An eel-shaped fish (*Mastacemblus pancalus*) which is very good eating.

GUJJAR गुज्जर } *s. m.* A caste of  
GUJJUR गुज्जुर } people (generally  
Muhammadans) whose profession is to sell milk.

GUJJH गुज्ज *s. f.* Secrecy; a bribe; a long stick between handle and spinning wheel:—*gujjh chaldugí, v. a.* To spin:—*gujjh kháti, laiti, v. n.* To take a bribe:—*dáughí wáhe, gujjh chaldé birthá ná jáe.* Labour spent in ploughing deep and spinning is not wasted.

GUJJHÁ गुज्जा } *a.* Secret, concealed:  
GUJJHÍ गुज्जी } —*gujjhí mār mārnt,*  
*v. n.* To beat so as to have no mark.

GUJJHE GUJJHE गुज्जे गुज्जे *ad.* Secretly, privately, clandestinely.

GUJJHNÁ गुज्जना *v. n.* To be kneaded; to be braided.

GUJRÁL गुजराल *s. f.* A habitation of *Gujjars.*

GUJRÁN गुजराट *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Gusrdā.* Living, mode of living, livelihood, employment; passing the time:—*gujrdā karné, v. a.* To

spend life, to pass time; to drag on one's days.

GUJREHRÁ गुजरेहरा *s. m.* A dwelling place of *Gujjars.*

GUJRETÁ गुजरेटा *s. m.* } A young  
GUJRETÍ गुजरेटी *s. f.* } *Gujjar;*  
GUJRETRÁ गुजरेटरा *s. m.* } the  
GUJRETRÍ गुजरेटरी *s. f.* } child  
of a *Gujjar.*

GUL गुल *s. m. (P.)* The burnt part of a candle wick, or the snuff of a candle; the ashes of a pipe, the *caput mortuum* of tobacco left on the tile of a *huggá* after smoking; also a preparation used as fuel for a pipe; the flower or *doḍí* of green tobacco; a block with which children play; a kind of sky ball; a flower, a rose: a young or beautiful boy, a boy having no beard:—*gul badan, s. m.* A striped silk cloth:—*gul bhannage, v. a.* To strike or strip the flowers or *doḍí* of green tobacco:—*gul bhist, s. f.* A kind of sweetmeat:—*gul chharre udáuge, v. n.* To spend one's days and nights in feasting, to live luxuriously, to enjoy oneself; to give oneself to pleasure, to live a debauched life:—*gul dán, s. m.* A snuff dish:—*gul dastá, s. m.* A nosegay, a bouquet:—*gul dáúdt, s. m.* *Chrysanthemum indicum*:—*gul dupahar, s. m.* A kind of firework:—*gul dupahrtd, s. m.* Commonly cultivated as a garden flower (*Pentapetes phœnicia*). Its fruit is officinal:—*gul honá, v. n.* To be extinguished, to go out (a candle):—*gul gasht, s. f.* Walking in the garden:—*guljár, s. m.* A bed of roses:—*gul kand, s. f.* Sugar and roses, conserve of roses:—*gul kári, s. f.* Figured work, embroidery:—*gul karná, v. n.* To put out (a lamp or candle):—*gul kaṭṭá, jhāp-ṭá, v. a.* To snuff a candle or lamp; to empty a pipe; to speak with eloquence:—*gul khairá, s. m.* Chinese and Persian hollyhock (*Althea rosea*):—*gul khatmá, s. m.* Marshmallows flower:—*gul láungá, dená, v. n.* To cauterize, to blister by burning:—*gul tardsh, s. m.* Snuffers; *i. q.* *Gul.*

**GULÁ ਗੁਲਾ** *s. f. (M.)* A kind of fish.

**GULÁB ਗੁਲਾਬ** *s. m.* Rose-water; a rose:—*guláb dāṛī, pāsh, s. f.* A brazen or silver vessel from which rose-water is sprinkled on marriage or other joyful occasions:—*Guláb Dāṛī, s. m.* A man belonging to the Gulab Das's sect, which was founded by Gulab Dass in the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh at Chathianwala, in the Lahore district. Gulab Dass held liberal views on religious matters, but inclined on the whole towards Pantheism:—*guláb jāman, s. f.* A kind of sweetmeat.

**GULÁBĀNS ਗੁਲਾਬਾਂਸ** } *s. m.* The  
**GULÁBĀSī ਗੁਲਾਬਾਸੀ** } name of a  
plant, the marvel of Peru (*Mirabilis jalapa*); also the colour of that flower.

**GULÁBī ਗੁਲਾਬੀ** *a, s. m.* Having the colour of a rose; a vessel to hold rose-water.

**GULAHIRÁ ਗੁਲਹਿਰਾ** *s. m.* A vagabond.

**GULAHIRÍ ਗੁਲਹਿਰੀ** *s. f.* A squirrel; a female vagabond.

**GULÁÍ ਗੁਲਾਈ** }  
**GULÁU ਗੁਲਾਉ** } *s. f.* Roundness.

**GULÁL ਗੁਲਾਲ** *s. m.* } A red or  
**GULÁLÍ ਗੁਲਾਲੀ** *s. f.* } yellow  
powder thrown by Hindus on each other at the *Holī* festival:—*gulāl mālnā, v. a.* To rub *gulāl* over one's face:—*gulāl pāṇḍ, ulāṇḍ, v. a.* To throw *gulāl* over one.

**GULÁM ਗੁਲਾਮ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Gulām*. A slave, a household servant who receives food and clothing but no wages; used like the

word *bandā* for the Pronoun I or me by an inferior addressing a superior; the knave (cards); a suit in *Ganjā*; *c. w.* *khariḍā, laiḍ.*

**GULÁMī ਗੁਲਾਮੀ** *s. f.* } Corrupted  
**GULAMM ਗੁਲੱਮ** *s. m.* } from the

Arabic word *Gulāmī*. Slavery, bondage, servitude, thralldom:—*gulamm puṇḍ, s. m.* The same as *Gulāmī*.

**GULÁNÁR ਗੁਲਾਨਾਰ** *s. m.* The flower of a pomegranate; the colour of that flower;—*a.* See *Gulānāri*.

**GULÁNÁRī ਗੁਲਾਨਾਰੀ** *a.* Having the colour of the pomegranate blossom, like the colour of that flower.

**GULAR ਗੁਲਰ** *s. m. (M.)* A puppy:—*chor kuttī dā gular chor.* The pup of a thievish bitch is a thief.—Prov.

**GÚLE ਗੁਲੇ** *s. m. (K.)* Grain.

**GULEL ਗੁਲੇਲ** *s. f.* A pellet bow.

**GULELÁ ਗੁਲੇਲਾ** *s. m.* The earthen ball which is shot with the *gulel*, a pellet.

**GULELCHAN ਗੁਲੇਲਚਣ** *s. m.* } O n  
**GULELCHÍ ਗੁਲੇਲਚੀ** *s. f.* } who  
uses the *gulel*.

**GULHARÍ ਗੁਲਹਰੀ** *s. m.* A sub-division of *Arorās*.

**GULHARÍA ਗੁਲਹਰੀਆ** *s. m.* A man of the *Gulharí* caste.

**GURGALÁ ਗੁਰਗਲਾ** } *s. m.* A sweet  
**GULGALÁ ਗੁਲਗਲਾ** } cake fried in  
oil, a fritter; a rumour.

**GULÍ ਗੁਲੀ** *s. f. pl. gulídā.* Kernel of fruit; the heart of a tree, heart wood; beads of some fine tree worn in rosary (*máld*) with gold beads, and used also medicinally, (aphrodisiac);—(*M.*) A small thick cake:—*nān kṛpam dā, gulán jabbar dā.* He said the cakes were for his daughter-in-law's father, but they were really for his own family!—Prov.

**GULIÁT ਗੁਲਿਆਤ** *s. m. (K.)* Heads of sugar-cane, which are taken off and given to cattle as food; *i. q. Ag.*

**GULIND ਗੁਲਿੰਦ** *s. m. (K.)* The snow pheasant.

**GULJHNA ਗੁਲਝਣਾ** *v. n.* To be tangled (as thread.)

**GULKANÁ ਗੁਲਕਣਾ** } *v. a.* To gulp,  
**GULKNA ਗੁਲਕਣਾ** } to eat;—*gulk*  
*gulk khāṇḍ, v. n.* To eat greedily without masticating.

**GULL ਗੁੱਲ** *s. f. m.* A corn cob; cotton cleansed from the particles of the leaves; a good position of *gullí* used by boys in playing; also flowers and *ḍoḍi* of tobacco; a small ear of Indian corn with little grains; also see *Gul*.

**GULLÁ ਗੁੱਲਾ** *s. m.* A thick piece of an elephant's tusk, from four to seven inches long, from which rings are cut, to be worn on the arm by women; the stick extending across the top of a well bucket, to which the rope is attached; the stick which is fastened to the end of the *málh* (the rope which sustains the pots of the Persian wheel); the stick by means of which *repí* is fastened in the *málh*; a corn cob.

**GULLAR ਗੁੱਲਰ** } *s. m.* A sycamore  
**GULLHAR ਗੁੱਲੁਰ** } tree.

**GULLER ਗੁੱਲੇਰ** *s. m. (Pot.)* See *Gular*.

**GULLHRA ਗੁੱਲੁਰਾ** *s. m.* Sugar and *ghí* mixed with the flour of roasted rice

(eaten by Hindus at the festival of Basoa and at weddings.)

**GULLÍ ਗੁੱਲੀ** *s. f.* A small ear of Indian corn with little or no grains, a small block used in playing (dim. of *Gullá*); a small thick cake:—*gullí ḍandḍā, s. m. f.* The game called tipcat, or sky ball; *c. w. kheḍḍā.*

**GULO ਗੁਲੋ** *s. f.* A kind of medicine, a bitter root used as a febrifuge; *i. q. Gilo.*

**GULOCHAN ਗੁਲੋਚਣ** *s. f.* The name of a substance sometimes found in the gall bladder of the cow, which is used medicinally; *i. q. Gurochaṇ.*

**GULOṬÁ ਗੁਲੋਟਾ** *s. m.* A broach of yarn; a spool; conglomerated fæces producing constipation.

**GULÚBAND ਗੁਲੁਬੰਦ** *s. f. (M.)* A neck tie, a cravat.

**GULUNJH ਗੁਲੁੰਝ** *s. f.* Knottiness, a twist in thread, entanglement, (spoken of a skein of thread, or a coil of rope; also *met.* perplexity, intricacy, difficulty.

**GUMÁN ਗੁਮਾਣ** *s. m. (P.)* Fancy, suspicion; pride, hauteur; *c. w. karná.*

**GUMÁNAN ਗੁਮਾਨਣ** *f.* } *a.* One who  
**GUMÁNÍ ਗੁਮਾਣੀ** *m.* } conjectures  
or suspects; a proud person; proud, suspicious, fanciful.

**GUMAR ਗੁਮਰ** *s. m.* Pride, envy. See *Gubar*.

**GUMÁSHṬÁ ਗੁਮਾਸ਼ਤਾ** } *s. m. (P.)* An  
**GUMÁSTÁ ਗੁਮਾਸਤਾ** } agent, a representative, a deputy.

GUMÁUNÁ ਗੁਮਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To lose, to waste; *i. q.* *Gudunā.*

GUMBAJ ਗੰਬਜ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
GUMMAJ ਗੁੰਮਜ } from the Persian  
GUMMUJ ਗੁੰਮਜ } word *Gumbas*. A

dome, a turret, a cupola, a tower, a vault, a temple surmounted by a dome:—*gumajdār*, *a.* Having a dome.

GUMJÍ ਗੁਮਜੀ } *s. f.* A small dome;  
GUMÍ ਗੁਮੀ } —*s. m.* (*M.*) A variety of *Jawár*.

GUMM ਗੁੰਮ *a., s. m.* Lost, missing, concealed; a collection (of men or things):—*gumm summ*, *a., s. m.* Still, quiet; silence:—*gumm honā*, *v. n.* To be missing or lost:—*gumm karnd*, *v. a.* To hide, to lose.

GUMMÁ ਗੁੰਮਾ *s. m.* A collection (of men or things); a kind of *Jawár*, the ear is compact and the grains close together.

GUMMAT ਗੁੰਮਟ *s. m.* (the same as *Gumbaj*). A dome, a tower, a bastion;—*s. f.* (*Pot.*) A bullock's hump.

GUMMÍ ਗੁੰਮੀ *s. f.* A boil rising up from the surface of the body like a tower; *c. w.* *upphāí*.

GUMTÍ ਗੁਮਟੀ *s. f.* A small dome; a kind of cloth like *chikāṭ*.

GUMTÍLÁ ਗੁਮਟੀਲਾ *a.* Having a dome.

GUN ਗੁਣ *s. m.* Virtue, quality, attribute, merit, excellence; skill, effect, advantage; cause, reason:—*gun augan*, *s. m.* Merits and demerits:—*gun deṇā*, *karnd*, *v. a.* To be effective, to have effect:—*gundā dī guthlī*, *dā guthlā*, *s. f. lit.* A bag full of virtues; a person who possesses all good qualities, one who

knows everything:—*gun gāhak*, *s. m.* One that discovers and appreciates good qualities, a patron of learning:—*gun gduṇā*, *v. a.* To praise, to applaud; to be grateful:—*gun rakkhā*, *v. a.* To possess good qualities or merits:—*gun mān*, *gun wān*, *gun wānī*, *gun wānī*, *a.* Skilful, intelligent, accomplished; having estimable qualities, virtuous.

GUN ਗੁਣ *s. f.* A hair-cloth or hemp-sack used for leading asses, ponies, oxen and mules.

GUNÁ ਗੁਣਾ *s. m.* A lot, a portion; a small cake made of flour and *gur* and fried in oil (generally distributed at weddings); a piece of leather at the heel of a shoe; also (in comp.) fold, times as *sau gunā*, a hundred fold:—*gus pḍunā*, *v. a.* To cast lots.

GUNÁ ਗੁਣਾ *s. m.* A kind of varnish or colouring matter used for producing an imitation of gilt.

GUNÁGÁR ਗੁਣਾਗਾਰ *s. m.* See *gundhgar* in *Gundh*.

GUNÁH ਗੁਣਾਹ *s. m.* (*P.*) Sin, crime, fault:—*gundh bakhshā*, *v. a.* To pardon one's sin:—*gundhgar*, *s. m.* A sinner, a criminal, an offender:—*guhāgharī*, *s. f.* Sinfulness; a fine, a penalty, a forfeit:—*gundh karnd*, *v. a.* To sin.

GUNÁHAN ਗੁਣਾਹਣ *s. f.* } A sinner,  
GUNÁHÍ ਗੁਣਾਹੀ *s. m.* } a criminal, an offender.

GUÑÁKÁR ਗੁਣਾਕਾਰ *a., s. m. f.* Skilful, dexterous; a person of talents; one who is skilled in the rule of three.

GUÑÁKÁRÁ ਗੁਣਾਕਾਰਾ *s. m.* } The  
GUÑÁKÁRÍ ਗੁਣਾਕਾਰੀ *s. f.* } rule of three in arithmetic (as used in the country.)

GUNÁN ਗੁਣਾਂ *s. m.* The same as *Gund*.

GUNÁN ਗੁਨਾਂ *s. m. (M.)* A straw of *māsh* and *māsh*.

GUNBAT ਗੁਬਟ *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Persian word *Gumbad*. A bullock's hump.

GUND ਗੁੰਦ *s. m.* Gum:—*bhimbari gūnd*, *s. f.* A kind of gum which is used medicinally as astringent and strengthening:—*kikkar dī gūnd*, *s. f.* The gum of *Acacia Arabica*.

GUNDA ਗੁੰਡਾ *a.* Lascivious, lewd.

GUNDA ਗੁੰਦਾ *s. m.* A thin dough or pap made of *chand*, and fed to birds:—*gūndā ho jānd*, *v. n.* To be reduced to the state of *gūndā* (spoken of one who is in love, and greatly overpowered.)

GUNDAI ਗੁੰਦਾਈ *s. f.* Plaiting; compensation for the same.

GUNDAR ਗੁੰਦਰ *s. f. m. (M.)* A fold, a crease in cloth; malice, spite:—*teḍī dīl wichh gundar hai*. There is malice in your heart.

GUNDAU ਗੁੰਡਉ *s. m.* Lasciviousness, lewdness.

GUNDAUNA ਗੁੰਦਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be plaited.

GUNDHULAKAN ਗੁੰਧੁਲਕਾਂ *s. f.* See *Gudhulakān*.

GUNDI ਗੁੰਦੀ *s. m. (M.)* Sub-sections into which the land proprietors of the *Babar bulies* are grouped. Each *gundī* contains so many *khulas* or snares, leased on an old *kuldāwesh*, or division on months.

GUNDNA ਗੁੰਦਣਾ *v. a.* To plait (hair); *met.* to work into a plot, to scheme.

GUNDNI ਗੁੰਦਣੀ *s. f.* The name of a tree bearing a small red berry full of a glutinous juice; also of its fruit.

GUNDOA ਗੁੰਡੋਆ *s. m.* The person who boils sugar-cane juice into *gur*; a hoer; *i. q.* *Guphālā*.

GUNDPUNA ਗੁੰਡਪੁਣਾ *s. m.* Lasciviousness, lewdness.

GUNDRALA ਗੁੰਦਰਾਲਾ *a. (M.)* Twisted, entangled; malicious, spiteful.

GUNDWAN ਗੁੰਦਵਾਂ *a.* Plaited.

GUNGGÁ ਗੁੰਗਾ *m.* } *a.* Dumb.  
GUNGGÍ ਗੁੰਗੀ *f.* }

GUNGLU ਗੁੰਗਲੂ *s. m. (Pot.)* See *Gonglā*.

GUNGUN ਗੁਣਗੁਣ *s. m.* Speaking through the nose, mumbling.

GUNGUNA ਗੁਣਗੁਣਾ *a.* In the habit of speaking through the nose; lukewarm (water).

GUNGUNAT ਗੁਣਗੁਣਾਟ *s. f.* The sound produced by speaking through the nose.

GUNGUNAUNA ਗੁਣਗੁਣਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To speak through the nose.

GUNGUNI ਗੁਣਗੁਣੀ *s. f.* A disease by which the interior of the nose is destroyed.

GÚNH ਗੁੰਹ *s. m.* Ordure:—*māsh wichh gūnh deḍd*, *v. a. lit.* To give ordure in the mouth; *met.* to defeat, to overcome, forcibly:—*māsh wichh gūnh milnd*, *v. n. lit.* To be given ordure in the mouth; *met.* to be defeated, to be overcome.

GUNHÁÍ ਗੁਨਾਈ *s. f.* Kneading; the wages of kneading.

GUNHÁUNÁ ਗੁਨਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be kneaded.

GUNÍ ਗੁਣੀ *a., s. m. f.* Skilful, dexterous; a master (or mistress) of an art, a person of talents; sack, gunnybag.

GUNÍÁ ਗੁਣੀਆ } *s. m.* A carpenter's square.  
GUNÍYÁ ਗੁਣੀਯਾ }

GÚNJ ਗੂੰਜ *s. f.* An echo, a rumbling noise, roaring, buzzing, resounding, humming.

GUNJAIS ਗੂੰਜੈਸ } *s. f.* Capacity,  
GUNJÁIS ਗੂੰਜਾਇਸ } containing, hold-  
GUNJAISH ਗੂੰਜੈਸ } ing, room; profit.

GUNJÁN ਗੂੰਜਾਣ *a.* Thick, close dense.

GUNJÁUNÁ ਗੂੰਜਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
GUNJÁUNÁ ਗੂੰਜਾਉਣਾ } cause to  
roar, to cause to resound.

GUNJÍ ਗੂੰਜੀ *s. f.* A skein of gold or silver thread.

GÚNJNÁ ਗੂੰਜਣਾ *v. n.* To roar, to resound, to echo, to hum, to buzz, to growl.

GUNNÁ ਗੁਣਨਾ *v. n.* To count, to reckon, to calculate.

GUNNHNÁ ਗੁੰਨਣਾ } *v. a.* To knead;  
GUNNHNÁ ਗੁੰਨਣਾ } to braid; past  
participle *Guddhd*:—*gunnh honá, gunnhe jánd*, *v. n.* To be kneaded; to be covered with perspiration.

GÚNT ਗੂੰਟ *s. m.* } A hill pony;  
GÚNTNÍ ਗੂੰਟਣੀ *s. f.* } *i. q.* *Gat*.

GUPHÁ ਗੁਫਾ *s. f.* A cave, cavern, a *faqir's* hut in a cavern, a groove or cave scooped out of a solid rock.

GUPHTÍ ਗੁਫਤੀ *ad.* See *Gupth*.

GUPP ਗੁੱਪ } *a.* Silent;  
GUPP CHUPP ਗੁੱਪ ਚੁੱਪ } —*ad.* Silently (properly *chupp gupp*).

GUPT ਗੁਪਤ *a.* Concealed, hidden, secret, invisible:—*gupt dáq*, *s. m.* A gift made in secret:—*Chatar gupt*, *s. m.* See *Chatar*.

GUPTÍ ਗੁਪਤੀ *s. m.* A sword cane; a small bag attached to the hand of a person who secretly repeats sacred *mantras* with rosary in hand;—*ad.* Secretly.

GUR ਗੁਰ *s. m.* A teacher, a religious guide or leader, a revered man, a master; a rule (in arithmetic):—*gur dáq*, *s. m.* The place where a *Gurú* sits:—*guridáq, guridáqí, s. f.* The wife of a *Gurú*, a female *Gurú*:—*gurbáqí, s. f. lit. Gurú's* word; the sacred hymns of the Sikh scriptures:—*gurbháqí, s. m.* A fellow disciple, (*i. e.*, of the same *Gurú*):—*Gurbilds, s. m. (lit. Gurú's* pleasure or conversation). A famous book containing the lives of the Sikh *Gurús*:—*gurdawárd, gurduárd, s. m.* The place of a *Gurú*:—*gurdeu, s. m.* A *Gurú*, a pious man, one held in great respect;—*gurmatá, s. m.* Consultation:—*gurmukh, s. m.* A good, pious man:—*Gurmukhí, a., s. f.* Spoken by a *Gurú*, proceeding from the mouth of a *Gurú*; the name given to the characters in which the Punjabi language is written (having been formed by *Gurú Angad*, the 2nd *Gurú* of the Sikhs):—*gurpurb, s. m.* A Sikh festival celebrated on the birth or death day of a *Gurú*:—*gurudr, s. m.* A *Gurú's* day, the day on which one is initiated as a disciple, or one's birth day; Sunday:—*sháh binq pat nahíq, gur binq gat nahíq.* See in *Gat*.



GUR ਗੁਰੁ *s. m.* Inspissated juice of the sugar-cane, coarse sugar.

GURÁHÁ ਗੁਰਾਹਾ *s. m. (M.)* A tribe of Jats who were originally Rajputs. They claim to have acquired their lands from Nawáb Gázi Khán to whom they presented a valuable horse. He gave them as much land as the horse could compass in a day and a night (eight *pahars*).

GURÁHAL ਗੁਰਾਹਲ *s. f. (M.)* The house on which sugar-cane juice is boiled down into *gur*.

GURÁKÚ ਗੁਰਾਕੂ *s. m.* A preparation of tobacco and molasses.

GURAMBHÁ ਗੁਰੰਭਾ *s. m.* See *Gur-umbhá*.

GURBUTTÁ ਗੁਰਬੁੱਤਾ *s. m.* A fist, a blow.

GURDÁ ਗੁਰਦਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Gurdah*. The kidney; *met.* high spirit, courage.

GURGÁBÍ ਗੁਰਗਾਬੀ *s. f.* A kind of shoe, a half boot, a slipper.

GURGALÁ ਗੁਰਗਲਾ } *s. m. (M.)* An eatable made of the flour of gram moistened and fried in oil; *i. q.* *Gulgulá*.

GURGUR ਗੁਰਗੁਰੁ *s. f.* The sound produced on smoking *huggá*, rumbling in belly; *c. w.* *karná*.

GURGURÁUNÁ ਗੁਰਗੁਰਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To murmur, to mutter; to rumble (the bowels).

GURGURÍ ਗੁਰਗੁਰੀ } *s. f.* A small kind of metallic *huggá*, with a bottle-shaped stand.

GÚRH ਗੁਰੁ } *s. m. f.* Deep-  
GÚRHTÁ ਗੁਰੁਤਾ } ness in colour;  
GÚRHTÁÍ ਗੁਰੁਤਾਈ } depth in  
meaning, strength of friendship; *i. q.* *Gáhur*.

GÚRHÁ ਗੁਰਾ *a.* Deep (spoken of colour); strong (spoken of friendship as *gárhá yaránd*.)

GURHÁLÁ ਗੁਰਹਾਲਾ *s. m. (M.)* A person who boils sugar-cane juice into *gur*; *i. q.* *Gurhód*.

GURHIÁ HOIÁ ਗੁਰਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ *a; s. m.* Experienced, practical (opposed to theoretical man); an experienced man.

GURHKANÁ ਗੁਰੁਕਣਾ *v. a.* To laugh inwardly, to smile, to laugh in one's sleeves; to be pleased with smiling.

GURHNA ਗੁਰੁਣਾ *v. n.* To be experienced.

GURHTÍ ਗੁਰੁਤੀ } *s. f.* Some-  
GURHUTTI ਗੁਰੁਤੁਤੀ } thing (of *gur*)  
given to a child to eat soon after its birth, a medicine given to new born infants.

GURIAÍ ਗੁਰਿਆਈ *s. f.* The profession of a *Gurú*, a religious guidance.

GURJ ਗੁਰਜ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Gurs*. An iron club, a mace; a club armed with spikes;—*gurj mdr, s. m.* A Muhammadan *faqir*, who carries a club armed with spikes with which he wounds himself to extort alms; *c. w.* *mdrná*.

GURÚ ਗੁਰੂ *s. m.* A religious teacher, a spiritual guide, a sage, a matter of art; *met.* a clever man; a knave:—*gurú ghanádl, s. m.* A great scamper:—*gurú padwí, s. f.* The rank or dignity of a *Gurú*; *i. q.* *Gur*.

GURUCHCHUN ਗੁਰੁਚੁੰਨੀ *a.* Get wetted, wetted (clothes).

GURUMBHĀ ਗੁਰੁੰਭਾ } *s. m.* Green  
 GURUNBHĀ ਗੁਰੁੰਭਾ } *m a n g o e s*  
 cooked with sugar, or *gur*.

GURUMM ਗੁਰੁੰਮ } *s. m.* The splashing  
 GURUMM ਗੁਰੁੰਮ } *sound of a heavy*  
*stone falling into water; the sound*  
*of cannon or musketry; hard swelling on*  
*the neck from carrying heavy burdens.*

GUSĀ ਗੁਸਾ *s. m. (M.)* A fist, a blow  
 with fist.

GUSAIL ਗੁਸੈਲ *m.* } *a. Wrath-*  
 GUSAILĀ ਗੁਸੈਲਾ *m.* } *ful, passion-*  
 GUSAILAN ਗੁਸੈਲਣ *f.* } *ate, given*  
 GUSAILĪ ਗੁਸੈਲੀ *f.* } *to anger.*

GUSĀIN ਗੁਸਾਇਣ *s. f.* A female de-  
 votee, the wife of a *Gusāī*.

GUSĀIN ਗੁਸਾਈਂ *s. m. (S.)* A devotee,  
 a saint, a holy man; a master; a caste  
 of Brahmins; a title of respect.

GUSAL JĀNĀ ਗੁਸਲਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
 GUSALNĀ ਗੁਸਲਣਾ } *do that*  
*which makes bathing requisite (spoken*  
*of coition, nocturnal pollution); to be*  
*polluted:—gusalid hoid, a. In need of*  
*bathing, polluted.*

GUSL ਗੁਸਲ } *s. m.* Corruption of  
 GUSAL ਗੁਸਲ } *the Arabic word Gush.*

Bathing, a bath, making ceremonially  
 clean:—*gush kardunā, denā, v. a.* To wash  
 a dead body; to bathe a person after re-  
 covery:—*gush karnd, v. n.* To bathe, to  
 bathe after sexual intercourse or noc-  
 turnal pollution; to bathe after recovery.

GUSSĀ ਗੁੱਸਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Arabic word *Gussah*. Anger, rage:

—*gussā dildunā, lidunā, kardunā, v. a.*  
 To enrage, to put in a passion, or out of  
 temper, to provoke; to offend:—*gusse*  
*honā, v. n.* To be angry:—*gussā mārnd,*  
*piṇd, v. a.* To suppress one's anger;  
 —*gusse whichch, ad.* In sugar, in hot  
 blood.

GUSSE ਗੁੱਸੇ *a.* Angry, enraged.

GUSTĀK ਗੁਸਤਾਕ *a.* Corruption of  
 the Persian word *Gustākḥ*. Impertinent,  
 impudent, audacious arrogant, haughty,  
 presumptuous, uncivil, rude, cruel.

GUSTĀKĪ ਗੁਸਤਾਕੀ *s. f.* Corrupted  
 from the Persian word *Gustākḥ*. Audaci-  
 ty, arrogance, incivility, rudeness, cruel-  
 ty.

GUSTARĀ ਗੁਸਤਰਾ } *s. f.* See *Gurhī*.  
 GUSTARĀ ਗੁਸਤਰਾ }

GUT ਗੁਟ *s. m.* A hill pony; *i. q. Gūṭ*.

GUTAK ਗੁਟਕ *s. f.* The sound made  
 by a pigeon, cooing; chuckling, smiling,  
 laughing in the sleeve, billing and cooing.

GUTAKNĀ ਗੁਟਕਣਾ *v. n.* To coo (a  
 pigeon); to chuckle, to smile, to laugh in  
 the sleeve.

GUTĀR ਗੁਟਾਰ *s. f.* A kind of bird.

GUTĀWĀ ਗੁਤਾਵਾ *s. m.* A mess for  
 cattle made of cut straw or chaff, oil-  
 cake, meal, water, &c.

GUTGUTĀUNĀ ਗੁਤਗੁਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
 tickle.

GUTGUTĪ ਗੁਤਗੁਤੀ *s. f.* Tickling,  
 titillation; *i. q. Gudgudī*.

GUTHĀĪ ਗੁਠਾਈ *a. f.* The price of  
 twisting.

GUTHAUNÁ ਗੁਠਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be twisted (a rope).

GUTHAUNÁ ਗੁਥਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To cause to be closely strung (beads).

GUTHLÁ ਗੁਥਲਾ *s. m.* } A bag, a  
GUTHLÍ ਗੁਥਲੀ *s. f.* } purse, a  
pocket.

GUTHLÍ ਗੁਠਲੀ *s. f.* The stone of any fruit.

GUTHNÁ ਗੁਥਣਾ *v. a.* To be firm and compact (the flesh of a strong man, or other animals): to be tightly plaited (hair); to be closely strung (beads).

GUTHWÁN ਗੁਥਵਾਂ *a.* Plaited, strung together; firm, compact.

GUTÍ ਗੁਤੀ *s. f. (M.)* Applied to lands left fallow (*gutí pattí*).

GUTIKÁ ਗੁਟਿਕਾ } *s. m.* A small book,  
GUTKÁ ਗੁਟਕਾ } a hand book, a  
manual; a kind of written *mantras*.

GUTRÁ ਗੁਟਰਾ } *a.* Round, as broad  
GUTRÁ ਗੁਟਰਾ } as long, short and  
thick.

GUTT ਗੁੱਤ *s. f.* A woman's hair plaited and hanging down the back.

GUTT ਗੁੱਟ *s. m.* Anything round; a joint between hand and arm; (*Pot.*) any joint; a whole cocoanut:—*gutt utarná, utar jáúđ, nikal jáúđ, v. n.* To be dislocated (an arm.)

GUTTÁ ਗੁੱਟਾ *s. m.* A wooden instrument used by shoe makers to polish the edge of the soles of shoes.

GUTTH ਗੁੱਠ *s. f.* A corner:—*guththe bannhúđ, v. n.* To tie in a corner.

GUTTHNÁ ਗੁੱਠਣਾ *v. a.* To twist.

GUTTÍ ਗੁੱਟੀ *s. f.* A small bundle of tobacco leaves; a stone of mangoes; (*Pot.*) a small joint.

GUTTÍ ਗੁੱਤੀ *s. f.* A kind of mosquito.

GUTTKÁ ਗੁੱਤਕਾ *s. m.* A strong stick.

GUTTÚ ਗੁੱਟੂ } *a.* Drunk:—*guttúú*  
GUTTÚN ਗੁੱਟੂੰ } *hoúđ, v. n.* To be  
drunkard.

## H—(ਹ)

HÁ ਹਾ *v. n. (M.)* The aorist third person singular of the substantive verb *howaq*. He was;—*intj. (Pot.)* Yes.

HAB ਹਬ *s. f. (M.)* Enmity, hostility; determination:—*jor thold ts hab wađđí*. Little strength and great enmity or determination.—*Prov.*

HABAK ਹਬਕ *s. f. (M.)* Unpleasant smell, disagreeable odour; madness, fierceness, heat:—*habak dabak, s. f.* Reproach, reproof, chiding.

HABAṚ DABAṚ ਹਬੜ ਦਬੜ *s. f.* Consternation, perplexity, confusion.

HÁBARIA HOIA ਹਾਬਰਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ *a.* Having a ravenous appetite.

HÁBARJANÁ ਹਾਬੜਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
HÁBARNÁ ਹਾਬੜਣਾ } be al-  
ways eating, yet always hungry, to have a ravenous appetite.

HABAṚNÁ ਹਬੜਨਾ *v. n.* To be thrown into consternation, to be confused.

**HABB KABB ਹੱਬਕੱਬ** *s. m.* Way, form, manner, good condition, prosperity; value; offerings of corn to gods and ancestors.

**HABBA ਹੱਬਾ** } *a. pl. habbhe, habbe;*  
**HABH ਹਭ** } *obl. habnáḥ (M., Pot.)*  
**HABBH ਹੱਭ** } *All:—habbhe kūr maren-*  
**HABBHÁ ਹੱਭਾ** } *de. They (your oppo-*  
*nent's witnesses) are all lying.*

**HABHAK ਹਭਕ** *s. f.* A bad smell:  
*—habhak duḡṭ, mārnt, v. n. To give out a bad smell.*

**HABHAKNÁ ਹਭਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To give out a bad smell, to stink.

**HABHAR ਹਭਰ** *s. m.* A field or bit of cultivation generally has depreciatory application.

**HABKANÁ DABKANÁ ਹਬਕਣਾ**  
**ਦਬਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To reprove, to chide, to threaten.

**HÁBRÁ ਹਾਬਰਾ** *s. f.* A ravenous appetite.

**HABRÁ DABRÍ ਹਾਬਰਾ ਦਬਰੀ** *s. f.*  
 Consternation, perplexity.

**HABS ਹਬਸ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Habsh, Havs*. Abyssinia or Ethiopia; inordinate desire, lust.

**HABSAN ਹਬਸਣ** *s. f.* } Corruption of  
**HABSHÍ ਹਬਸ਼ੀ** *s. m.* } the Arabic  
**HABSÍ ਹਬਸ਼ੀ** *s. m.* } word *Habshí*.

An Abyssinian or Ethiopian, a negro.

**HABÚB ਹਬੂਬ** *s. m.* Rights, immunities.

**HACHCHÁ ਹੱਚਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A fault, a quarrel.

**HACHCHHÁ ਹੱਚਾ** *a.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Achchhá*. See *Achchhá*.

**HACHCHNÁ ਹੱਚਨਾ** *v. n. (Pot.)* To be beaten or tired of doing a thing.

**HAD ਹਦ** *s. f. (M.)* A superior proprietary estate.

**HÁḌ ਹਾਡ** *s. m.* A bone. See *Hadḍ*;—  
*(Pot.) imperative of v. n. Hadḍnd. Hunt-*  
*ing with men and dogs, sport.*

**HADÁ ਹਡਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A red beetle that preys on melons, cucumbers, and other cucurbitaceous plants. It eats the flowers, and the fruit does not form. It is driven away by sprinkling ashes over the plants, and smoking them with burning camel's bones.

**HADAIT ਹਦੈਤ** }  
**HADÁIT ਹਦਾਇਤ** } *s. f. See Hiddit.*  
**HADÁYAT ਹਦਾਯਤ** }

**HADD ਹੱਦ** *s. f. (A.)* Boundary, limit, end; extremity; a landmark;—*ad.* At most; at least:—*hadd bannhṭ, hadd bandé karné, v. a.* To fix, determine, or mark off the limits or boundaries:—*hadd bast, s. f.* The adjustment, settlement, or demarcation of boundaries:—*behadd, a.* Unbounded, endless; unfathomable, deep; excessive; disproportioned, overmuch:—*haddon báhar honé, v. n.* To overstep bounds, to go beyond limits; to exceed one's powers; to encroach on:—*hadd karné, v. n.* To reach the utmost limits:—*hadd hai, intj.* Enough!—*hadd sikaḍaré, s. m. (M.)* A rule of alluvium and diluvium.

**HADḌ ਹੱਡ** *s. m.* A bone, especially a big bone of dead cattle:—*hadḍ godḍe bhajjé, v. n.* To be broken one's bones and knees:—*hadḍ godḍe bhanṣe or bhann suḡṭe, v. a.* To break one's bones and knees; to beat severely:—*hadḍón dé sérd, a. lit.* Aching of the bones; injurious, harmful, producing anxiety:—*hadḍ godḍe rahi jāne, v. n.* Not to be able to walk,

to have rheumatism :—*lipárd wasse tán dhárd, ná wasse tán hadḍán dá sárd.* Unirrigated manured land, if there is rain, is a booty; if there is not rain there is aching of the bones.

**HADDÁ ਹੱਦਾ** *s. f. (M.)* A kind of disease of melons or plants.

**HADDÁ ਹੱਡਾ** *s. m.* Spavin.

**HADDEMÚTE ਹੱਡੇਮੂਤੇ** *s. m. pl.* A disease in the legs of horses and other cattle, a spavin, spavin and bog-spavin.

**HADDHÁUNÁ ਹੱਢਾਉਣਾ** *v. a. (Pot.)* See *Handhauḡá.*

**HADDHNÁ ਹੱਢਣਾ** *v. n. (Pot.)* To get old, to become worn. See *Handhḡá, Handhauḡ.*

**HADDÍ ਹੱਡੀ** *s. f.* A bone :—*hadḡí karkḡá, v. n.* To crack (one's bones) :—*kutte dí hadḡí wáls súdd. lit.* The relish just like a dog sucks a bone; *met.* false taste, false pleasure :—*hadḡídn nikál áunídn, v. n.* To be reduced to a mere skeleton.

**HADDNÁ ਹੱਡਣਾ** *v. n. (Pot.)* To hunt with men and dogs.

**HADDON ਹੱਡੋਂ** *ad. (Pot.)* Quite, just, altogether, at all.

**HADÍN ਹਦੀਣ** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Adhṡṡ.* See *Adhṡṡ.*

**HADÍNTÁ ਹਦੀਣਤਾ** *s. f.* See **HADÍNTÁÍ ਹਦੀਣਤਾਈ** *Adhṡṡtáí.*

**HADÍS ਹਦੀਸ** *s. f.* The traditional sayings and doings of Muhammad, having for the most part the force of law; termination, ending; advise, admonition warning :—*hadís pakarní, pharṡí, v. a.* To take warning.

**HADJOGÍA ਹਦਜੋਗੀਆ** *s. m.* See *adhjogíá* in *Addh.*

**HADKORÁ ਹਡਕੋਰਾ** *s. m.* A groan, a sigh, a gasp.

**HADUÁNÁ ਹਦੁਆਣਾ** *s. m.* A water-melon.

**HADUÁR ਹਦੁਆੜ** *s. f.* Half bottle; a full large bottle.

**HADYÁ ਹਦਯਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Hadṡyah.* A present to a superior; cost, price.

**HÁE ਹਾਏ** *s. f.* A sigh, a deep sigh; *pl.* of *Háid.* See *Háid* :—*háe háe.*

**HÁEM ਹਾਏਮ** *v. n. (M.)* (The aorist **HÁÚS ਹਾਊਸ** } first person singular of the substantive verb *howas.*) I was.

**HAFÁÍ ਹਫੈਈ** *s. f.* A species of snake; —*a.* Active, quick.

**HÁFAJ ਹਾਫਜ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Háfis.* One who has committed the Quran to memory; a blind Muhammadan.

**HAGÁIÁ ਹਗਾਇਆ** *a.* Having a desire to go to stool.

**HAGÁMÁ ਹਗਾਮਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Hangámah.* Tumult, uproar, riot, disturbance :—*hagámá karnd, v. a.* To raise a disturbance, to make a riot.

**HAGÁS ਹਗਾਸ** *s. f.* A desire of going to stool.

**HAGÁUNÁ ਹਗਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to go to stool.

**HAGGANÁ ਹੱਗਣਾ** *v. n.* To go to stool; *met.* to be disheartened, to be discouraged, to

lose courage; (*Pot.*) to be able (*i. q. Sakḥḍ*):—*hagg bharnd*, *v. a.* To pollute or render filthy with excrement.

HAGGHŨĀ ਹੱਘਣਾ *v. n.* To get loose (as a rope.)

HÁHÁ ਹਾਹਾ *s. m.* The fifth letter (ਹ) of the Gurmukhi alphabet:—*háhá, háhá hí hí, intj.* Ha ha ha! (the sound of laughter); ah! alas!:—*há há hí hí karní, v. a.* To laugh:—*há há kár, s. f.* Wailing, grief; a stroke of pen like parenthesis after figures noting rupees.

HAHIM ਹਹਿਮ *s. m.* Courage; *i. q. Ahim.*

HÁHMÍ ਹਾਹਮੀ *s. m.* See *Hámí*.

HÁHR ਹਾਹੜ *s. m.* The name of the fourth solar month; *i. q. Hárh.*

HÁHRÁ ਹਾਹੜਾ } *s. m.* Pleading,  
HÁHRE ਹਾਹੜੇ } supplication, be-  
seeching.

HÁHRÍ ਹਾਹੜੀ *s. f.* The winter crop.

HÁHU ਹਾਹੁ *a. (Pot.)* Very deep.

HÁHUKÁ ਹਾਹੁਕਾ *s. m.* A sigh, a deep sigh; *i. q. Háuká.*

HAI ਹੈ } *s. m.* A deep sigh (ex-  
HAÍ ਹੈਈ } pressed at the time of feel-  
ing a great pain):—*intj.* Oh! (*as hai Rabbá, Oh God!*):—*v. n.* (3rd person singular from *hán*.) Is.

HÁI ਹਾਇ *s. f.* Lamentation, sigh;  
—*intj.* Alas!—*háí háí, s. f.* A great lamentation (expressed by women when they beat their breasts and making lamentations for the dead);—*intj.* Alas! alas!

HÁIÁ ਹਾਇਆ *s. m.* A worm, a maggot; a sound expressed by women at the time of lamentation (*as háíá háí hai*).

HAIBAT ਹੈਬਤ *s. f.* Awe, horror.

HAIDAR ਹੈਦਰ *s. m.* One of *Alí's* names.

HAIDARÍ ਹੈਦਰੀ *s. m. f.* A follower of *Alí*;—*a.* Pertaining to *Haidar*; very great.

HAIGÁ ਹੈਗਾ *v. n.* (3rd person singular from *hán*.) Is.

HAIJJÁ ਹੈਜ਼ਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Haizah*. Cholera, cholera morbus:—*haijja hoḥḍ, ho jánḍ, v. n.* To have an attack of cholera:—*haijjá paigá, v. n.* To prevail cholera.

HAIKAR ਹੈਕੜ } *s. f.* Pride, self-  
HAIṆKAR ਹੈਨਕੜ } conceit, arrogance.

HAIL ਹੈਲ *s. f. (Pot.)* Manured land; well irrigated land:—*hail kamḍwe dúnt, lassan ádhá ho; mairá howe tísrá, rakkar kamḍwe khoh.* Hail (manured land) gives double, *las* produces half; *mairá* may be a third, *rakkar* gives nothing.

HAIN ਹੈਂ *ad.* What?;—*intj.* Don't! take care! look out! is it so!—*v. n.* (2nd or 3rd person singular from *hán*.) Art, is.

HAIN ਹੈਣ *v. n.* (3rd person plural from *hán*.) Are.

HAIṆKAL ਹੈਨਕਲ } *s. f.* A necklace, a  
HAIKAL ਹੈਕਲ } string of orna-  
ments round a horse's neck.

HAINSIÁRÁ ਹੈਸਿਆਰਾ } *a.* Hard-  
HAINSIYÁRÁ ਹੈਸਿਆਰਾ } hearted,  
cruel; firm, resolute, courageous.

HAIRÁN ਹੈਰਾਣ *a.* Astonished, amazed, confounded; distressed.

HAIRĀNGÍ ਹੈਰਾਣਗੀ } *s. f.* Amaze-  
HAIRĀNĪ ਹੈਰਾਣੀ } ment, astonish-  
ment, wonder, surprise; distress, difficulty.

**HAIRAT ਹੈਰਤ** *s. f.* (4.) Stupor, perturbation of mind, astonishment, dread.

**HAIS ਹੈਸ** } *v. n.* (3rd person singular from *hán.*) Was.

**HAISAN ਹੈਸਣ** *v. n.* (3rd person plural from *hán.*) Were.

**HAJÁM ਹਜ਼ਾਮ** *s. m.* A barber.

**HAJAM ਹਜ਼ਮ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Hazam*. Digestion; *met.* Embezzlement; *c. w.* *hoḡá, karná.*

**HÁJAMÁ ਹਜ਼ਾਮਾ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Házamah*. The digestive organs; digestion.

**HAJÁMAT ਹਜ਼ਾਮਤ** *s. f.* Shaving, cutting hair:—*hajámat banwánuṡ, karwánuṡ, v. a.* To cause to shave (head) —*hajámat karná, v. a.* To shave head, to cut hair; *met.* to cheat one; to usurp one's property.

**HAJAN ਹਜਣ** *s. f.* A female pilgrim to Mecca.

**HAJÁR ਹਜ਼ਾਰ** *a.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Hazár*. A thousand; (corrupted from the Arabic word *Izhár*) deposition, evidence:—*hajár dánd, s. m.* A herb and also the name of its seeds, both are used medicinally.

**HÁJAR ਹਜ਼ਰ** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Házir*. Present, in attendance:—*hájar bandí, s. f.* Living in subjection and obedience:—*hájar bást, s. f.* A constant or regular attendance:—*hájar jáman, s. m.* A surety for another's personal appearance; a bail:—*hájar jámaná, jamánat, s. f.* Security for personal appearance, bail, bond;—*gávr hájar, a.* Not present, absent; *c. w.* *hoḡá, karná, rahínd.*

**HAJÁRÁ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾ** } *s. m.* Corruption  
**HAJÁRÍ ਹਜ਼ਾਰੀ** } of the Hindi word  
*Házrah*. The name of a tribe among

the Afghans; a double flower, a double red poppy; (*M.*) a variety of cotton, the flower of the *hajrá* is red, and the leaves having a reddish tinge, a camel of a small tail and is of a red colour;—*a.* Having a thousand threads (a kind of cloth); having thousands of money.

**HÁJARÍ ਹਜ਼ਾਰੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Házari*. Presence, attendance, audience; muster-roll; breakfast (Europeans); the name of an offering presented by *Shíds* to *Abbás* a descendant of *Alí*:—*hájarí khánuṡ, v. n.* To breakfast:—*hájarí laṡ, v. n.* To call over the names, to muster:—*hájarí wichch khayrahínd, v. n.* To be in constant attendance.

**HÁJAT ਹਜ਼ਤ** *s. f.* Acquirement, necessity; a call of nature:—*hájat maḡd, hájat wáld, a.* Needy.

**HÁJÍ KUBBÍ ਹਜ਼ੀ ਕੁਬੀ** *s. f.* (*M.*) A variety of *javár*.

**HAJÍR ਹਜ਼ੀਰ** *s. f. pl. hajtrán.* A fig tree, also its fruit; the name of a disease in the neck, boils in the neck.

**HAJJ ਹੱਜ** *s. m.* Pilgrimage to Mecca; good condition, prosperous circumstances.

**HÁJJÍ ਹੱਜੀ** *s. m.* One who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca, a pilgrim to Mecca.

**HÁJNÁ ਹਜ਼ਣਾ** *v. n.* To eat without being satisfied, to be always hungry.

**HAJO ਹਜ਼ੋ** *s. f.* Satire.

**HAJOKÁ ਹਜ਼ੋਕਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Hichkold*. A thrust, a push; a jolting motion.

**HAJRÁIT ਹਜ਼ਰਾਇਤ** } *s. f.* A *maḡ-*  
**HAJRÁT ਹਜ਼ਰਾਤ** } *tar* by which  
the king of demons is supposed to be in-

vited through a boy who sits before a burning lamp.

**HAJRAT ਹਜਰਤ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Hazrat*. Your Highness (a title of respect); a title of Muhammad, Jesus Christ, and other prophets; a title of *Sayads*; a superior; *met.* a consummate knave, a perfect scoundrel.

**HAJÚM ਹਜੁਮ** *s. m.* A crowd of people.

**HAJÚR ਹਜੁਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Hazúr*. The presence; the presence of a superior authority; Your Honour, Your Highness, a title of respect addressed by subordinates to their superiors, or to a man of high authority.

**HAJÚRÍ ਹਜੁਰੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Hazúrí*. Presence.

**HÁK ਹਾਕ** *s. f.* Calling, a call:—*hák mání*, *v. n.* To call, to halloo:—*hák pukár*, *s. f.* Calling, calling out, shouting.

**HAKÁÍ ਹਕਾਈ** *s. f.* Driving; the wages of a driver.

**HÁKAL ਹਾਕਲ** *s. f.* See *Hák*, *Hakkal*.

**HÁKAM ਹਾਕਮ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Hákím*. A governor, a ruler, a magistrate, an officer; a master:—*hákam díá*, *s. m.* Highest authority, a high officer:—*wakat dá hákam*, *s. m.* The present ruler, the government of the day.

**HÁKAMÁNÍ ਹਾਕਮਆਣੀ** } *s. f.* The  
**HÁKAMNÍ ਹਾਕਮਣੀ** } wife of a  
governor, a governess.

**HÁKAMÍ ਹਾਕਮੀ** *s. f.* Sway, government, rule; influence.

**HAKÁR ਹਕਾਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ahaṅkár*. Pride, self-

conceit, egotism, haughtiness; *i. q.* *Haṅkár*, *Ahaṅkár*.

**HAKÁRAN ਹਕਾਰਣ** *s. f.* } A proud,  
**HAKÁRÍ ਹਕਾਰੀ** *s. m.* } haughty  
person; *i. q.* *Haṅkárān*, *Ahaṅkárān*.

**HAKÁRNÁ ਹਕਾਰਣਾ** *v. n.* To be proud, to be haughty;—*v. a. (Pot.)* To drive away birds from crops.

**HAKÁUNÁ ਹਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To cause to be driven.

**HAKÁYAT ਹਕਾਯਤ** } *s. f.* A narra-  
**HAKÁIT ਹਕਾਇਤ** } tien, a story  
—*hakáyātān karníān*, *v. a.* To relate; to argue, to dispute.

**HAKÍK ਹਕੀਕ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Aqíq*. Cornelian.

**HAKÍKAT ਹਕੀਕਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Haqíqat*. Truth, circumstance, fact, merits, statement, case:—*hakikat líkhtí*, *v. a.* To set down the facts:—*Hakikat Rái*, *s. m.* The same as *Dharmí*.

**HAKÍKÍ ਹਕੀਕੀ** *a.* Corruption of the Arabic work *Haqíqí*. Real, true, sincere;—*hakikí bhái*, *s. m.* Real brother, a full-brother.

**HAKÍM ਹਕੀਮ** *s. m.* A physician, a doctor.

**HAKÍMÍ ਹਕੀਮੀ** *s. f.* The medical profession, the healing art; *i. q.* *Hikmat*.

**HAKÍMNÍ ਹਕੀਮਣੀ** *s. f.* A doctor's or physician's wife, a doctress.

**HAKK ਹੱਕ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Haqq*. Right, equity, justice; a right, privilege; duty, obligation; claims, dues; interest, advantage, be-



half; truth, the true God;—*a.* Just, right, true:—*hakk adá karná, v. a.* To render one his due; to perform social or domestic duties:—*hakk bhátá, s. m. (M.)* Is the proprietary share of the produce, which a mortgagee takes when he steps into the proprietor's place. He pays the revenue, a small fee in kind only is retained by the mortgagor to mark his rights:—*hakk dabáungá, v. a.* To usurp a right, to deprive of a right:—*hakk dár, a, s. m.* Having a just claim or right, entitled, rightful; one possessing a right or title; the rightful nominee; *c. w. hongá:—hakk deudá, v. a.* To concede a right, to administer justice:—*hakk duiungá, v. a.* To award a right, to enforce a claim:—*hakk halál, a.* Lawful, right, due—*hakk hongá, v. n.* To belong of right; *met.* to die:—*hakk mangudá, v. a.* To assert or claim a right, to demand as due:—*hakk marná, v. a.* To violate one's rights, to usurp a right, to deprive of a right, to dispossess wrongfully:—*hakk ná hakk, ad.* *Par fas et nefas,* right or wrong, *nolens volens,* wrongfully, unjustly:—*hakk nál, ad.* Fairly, justly:—*hakk párá karná, v. a.* To render one his due, to give one his rights: to perform social or domestic duties;—*hakk sámh, s. m. (M.)* Is a quarter share in a mare in addition to his original share in the remaining three-fourth share, which a partner is entitled to get when he rears the foal of a mare held jointly till it is two years old:—*hakk shufá, s. m.* Right of pre-emption.

HAKKÁ BAKKÁ उँका बँका } *a.* Sur-  
HAKKÍ BAKKÍ उँकी बँकी } prised,  
astonished, confounded, aghast.

HAKKAL उँकल } *s. f. (M.)* Call-  
HAKKAL उँकल } ing, a call; a  
shout to drive away:—*hakkal marná, v. n.* To call, to shout in order to drive;  
*i. q. Hák.*

HAKKNÁ उँकटा *v. n.* To drive.

HAKKAR उँकर *s. f.* Stone of a fruit.

HAKLÁ उकला *s. m.* A stammerer.

HAKLAN उकलट *v. a. (M.)* To drive.

*Present participle: haklendá; Future: haklesá; Past participle: haklidá.*

HAKLÁUNÁ उकलाउँटा *v. n.* To stammer, to stutter.

HAKRÁ उकड़ा *s. m. (M.)* A stammerer:—*uká jabán ná rakhe, to akkhín, hakrá he.* He hasn't got a tongue at all, and they say that he is a stammerer!—*Prov.*

HAKÚMAT उकुमत *s. f.* Government, rule, power, sway:—*hakúmat karná, v. a.* To exercise authority, to rule, to govern:—*hakúmat wakháungá, v. n.* To show off one's authority.

HAKWÁÍ उकवायी *s. f.* Driving; the wages of driving.

HAKWÁÍYÁ उकवायीया *s. f.* A driver.

HAKWÁUNÁ उकवाउँटा *v. a.* To cause to be driven.

HAL उल *s. m.* A plough:—*hal jongá, wáhungá, v. a.* To plough:—*halwáh, halwáhá, s. m.* A ploughman:—*halwáhá, s. f.* Ploughing:—*ná hal ná panjálí Nére dí bháiwálí.* He has neither plough nor yoke and claims to be *Naré's* partner.

HÁL उल *s. m.* State, condition; situation, position, circumstances, affairs; statement, case; the present time; history; story; an extasy or religious transport into which *fajirs* or others work themselves; the tire of a wheel;—*ad.* Now, at present:—*hál áungá, khexá, v. n.* To be inspired, to be thrown into extasies:—*hál chál, s. m.* See *Daul dól*:—*hál hál, páhriá, páhriá karná, páungá, u. n.* To cry, to cry for justice, to speak loudly; to weep loudly:—*hál pukár karná, v. n.* To cry out, to state one's case loudly, to state actual facts or a case with a view to

obtain justice:—*behál* or *hálom behál honá*, v. n. To be altered from good to bad; to be deteriorated.

**HÁLÁ ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *s. m.* Tax on produce, assessment, land revenue; an instalment of revenue; (*Pot.*) redness in the sky (at the evening or morning):—*hálá shorí, serí, s. f.* Encouragement, courage.

**HÁLÁ ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *intj.* Well!—*hálá serí, s. f.* (*M.*) See *hálá shorí* in *Hálá*.

**HALABBUᱥ ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *s. m.* (*Pot.*) The thong fastening the plough to the yoke.

**HALADAR ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *s. f.* (*M.*) Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*); i. q. *Haldí*.

**HALÁHAL ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *s. f.* A deadly poison.

**HALÁK ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *a.* Killed, dead:—*hálák khor, s. m.* See in *Hálá*.

**HALÁL ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *a.* Lawful, having religious sanction; (an animal) suitable for food or killed as prescribed by the Muhammadan law; lawful to eat; lawfully earned:—*hálál dá, a.* Legitimate, lawful, pure:—*hálál karná, v. a.* To kill an animal for food according to the forms prescribed by the Muhammadan religion; to make lawful; to beat severely:—*hálál karke kháñd, v. n.* To do consciously the work for which one is paid;—*hálál khor, hálál khorí, s. m. f.* One who eats what is lawful, one whose earnings are legitimate; a person of the lowest caste (i. e., of the sweeper caste) with whom all kinds of food are lawful, properly *hálák khor*, one who eats carrion:—*hálál khorí, s. f.* Eating of lawful food; the business of a sweeper.

**HALÁLI ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *s. f.* The gullet of a slaughtered animal, with the liver that remain attached to it, given as a compensation to the butcher or priest who slaughters the victim:—*hálálí harámí, s. m.* A robber, a thief.

**HALANGH ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *s. m.* The adjutant:—*halang jihá, s. m. f.* A tall deformed person.

**HALARÁ ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *s. m.* (*M.*) An association of ploughs cultivating in common.

**HALÁRÁ ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *s. m.* (*Pot.*) A number of ploughs working together.

**HALÁRI ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *s. m.* (*K.*) The handle of a plough.

**HALAT ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *s. m.* A Persian wheel;—(*M.*) Rage, violence:—*naudhrí jawáñí chaphíá wáññ halat te.* In your insignificant little youth you roam mounted on violence—Prov.

**HÁLAT ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *s. f.* State, circumstances. See *Hál*.

**HALÁUNÁ ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *v. a.* To shake.

**HALÁWÁ ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *s. m.* (*M.*) Motion, shaking (as in a carriage or *ekká*); i. q. *Hohá*.

**HAL CHAL ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *s. f.* Hubbub,

**HAL CHALÁ ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *s. f.* confusion, tumult, perturbation, anarchy; wavering, unsteadiness:—*hal chal painí, v. n.* To be thrown into confusion or disorder; to be panic struck.

**HALDHAR ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *s. f.* Turmeric

**HALDHÍ ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** (*Curcuma longa*):

**HALDÍ ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** —*chúhe náñ labb-*

**HALHDÍ ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *hí ol haldhí dí*

*ganúhí pasáñí ban baíñhá.* The mouse found a piece of turmeric and set up as a grocer—Prov. used of those persons, who after getting something, become proud and cannot contain themselves into joy.

**HALDHÍÁ ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *a.* Of the

**HALDÍÁ ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** colour of tur

**HALHDÍÁ ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** meric;—*s. m.*

A poisonous root like turmeric in appearance.

**HALER ᱦᱚᱱᱚ** *s. f.* (*K.*) A small place

built to put ploughs in; also applied to the day when neighbours join to plough one man's land, eating at his expense.

**HALES ਹਲੇਸ** *s. f. (K.)* The halting place below a pass on the high ranges from which the push across the pass is made.

**HALHALÁT ਹਲਹਲਾਟ** *s. f.* Shaking.

**HÁLHYÁ ਹਾਲੁਯਾ** *ad.* Plainly, manifestly, notoriously.

**HÁLÍ ਹਾਲੀ** *s. m.* A ploughman:  
—*hálí mudlí, s. m. pl.* Masters; friends; slaves; attendants.

**HÁLÍM ਹਾਲੀਮ** *a.* Mild, forbearing.

**HÁLÍMÍ ਹਾਲੀਮੀ** *s. f.* Mildness, forbearance.

**HÁLÍRÁ ਹਾਲੀਰਾ** *s. m.* A kind of pap made of flour and milk; a plough.

**HÁLÍRÍ ਹਾਲੀਰੀ** *s. f.* A small plough.

**HALK ਹਲਕ** } *s. m.* Hydrophobia;  
**HALAK ਹਲਕ** } *c. w. chapḥá, hoḥá, kuddá.*

**HALK ਹਲਕ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Halq*. The throat. See *Sangh*.

**HALKÁ ਹਲਕਾ** } *a.* Light, not heavy;

**HALKÍ ਹਲਕੀ** } unimportant, of little value or esteem; poor, not fertile (land); low; cheap, low-priced; mean; also see *Halkáid*:—*halká hoḥá, v. n.* To become or feel light; to be abated, or mitigated, to be freed from an obligation or responsibility; to lower or humiliate oneself:—*halká karná, v. a.* To lighten (a load); to abate, to reduce; to lower (in one's eyes), to disgrace:—*halká khurák, s. f.* Light food:—*halká phulká, a.* Light as a feather:—*halkápan, halkápuná, s. f.* Lightness; shallowness, insignificance.

**HALKÁ ਹਲਕਾ** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**HALKAH ਹਲਕਹ** } from the Arabic  
word *Halqah*. A circle, division, a division

of villages, an arrangement of villages in circles for *paṭwáris*, or arrangement of districts in circles for inspectors of schools.

**HALKÁÍ ਹਲਕਾਈ** } *a.* Mad (of  
**HALKÁIÁ ਹਲਕਾਇਆ** } a dog), hy-  
**HALKÍÁ ਹਲਕਿਆ** } drophobia.

**HALKANÁ ਹਲਕਣਾ** } *s. m.* To be  
**HALKNÁ ਹਲਕਣਾ** } mad with  
hydrophobia.

**HALKÁRÁ ਹਲਕਾਰਾ** *s. m.* A messenger who takes bags of letters from one town to another town and *vice versa*, a letter-carrier.

**HALL ਹੱਲ** *s. f.* Shaking, motion; trouble, distress; disease; a kind of plough; the beam of a plough; solution grinding, trituration:—*hall hoḥá, v. a.* To be solved; to be resolved:—*hall hoḥá, v. n.* To be put into trouble, to fall sick, —*hall karná, v. a.* To dissolve gold or silver, or other medicine, to grind; to solve.

**HALLÁ ਹੱਲਾ** *s. m.* An onset, an assault, an uproar, an attack, an invasion;—*intj. (Poř.)* Yes, or exclamation of surprise, indeed!—*hallá karná, v. a.* To attack, to assault:—*hallá sheri, seri, s. f. (M.)* Encouragement, courage.

**HALLAR ਹਲਾਰ** *s. f. (K.)* Illegitimate birth.

**HALLNÁ ਹੱਲਣਾ** *v. n.* To move, to shake.

**HALOHAR ਹਲੋਹੜ** } *s. f. (M. Poř.)*  
**HALOHAR ਹਲੋਹਰ** } Ploughed land,  
**HALOHIR ਹਲੋਹਿੜ** } the land which  
has been once irrigated.

**HÁLON ਹਾਲੋਂ** *s. f.* A cress, a medicinal seed.

**HALRÁ ਹਲਰਾ** *s. m.* Laughing, laughter, smiling, talking much:—*bahut bhalá ná halrá, bahut bhalí ná chupp; bahut bhalá ná meghlá, bahut bhalí ná dhupp.* Excessive laughter, silence, rain, and sun are all injurious.

**HALS ਹਲਸ** *s. f.* The beam of a plough.

**HALT ਹਲਟ** *s. m.* A Persian wheel; *i. q.* *Harhat.*

**HALT PALT ਹਲਤ ਪਲਤ** *s. f.* Here (in this world), and there (in that or next world.)

**HALÚÁ ਹਲੂਆ** *s. f.* A sweetmeat made of flour, sugar and *ghí.*

**HALUÁÍ ਹਲੂਆਈ** *s. m.* } A confectioner.  
**HALUÁIN ਹਲੂਆਇਣ** *s. f.* }

**HALÚNÁ ਹਲੂਣਾ** *s. m.* Shaking a fruitful tree; *c. w.* *deyá; i. q.* *Húgá.*

**HALÚNNÁ ਹਲੂਨਣਾ** *v. a.* To shake (a tree), to disengage fruit, or anything that may be lodged in the branches.

**HALWÁ ਹਲਵਾ** *s. m.* A sweetmeat made of flour, *ghí* and sugar; confection:—*halwá kaddú, s. m.* A pumpkin (round); *Curcubita maxim; i. q.* *Karāh.*

**HALWÁÍ ਹਲਵਾਈ** *s. m.* } A confectioner, one who makes *halwá.*  
**HALWÁIN ਹਲਵਾਇਣ** *s. f.* }

**HALWÁN ਹਲਵਾਣ** *s. m.* A kind of cloth; a kind of thread of variegated colours; a kid, a lamb.

**HALWÁNÍ ਹਲਵਾਣੀ** *a.* Of the colour of *Halwá.*

**HALWÁTHÍ ਹਲਵਾਠੀ** *s. f. (M.)* See *Halohar.*

**HAM ਹਮ** *pron.* We.

**HAMAIL ਹਮੈਲ** *s. f. (Pot.)* A necklace of small bells on horses or camels.

**HAMÁIT ਹਮਾਇਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Himdyat.* Protection; defence, support, patronage:—*hamáit karní, v. a.* To espouse one's cause, to take one's part, to side with, to protect one.

**HAMÁITAN ਹਮਾਇਤਣ** *s. f.* } Corrupted from the Arabic word *Hamáytí.* A protector, a defender, a patron, a guardian.  
**HAMÁITÍ ਹਮਾਇਤੀ** *s. m.* }

**HAMAL ਹਮਲ** *s. m.* Pregnancy, the *fœtus*, embryo; *c. w.* *rahind, karná.*

**HAMÁM ਹਮਾਮ** *s. m.* A warm bath, a warm bathing place, a bagnio:—*hamám dastá, s. m.* A small iron, or brass vessel and a handle, in which and by which medicines and spices are ground and pounded.

**HAMÁTAR ਹਮਾਤਰ** *s. m. f. (lit. like us.)* A poor creature, a person of no ability or fame:—*hamátar sáth, s. m.* The same as *Hamátar.*

**HAMBARE ਹੰਬਰੇ** *intj.* Bravo!

**HAMBEL ਹੰਬੇਲ** } *s. f.* A necklace of gold or silver pieces  
**HAMEL ਹਮੇਲ** } of rupees.

**HAMBELÍ ਹੰਬੇਲੀ** } *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Hawell.* See *Hawell.*  
**HAMELÍ ਹਮੇਲੀ** }

**HAMES ਹਮੇਸ** } *ad.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Hameshah.*  
**HAMESH ਹਮੇਸ਼** }  
**HAMESHÁN ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾਂ** } Always, incessantly.  
**HAMESÁN ਹਮੇਸਾਂ** }

HAMESHGÍ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਗੀ } *s. f.* Perpetui-  
HAMESGÍ ਹਮੇਸਗੀ } *ty, eternity.*

HAMÍ ਹਾਮੀ *s. f.* Assent, consent:  
—*hámí bharní, v. a.* To affirm, to con-  
sent.

HAMÍ ਹਾਮੀ *s. f.* Egotism, self-import-  
ance:—*hamí karní, khichchí, v. n.* To  
be egotistic and vain, to be proud—*hamí*  
*Khudá, s. m. lit.* We God (an expres-  
sion of pride and vain conceit.)

HAMIÁNÍ ਹਮਿਆਣੀ *s. f.* A purse  
tied round the waist; *i. q.* *Wáṣṣá.*

HAMJEN ਹਾਮਜੇ } *ad. (M.)* Corrup-  
HAMJO ਹਾਮਜੋ } *tion of the Arabic*  
*word Amdan. Intentionally, on purpose.*

HAMLÁ ਹਮਲਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Hamlah*. An onset, an  
assault, an invasion, an attack; *c. w.*  
*karná.*

HAMRÁH ਹਮਰਾਹ *s. f.* Companion-  
ship, help;—*prep.* With.

HAMRÁHÍ ਹਮਰਾਹੀ *s. m.* A com-  
panion, a fellow-traveller;—*s. f.* Com-  
panionship, accompanying, help, assist-  
ance.

HAMSÁIÁ ਹਮਸਾਇਆ } *s. m.* Neigh-  
HAMSÁYÁ ਹਮਸਾਯਾ } *bour:—daryá*  
*dá hamsáyá ná bhukkhá ná tarháyá.* The  
neighbour of a river is neither hungry  
nor thirsty.

HAMSOS ਹਮਸੋਸ *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Afsos* and Sanskrit  
word *Apschuch*. Sorrow, concern, lamenta-  
tion, grief, regret:—*intj.* Ah! alas!  
—*hamsos dúṛḍ, v. a.* To regret, to grieve;  
to take to heart, to express sorrow, to  
pity.

HAMSOSIÁHOIA ਹਮਸੋਸਿਆਹੋਇਆ  
*s. m.* An afflicted, sorrowful person, a  
lamer.

HAN ਹਣ *v. n.* See *Hain*;—*ad. (Pot.)*  
Now (used generally in the Salt Range.)

HÁN ਹਾਣ } *s. m.* Equality in age;  
HÁN ਹਾਨ } —*s. f.* Corruption of the

Sanskrit word *Hán*. Loss, injury, defici-  
ency:—*hán lábh, s. m.* Loss and profit:  
—*hán kán, hán parmán, s. m.* Equality  
in age:—*uhnúṇ hán lábh kujh nahín.*  
He has neither care for loss nor for profit.

HÁN ਹਾਂ *ad.* Yes, indeed, very, exactly,  
well;—*v. n.* Am;—*s. m. (M.)* Corrup-  
tion of the Sanskrit word *Hirde*. The  
heart;—*past participle (Pot.)* to the sign  
of the dative (Salt Range):—*hán wichch*  
*hán mildúṛí, v. n.* To say ditto, to chime  
in with:—*hán kún kán nahín mildí.* The  
back is not to be compared to the heart.—  
Prov. *i. e.*, the affection of a father is  
not comparable to that of a mother:  
—*cháchá bábe jhán bhal hán ná bábe*  
*jhán.* An uncle is like a father, but his  
heart is not like a father's.—Prov.

HÁNAT ਹਾਨਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Ihánat*. Contempt, de-  
rision, insult.

HAND ਹੰਦ *s. m.* A kind of net.

HÁNDÁ ਹਾਂਡਾ *s. m.* Weight, (of empty  
vessel); stories; a large earthen cooking  
vessel; a sub-division of the *Khattris*;  
—(K.) An appraiser.

HANDÁL ਹੰਦਾਲ *s. m.* A division of  
Jats.

HANDER ਹੰਦੇਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Hindi word *Andher*. See *Anher*.

HANDERÁ ਹੰਦੇਰਾ *a.* Corruption of the  
Hindi word *Andherá*. See *Anherá*.

HANDERÍ ਹੰਦੇਰੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Hindi word *Andherí*. See *Anherí*.

**HÁNDH ਹਾਂਢ** *s. f.* Wandering, rambling; *c. w. paigá.*

**HÁNDHÁ ਹਾਂਢਾ** *s. m.* Weight, weighing  
**HÁNDHÍ ਹਾਂਢੀ** } *ing* :—*hándhā karná,*  
*v. a.* To ascertain by weighing. See *Hándá.*

**HANÐHAN ਹੰਢਣ** *v. n. (M.)* To wear (as clothes): to hunt pig: *ṭhulhe kapre hanðhe changge.* Thick clothes wear well.

**HANÐHÁUNÁ ਹੰਢਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To wear out (clothes, shoes); to have a woman as a mistress for a long time.

**HANÐHJÁNÁ ਹੰਢਜਾਣਾ** } *v. n.* To  
**HANÐHNÁ ਹੰਢਣਾ** } be old  
(as clothes); to have a great experience; to become old (as a woman); to walk, to turn.

**HÁNDÍ ਹਾਂਡੀ** *s. f.* A small earthen cooking vessel; the globe of a lamp; (*Pos.*) labour, especially that which is compulsory, unrewarded service (*butti*):—*hándi cháhayí, v. a.* To put a pot on the fire:—*hándi cháhayí v. n.* To be put on the fire (a pot):—*hándi pakkayí, v. n.* To boil (a pot):—*hándi ubalayí v. n.* To boil over (a pot); to swell out.

**HANÐNÁ ਹੰਢਣਾ** *v. n. (K.)* To trudge on foot.

**HANÐOL ਹੰਡੋਲ** *s. m.* Corrupted from Hindi word *Hinḍol.* The name of a musical mode sung in the spring early in the morning, the song having a reference to the weather.

**HANÐOLÁ ਹੰਡੋਲਾ** *s. m.* A revolving swing; a song sung at the swing, describing the exercise.

**HANÐRÁTTÁ ਹੰਦਰਾਤਾ** *s. m.* Blindness at night.

**HANER ਹਨੇਰ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Hindi word *Anḍher.* See *Anher*; *i. q. Hanḍer.*

**HANERÁ ਹਨੇਰਾ** *a.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Anḍherá.* See *Anherá*; *i. q. Hanḍerá.*

**HANERÍ ਹਨੇਰੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Hindi word *Anḍherí.* See *Anherí*; *i. q. Hanḍerí.*

**HANGGÁMÁ ਹੰਗਮਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Hangámah.* See *Hagámá.*

**HANGGHÁLNÁ ਹੰਘਾਲਣਾ** } *v. a.* To  
**HANGGÁLNÁ ਹੰਗਾਲਣਾ** } rinse, to  
cleanse (a cloth, vessel.)

**HANGGHÁUNÁ ਹੰਘਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To loose (a rope), to swing forcibly; to bolt or sift (flour.)

**HANGGHÍ ਹੰਘੀ** } *s. f.* A fine silken  
**HANGGÍ ਹੰਗੀ** } sieve for flour or for medicines.

**HANGGHNÁ ਹੰਘਣਾ** *v. n.* To be loose (a rope), to be swung forcibly; to be bolted, or sifted (flour.)

**HANHON ਹਨੂੰ** *s. f.* A back tooth.

**HÁNÍ ਹਾਣੀ** *a.* Of the same age.

**HÁNÍ ਹਾਨੀ** *s. f.* See *Hán*:—*hánísdí, ad.* At last, finally.

**HÁNISIÁRÁ ਹਾਂਇਸਿਆਰਾ** } *a.* See  
**HÁNISIYÁRÁ ਹਾਂਇਸਿਆਰਾ** } *Hainisi-*  
**HÁNISYÁRÁ ਹਾਂਇਸਿਆਰਾ** } *drá.*

**HANJ ਹੰਜ** } *s. f. pl. hanjá, hanjhná.*

**HANJH ਹੰਝ** } A tear:—*dekh Sídley*

**HANJHÚ ਹੰਝੂ** } *dí dost! Sáhíbdá*  
*mutet khat; díam roḍá hanjhná, Sáhíbdá*

*roṇḍ wat.* See the love of the *Sidlas*! *Sāhibā* has sent a letter to you; the world weeps tears but *Sāhibā* weeps blood.—Story of *Sāhibā* and *Mirzā*.

**HĀNĀN ḡānḡḡ** *s. f.* The wife of a *Hājī*.

**HĀNĪ ḡānī** *s. m.* A boatman (provincial);—*ad.* Yes, sir.

**HĀNĪR ḡānīr** *s. m.* A fig tree and also its fruit; *i. q.* *Hājīr*.

**HĀNĀR ḡānār** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ahaṅkāra*. Pride, egotism, haughtiness. See *Ahaṅkāra*.

**HĀNĀRAN ḡānārḡḡ** *f.* } *a.* Corrup-  
**HĀNĀRĪ ḡānārī** *m.* } tion of  
the Sanskrit word *Ahaṅkāra*. Proud, arrogant, haughty; a proud, haughty person; *i. q.* *Hākārī*. See *Ahaṅkāra*.

**HĀNĀRNĀ ḡānārṇā** *v. n.* To be proud, to be haughty; *i. q.* *Hākārṇā*.

**HANNĀ ḡānā** *s. m.* The pommel of a saddle, or rather a projection.

**HANNĀN ḡānān** *s. m.* (M.) A saddle, the wooden part of a saddle.

**HANNH ḡānḡ** *s. f. pl. haṅḡḡḡ*, (Pof.) A back tooth.

**HANS ḡān** *s. m.* A swan, a gander, a goose; the soul (religious term); the collar-bone: an ornament worn round the neck:—*hans gamḡḡ*, *s. m.* Walking gracefully like a swan, a woman with a graceful step:—*hans wāṅḡḡḡ challḡḡḡ*, *v. n.* To walk gracefully like a swan.

**HANSĀ ḡānā** *s. m.* A gander (used in poetry.)

**HĀNSAL ḡānsal** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Hāsīl*. Produce, production, commodity, tribute. See *hāsāl*.

**HĀNSĪ ḡānī** *s. f.* Laughing, laughter:—*rog dā māl khānsī*, *laḡdī dā māl hānsī*. The origin of the disease is cough, and the origin of a quarrel is laughing.

**HĀNSĪ ḡānī** *s. f.* See *Hāsīl*.

**HANŪMĀN ḡānūmān** *s. m.* A monkey (in Hindu mythology), the god of the monkeys.

**HAPHĀUNĀ ḡāphūṇā** *v. a.* To cause to be out of breath, to make pant; to overcome, to weary, to wear out, to defeat.

**HAPHNĀ ḡāphnā** *v. n.* To be out of breath, to pant; to be overcome, to be worn out.

**HĀPHŪ ḡāphū** *s. m.* One that is wearied out or overcome; an asthmatic person; opium.

**HAPP ḡāp** *s. f.* An indistinct sound —*happ happ kārṇā*, *v. n.* To speak indistinctly as a man who has lost his teeth.

**HAPPĀ ḡāpā** *s. f.* Very thin cooked rice;—(M.) A kiss; *i. q.* *Bhappā*.

**HAPPĀ ḡāpā** *s. m.* A tutor, a private tutor; a guide, a responsible man.

**HAPPĪ ḡāpī** *s. f.* (M., Pof.) A kiss; *i. q.* *Bappī*.

**HAPPŪ CHAPPŪ KHĀNĀ** ḡāpū ḡāpū

**HAPPŪ KAR LAINĀ** ḡāpū kar

**HAPPĪN HAPPĪN** ḡāpī ḡāpī

**ਖਾਣਾ** } *v. a.* To devour whatever  
**ਲੈਣਾ** } comes to hand, to swallow, to  
gulp down; to conceal, to hide,

**HAR ṭar** *s. f. m.* Fold, time; grief of mother for about young (used of cattle); —*pron., a.* Every, each, all;—(S.) An epithet of God:—*har bār, wār, har bārī, wārī, ad., a.* Every time, always; at every turn or time:—*har barihātī, harwarihātī, a.* Having young yearly:—*hardam, ad.* Every moment, constantly, at all times, always:—*har ghafī, ad.* Every hour, or moment, always, continually:—*Har guṇ gāuṇā, v. n.* To repeat the attributes of God, to worship God:—*Har Har karṇā, v. n.* To repeat the name of God; *met.* to be afraid:—*har hāl wichch, ad.* In every case or instance;—*har jā, jagah, ad.* Every where:—*har kise kolon, har kise thon, ad.* From every one:—*har pāsse, ad.* In every direction:—*har roj, ad.* Every day, daily:—*har tarah, har hīle, ad.* In every respect, by all means, in every way:—*har masāl piplā māl.* He is as red pepper in every sense, *i. e.*, he turns his hand to every thing.

**HĀR ṭar** *s. m. f.* A necklace, a chaplet, a garland, a wreath, a string of beads of jewels; a string of fruit, &c. hung up to dry; a long succession of field with luxuriant crops; defeat, discomfiture, subjection; forfeiture, loss; fatigue, weariness; an inseparable particle like the English *er* (as *karn hār, a doer*); also meaning like, fit for, (as *dhūn hār, like smoke*):—*hārdūṇī, v. n.* To be defeated, to be sustained a loss: *gal dā hār, s. m.* See in *Gale*:—*hār guṇḍā, v. a.* To make a garland of flowers:—*hār jāṇā, paṇī, v. n.* See *Hārṇā*:—*hār jitt, hār jīt, s. f.* Loss and gain; gambling, hazard; defeat and victory:—*hār juhār, s. f.* The hazard of gaming; the uncertainty of trade; yielding a point of controversy:—*māl dā hār dūṇī, v. n.* To lose cattle, to lose cattle (on account of death)—*hār manṇī, v. n.* To acknowledge oneself defeated, to submit, or bow to:—*hār pḍuṇā, v. n. a.* To wear the laurel, to throw a garland in one's neck—*hār shaggar, saaggar, s. f.* Female decorations:—*hār sangār karṇā, v. a.* To adorn:—*gurmukh hār chale jagg jittā.* The pious man, who submitted himself won the world, *i. e.*, subjection to truth wins the heart of people.

**HĀR ṭar** *s. m.* A bone; (*Poṭ*) See *Hārph*:—*hār michṇā, v. n.* The beginning of a fight or war:—*hār wajjṇe.* A clashing of the bones together; a great slaughter, a great consternation.

**HARĀ ṭar** *a.* Green, fresh; flourishing; raw, unripe:—*harḍ bāg wakkaṇḍ, v. a. lit.* To show a green garden; to give a false or delusive hope:—*hare bhare rahiṇḍ, v. n.* To be fruitful, to be or live prosperous or happy.

**HARĀ ṭar** *s. m.* Fold, time, strand; (used only in composition as *doharḍ*, two fold, twice, of two strands); sound, sounding, tune.

**HARĀ ṭar** *s. m.* An inseparable particle, like the English *er*; Past participle of *v. n.* *Hārṇā*; *i. q.* *Hār*.

**HARĀ ṭar** *s. m.* Weighing, measuring, estimating, appraising; trying, proving:—*hārḍ laiṇḍ, v. a.* To take the weight of, to guess at the weight of, to judge of the value of.

**HARĀÍ ṭarāī** *s. f.* Causing to be overcome.

**HARAM ṭarḥ** *s. f.* Fold, time; (used only in composition):—*doharam, ad.* Two-fold, twice:—*tiharam, a.* Three-fold thrice.

**HARĀM ṭarāḥ** *a., s. m.* Forbidden, unlawful, illegitimate, infirm; adultery; illicit intercourse:—*harām dā, a.* Illegitimate:—*harām dā tukham, s. f. lit.* The womb or seed of unlawful love; a bastard (a term of abuse):—*harām dā māl, s. f.* Ill-gotten wealth:—*harām jāḷā, jāḍī, a.* Born out of wedlock:—*harām jadgī, harām jāḍgī, s. f.* Wickedness, perverseness, rascality, roguery:—*harām kār, s. m.* A fornicator, an adulterer:—*harām kārī, s. f.* Fornication, adultery; forbidden acts:—*harām karṇā, v. a.* To indulge in illicit intercourse:—*harām khāṇā, v. n.* To receive the wages of iniquity:—*harām khor, s. m.*



*lit.* An eater of unlawful food; a traitor; one addicted to taking bribes, or other unlawful gains, an idle, lazy person who does not perform the task for which he is paid:—*harám khorá*, *s. f. lit.* Eating unlawful food; treason, corruption, embezzlement; the bread of idleness.

HARÁMAR ਹਰਾਮਰ *s. f.* } An ille-  
HARÁMBAR ਹਰਾਮਬਰ *s. m. f.* } gitimate  
HARÁMÍ ਹਰਾਮੀ *s. m.* } person, a

bastard, a wicked and perverse person, a lazy fellow.

HARÁN ਹਰਾਣ *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Hairán*. Astonished, amazed, petrified with fear, alarmed, confounded; *i. q.* *Hairán*.

HARÁNGÍ ਹਰਾਣਗੀ *s. f.* See *Hairángí*.

HARAPP ਹਰੱਪ *s. f.* Eating greedily, swallowing:—*harapp karná*, *v. a.* To gulp down, to embezzle.

HARAPPÁ ਹਰੱਪਾ *s. m.* Jumping, leaping forcibly.

HARAB ਹਰਬ *s. f.* An astringent nut; a kind of knot; an elevation in a turned piece of timber.

HARÁRAT ਹਰਾਰਤ *s. f.* Heat, warmth; a slight fever.

HARÁS ਹਰਾਸ *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Hirás*. Fear, terror; disappointment; grief:—*harás jánd*, *v. n.* See *Harásnd*.

HARÁSÍÁ ਹਰਾਸਿਆ *a.* Affrighted, afraid; disappointed.

HARÁSNÁ ਹਰਾਸਣਾ *v. n.* To fear, to be afraid, to be disappointed.

HARÁUNÁ ਹਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To overcome, to cause to be overcome.

HARÁUNÁ ਹਰਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To test  
HARÁUNÁ ਹਰਾਉਣਾ } (as a suspicious weight or measure); *membrum virile erigere*; (*Pot.*) to water a field.

HARB ਹਰਬ *s. f. pl. harbán*. The jaw bone:—*harbán dá bher*, *s. m.* Exchanging hot words, discussing trifling matters:—*harbán nikal dúndn*, *v. a.* To stand out of the bones from leanness.

HARBARÁUNÁ ਹਰਬਰਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To be thrown into consternation, to be in a fright.

HARBARÍ ਹਰਬਰੀ *s. f.* Fright, consternation.

HARBEJARBE ਹਰਬੇਜਰਬੇ *ad.* In every respect.

HARCHAND ਹਰਚੰਦ *s. m.* A subdivision of Jats.

HARDAL ਹਰਦਲ *s. f.* (*Pot.*) Turmeric; *i. q.* *Haldá*; *Haldar*.

HARF ਹਰਫ *s. m.* A letter of the alphabet; fault, blame:—*harf dúnd*, *v. n.* To be calumniated, to suffer a stain:—*harf dúnd*, *v. n.* To teach, to take a lesson:—*harf lainá*, *v. a.* To give a lesson; *i. q.* *Akkhar*.

HARFÁ ਹਰਫਾ *s. m.* The day before a Muhammadan feast.

HARH ਹਰ੍ਹ *s. m.* A mountain torrent, flood, a temporary rush of water.

HÁRH ਹਾਰ੍ਹ *s. m.* The name of the fourth Hindú solar month, which begins in the middle of June. Tenants and farm labourers are engaged from the first of *Hárh*, hence the proverb:—*Hárh melá táh* *Hárh wichhorá*. In *Hárh* we met and in *Hárh* we parted (because sowing for the *Kharif* crop end in *Hárh*.)

**HARHAT** ਹਰੁਟ *s. m.* A Persian wheel;  
i. q. *Harat, Khúh.*

**HARHÁÚ** ਹੜਾਉ *a.* Susceptible of  
being washed away.

**HARHÁUNÁ** ਹੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To wash  
away, to cause to be washed away by a  
torrent or current of water.

**HARHÍ** ਹਾੜੀ } *s. f.* The *Rabí* crop  
**HÁRÍ** ਹਾੜੀ } (sown about the month

of *Assú* and *Kuttak*), the *Rabí* harvest;  
—(M.) The *Rabí* instalment of land re-  
venue so called because the *Rabí* crops are  
harvested and divided, and the revenue  
instalment paid, in the month of *Hárh*:  
—*hárhí sáwgi, s. f.* Sowing and autumn  
harvests, *Rabí* and *Kharif*.

**HARHNÁ** ਹੜਣਾ *v. n.* To be washed  
away by a torrent.—*harhié hoid, a.* Care-  
less, wandering; proud.

**HARHOTÁ** ਹੜੋਟਾ *s. m.* A small  
torrent or flood; the young of birds  
hatched in spring harvest.

**HARHÚ** ਹਾੜੂ *a.* Belonging to the  
month *Hárh*, born or sown in that  
month.

**HARÍ** ਹਰੀ *s. m.* An epithet of God;  
—*s. f.* A portion of land tax levied while  
the corn is standing, before it is ripe,  
practised by the Sikh Government:  
—*harí léugi, v. a.* To impose the above  
tax:—*harí laigé, v. a.* To gather the said  
tax:—*harí bharí, a.* Flourishing and  
fruitful, having offspring.

**HARÍÁ** ਹਰੀਆ } *a.* Green, fresh. See  
**HARÁ** ਹਰਾ } *Hará*;—*s. m.* A parrot

(the title given to a parrot by agricul-  
turists when they fly parrots from  
crops.)

**HARIÁ** ਹਰਿਆ *s. m.* Verdure, green-  
ness, freshness; greens, vegetable, green  
fodder for cattle;—*a.* Green, fresh,  
flourishing:—*harid, bharid a.* Fruitful  
and flourishing; having offspring.

**HARIÁÍ** ਹਰਿਆਈ *s. f.* Greenness,  
verdure,

**HARIÁHAN** ਹਰਿਆਹਣ } *s. f.* The  
**HARIÁNDH** ਹਰਿਆਂਧ } smell of  
**HARIÁNH** ਹਰਿਆਨੁ } verdure or  
green vegetables.

**HARIÁL** ਹਰਿਆਲ } *a., s. m. f.* Wan-  
**HARIÁR** ਹਰਿਆਰ } dering (cattle),  
**HARIÁU** ਹਰਿਆਉ } an animal that

is in the habit of breaking into pasture, or  
grain fields; a person of vicious habits.

**HARIÁUL** ਹਰਿਆਉਲ *s. f.* Green-  
ness, verdure.

**HARIÁULÁ** ਹਰਿਆਉਲਾ } *a.* Green,  
**HARIÁLÁ** ਹਰਿਆਲਾ } verdant,  
fresh, flourishing; prosperous.

**HARIND** ਹਰਿੰਡ *s. m.* The castor  
plant:—*harindé dé tel, s. m.* The castor-  
oil.

**HARÍR** ਹਰੀਰ } *s. m. (M.)* An astrin-  
**HARÍR** ਹਰੀੜ } gent nut; i. q. *Harar.*

**HARÍRÁ** ਹਰੀਰਾ *s. m.* A kind of pap  
made of flour and milk.

**HARÍRÍ** ਹਰੀਰੀ *s. f.* A kind of thin  
paper made of silk or bamboo.

**HÁRIS** ਹਾਰਿਸ *a. (Pot.)* Corruption of  
the Arabic word *Harís*. Greedy.

**HARÍTHÁ** ਹਰੀਠਾ *s. m. (M.)* The name  
of a fruit used in washing, soapwort,  
soap nut; i. q. *Reṭhā, Rithā.*

**HARJ ਹਰਜ** *s. m.* Interruption, hindrance; trouble, loss, injury; tumult; compensation:—*harj karnd*, *v. a.* To interrupt, to disturb; to obstruct, to delay, to damage, to injure:—*harj marj*, *s. f.* Interruption and delay, disturbance, agitation, confusion.

**HARJĀ ਹਰਜਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Harjah*. Demurrage; damages; compensation.

**HARKAMB ਹਰਕੰਬ** } *s. m.* Shaking,  
**HARKANB ਹਰਕੰਬ** } trembling,  
quaking.

**HARKAT ਹਰਕਤ** *s. f. lit.* Motion, movement; an act, deed; misdemeanour; hindrance, interruption; injury, damage; indisposition; *c. w. dent, honi, karnd*.

**HARKATAN ਹਰਕਤਣ** *s. f.* } An in-  
**HARKATĪ ਹਰਕਤੀ** *s. m.* } terrup-  
ter, one who inflicts an injury.

**HARKH ਹਰਖ** *s. m.* Pleasure, delight;  
*met.* anger, concern, care, sorrow; *i. q.* *Hirkh*.

**HARKHAN ਹਰਖਣ** *s. f.* } A happy  
**HARKHĪ ਹਰਖੀ** *s. m.* } person;  
*met.* an angry, anxious, sorrowful person.

**HARM ਹਰਮ** *s. m. (A.)* A palace, seraglio; the wife of a king, prophet or other great man:—*harmasard*, *s. f.* The female apartment of a palace.

**HARMAL ਹਰਮਲ** } *s. m.* The name of  
**HARMUL ਹਰਮੁਲ** } a plant (*Peganum*

*Harmala*) the seeds of which are burnt to drive away evil spirits, or to avert the evil eye:—*harmal di dhūnti dent*, *v. a.* To burn seeds of *Harmal* near the sick to keep off evil spirits, or to avert the evil eye.

**HARMJADGĪ ਹਰਮਜਦਗੀ** *s. f.* Wick-  
edness, perverseness. See *harāmjadgī*  
in *Harām*.

**HARN ਹਰਨ** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**HARNĀ ਹਰਨਾ** } from the Sanskrit  
word *Hiraṇ*. A deer, a reindeer, a buck:  
—*harn honā*, *v. n.* To flee, to take to one's  
heels.

**HARNĀ ਹਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To plunder, to  
take away;—*v. n.* To be plundered, to  
be taken away.

**HARNĀ ਹਾੜਣਾ** } *v. a.* To  
**HARLAINĀ ਹਾੜਲੈਣਾ** } weigh, to guess  
at the weight of a thing by lifting it, to  
measure; to estimate, to appraise; to  
try, to prove.

**HARNĀ ਹਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To be overcome,  
to be defeated, to lose in gambling, to be  
unsuccessful; to be worn out with fa-  
tigue; to become old and feeble; to lose  
one's spirits and courage.

**HARNĀLĪ ਹਰਨਾਲੀ** *s. f.* Giddiness,  
becoming darkness before eyes on account  
of weakness; binding plough with the  
yoke in the neck of two bullocks, or male  
buffaloes after ploughing land when go-  
ing to home, or to the well.

**HARNAULĪ ਹਰਨੌਲੀ** *s. f. (Pot.)* The  
castor plant.

**HARNĪ ਹਰਨੀ** *s. f.* A doe, a reindeer,  
a hind, a female deer.

**HARNĪ ਹਾਰਨੀ** *s. m.* A low class who  
are notorious for theft and robbery; a  
man of that class.

**HARNIĀNĪ ਹਾਰਨਿਆਣੀ** *s. f.* A female  
*Harnī*; *met.* a wicked and mischievous  
woman, an impertinent woman.

**HARNOTĀ ਹਰਨੌਟਾ** }  
**HARROTĀ ਹਰਰੌਟਾ** } *s. m.* A fawn.

HARRÁF ਹੱਰਾਫ } *a.* Ingenious,  
HARRÁFNÍ ਹੱਰਾਫਣੀ } *clever, faceti-*  
*ous, pleasant.*

HARRÁFÍ ਹੱਰਾਫੀ *s. f.* Ingenuity, faceti-  
*ousness, pleasantry.*

HARRAL ਹੱਰਲ *s. m. (M.)* A tribe.

HARTÁL ਹੜਤਾਲ } *s. m.* Corruption  
HARTÁL ਹਰਤਾਲ } *of the Sanskrit*

word *Haritál*. The name of a metallic  
drug, sulphuret of arsenic, yellow arsenic,  
orpiment; shutting up all shops in a  
market or *bazár* (on account of oppression,  
or on the death of a ruler or his relative):  
—*godantí hartál, s. f.* White orpiment,  
or arsenic:—*warkíd hartál, s. f.* Yellow  
orpiment or arsenic.

HÁRÚ ਹਾਰੂ *s. m.* One that may be  
overcome; one that is unsuccessful, a  
loser.

HÁRÚ ਹਾੜੂ *s. m.* A weigher, one that  
makes a good estimate, an appraiser;  
one who weighs what he says and  
does.

HARÚ BHARÚ ਹਰੂ ਭਰੂ *ad. (M.)*  
Certainly, *nolens volens*.

HARUTT ਹਰੁੱਤ *s. m.* A step-son, a  
wife's son by a former husband.

HARWÁÍ ਹਰਵਾਈ *s. f.* Causing to be  
overcome.

HARWÁÍÁ ਹਰਵੈਈਆ } *s. m.* A  
HARWÁÍYÁ ਹਰਵਈਯਾ } *loser.*  
HARWAYYÁ ਹਰਵੱਯਾ }

HARWÁNH ਹਰਵਾਂਹ *s. m.* A kind of  
grain, the name of a vegetable and its  
seeds which are eaten.

HARWÁUNÁ ਹਰਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
cause to be overcome.

HARYAL ਹਰਯਲ *a.* Of a green colour,  
green;—*s. m.* Green grass; a green  
pigeon.

HASÁB ਹਸਾਬ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Hisáb*. Accounts; charges,  
price, rate; estimation, view:—*be hasáb, a.*  
Countless:—*hasáb bhugtdunád, chukádunád,*  
*v. a.* To render an account; to settle or  
liquidate balance, to adjust an account:—  
*hasáb bhugtanád, v. a.* To be render-  
ed (an account), to be settled (an  
account):—*hasáb dassunád, denád, v. a.* To  
render an account:—*hasáb jamá karnád,*  
*v. a.* To credit to an account:—  
*hasáb jorunád, jamá karnád, v. a.* To  
calculate, to total:—*hasáb katáb, s. f.*  
Accounts, book-keeping:—*hasáb katáb*  
*wekhnád, v. a.* To look over or check  
an account:—*hasáb karnád, v. a.* To  
make up or settle an account:—*hasáb*  
*lagádunád, v. a.* To reckon, to calculate:—  
*hasáb laignád, v. a.* To take accounts.

HASÁBÍ ਹਸਾਬੀ } *s. m.* An account-  
HASÁBBÍ ਹਸਾਬੀ } *ant.*

HASÁÍ ਹਸਾਈ *s. f.* Causing laughter,  
laughing, deriding; compensation for  
the same.

HÁSAL ਹਾਸਲ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Hásil*. Produce, pro-  
duction; inference; profit, gain, return:—  
*hásal cher, s. m. (M.)* A payment  
in commutation for statute labour. This  
is the name by which the collections on  
account of water-rate were known before  
the introduction of the term *ábíunád*:—  
*hásal honád, v. n.* To be acquired; to  
carry:—*hásal karnád, v. a.* To realize; to  
gain, to make, to collect:—*kalaráshí bhoen*  
*rahden, tán hásal mittí chden.* If you cul-  
tivate *kallar*-like land, you must expect  
a crop or produce of earth.

**HASAN ਹਸਣ** *s. m.* The son of *Alī* who was killed in the battle with *Yazīd* in whose honour *tazīds* or *dahīds* are made in *Muharram*.

**HASAR ਹਸਰ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Hashar*. Resurrection, the last day.

**HASĀUNĀ ਹਸਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to laugh.

**HĀSHĪĀ ਹਾਸ਼ੀਆ** *s. m.* A margin, a border.

**HASĪRĪ ਹਸੀਰੀ** *s. f.* (*Pot.*) A silver or gold collar worn by women or children as an ornament.

**HASLĪ ਹਸਲੀ** *s. m.* A canal so called from its lying like a silver streak on the fair bosom of the *Dodāb*; also the same as *Hasīrī*; *i. q.* *Hasīrī*.

**HĀSMĀN ਹਾਸਮਾਂ** *a.* Of two floors or stories (a house), as *duhāsmān* of double story.

**HASMAT ਹਸਮਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Hashmat*. Riches; splendour, pomp, glory.

**HASMUKH ਹਸਮੁਖ** } *s. m.* A great  
**HASMUKHĀ ਹਸਮੁਖਾ** } laughter, a smiling countenance.

**HASS ਹੱਸ** *s. m.* } A silver or gold  
**HASSĪ ਹੱਸੀ** *s. f.* } collar worn by women and children as an ornament; the collar bone; *i. q.* *Hasīrī*.

**HĀSSĀ ਹੱਸਾ** *s. m.* } Laughing,  
**HĀSSĪ ਹੱਸੀ** *s. f.* } laughter, ridicule.

**HASSNĀ ਹੱਸਣਾ** *v. a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Hasan*. To laugh, to merry; *met.* to deride.

**HAST ਹਸਤ** *s. m.* Hand.

**HAST ਹਸਤ** }  
**HASTĪ ਹਸਤੀ** } *s. m.* An elephant.

**HASTANĀPURĪ ਹਸਤਨਾਪੁਰੀ** *s. m.*  
A name of the city *Dehli* (in old time.)

**HASTANĪ ਹਸਤਣੀ** *s. f.* A woman with very thick legs, the lowest of the four classes of women (*i. e.*, *Padmanī*, *Chitaranī*, *Sanḥkhanī*, *Hastanī*); a female elephant.

**HASŪHLARĀ ਹਸੂਹਲਰਾ** *s. m.* A laugh-er, a man of good temper, a good humoured man.

**HĀSWĀN ਹਾਸਵਾਂ** *a.* See *Hāsmān*.

**HASWĀR ਹਸਵਾਰ** *s. m.* (*M.*) Corrupted from the Hindi word *Aswār*. A rider, a horseman.

**HAT ਹਟ** *s. f.* A shop, a retailer's warehouse (used mostly in composition); —*intj.* Away with you!—*haṭ bānīd*, *waṭnīd*, *s. m.* A shop-keeper :—*haṭ paṭnīd*, *s. f.* A shop; *i. q.* *Haṭṭ*.

**HĀṬĀ ਹਾਟਾ** *prep.* Like.

**HATĀ ਹਟਾ** } *s. f.* Putting away,  
**HATĀU ਹਟਾਉ** } removing; an imperative of *v. a.* *Haṭṭund*.

**HATĀUNĀ ਹਟਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be removed.

**HĀTH ਹਾਠ** *s. f.* (*M.*) A horse-race; determination :—*damṛī dā ṭaṭṭūn te hāṭhān bhane!* A pony worth a *damṛī* and he run races!—*Prov.*

**EATH ਹਠ** *s. m.* Determination, perseverance; insisting, persisting, obstinacy:—*hath dharmí, s. f.* Injustice, bigotry, ingratitude; *c. w. karní*:—*hath karnd, v. a.* To insist, to be obstinate.

**HÁTH ਹਾਥ** *s. m.* A hand; a cubit; depth, bottom; depth (of water) that may be reached, *i. e.*, water reaching not higher than the chin, or (as some think) than the tip of the middle finger, when stretched above the head:—*hath dūgt, v. a. n.* To reach the bottom of the water; to be patient.

**HÁTHÁ ਹਾਠਾ** *a.* Obstinate, perverse, heady.

**HATHÁHÁN ਹਠਾਹਾਂ** } *ad.* Below,  
**HATHÁHAR ਹਠਾਹਰ** } underneath.

**HATHÁLÁ ਹਠਾਲਾ** *a. (M.)* Level, shallow (of water.)

**HÁTHAN ਹਾਠਣ** *s. f. (M.)* A female elephant.

**HATHÁR ਹਠਾਰ** *s. f.* A low land.

**HATHAURÁ ਹਥੌੜਾ** } *s. m.* A hammer.  
**HATHORÁ ਹਥੌੜਾ** }

**HATHAURÍ ਹਥੌੜੀ** } *s. f.* A small  
**HATHORÍ ਹਥੌੜੀ** } hammer, (in the plural) hand-cuffs, manacles:—*hathaurí-āṇ mārnlāṇ, v. a.* To put handcuffs.

**HATHAUTÍ ਹਥੌਟੀ** } *s. f.* Dexterity,  
**HATHOTÍ ਹਥੌਟੀ** } art, skill, handicraft, workmanship.

**HATHELÍ ਹਥੇਲੀ** *s. f.* The palm of the hand.

**HATHÍ ਹਠੀ** } *s. m.* An obstinate  
**HATHÍÁ ਹਠੀਆ** } nate man; a persevering man.

**HÁTHÍ ਹਾਥੀ** *s. m.* An elephant—*hathibāṇ, hathiwāṇ, s. m.* An elephant keeper and driver:—*hathí wāṇt, hathí wāṇāṇt, s. f.* A female *hathibāṇ*.

**HATHIÁR ਹਥਿਆਰ** } *s. m.* An instrument,  
**HATHIYÁR ਹਥਿਆਰ** } a weapon; *met. membrum virile*:—*hathí bannhūṇ, v. n.* To arm:—*hathiār chālāṇ, v. a.* To use weapon.

**HATHÍLÁ ਹਠੀਲਾ** *a.* Obstinate.

**HATHLEWÁN ਹਥਲੇਵਾਂ** } *s. m.* A  
**HATHLEWEN ਹਥਲੇਵੇਂ** } part of

the Hindu marriage ceremony, an assertion on the part of the bride's parents that they give up their daughter and taking the bride's hands he (the *Brahmin*) puts it into the bridegroom's hands and makes him repeat a *shaloká*, giving his consent to the union and ties red thread in the both hands.

**HATHRÍ ਹਥੜੀ** *s. f.* The wheel of a spinning machine.

**HATHWÁN ਹਥਵਾਣ** *s. m.* An elephant keeper and driver.

**HATHWÁNANÍ ਹਥਵਾਨਣੀ** *s. f.* The wife of an elephant driver.

**HATHWÁNÍ ਹਥਵਾਣੀ** *s. m.* The business of an elephant keeper.

**HATHWÁSÁ ਹਥਵਾਸਾ** *s. m.* Ropes in a *bahalí*, &c., for holding on by, or support.

**HATHYÁ ਹਠਯਾ** *s. m.* See *Hathí*.

**HATHYĀR** उषयार *s. m.* See *Hathidr.*

**HATHYĀRĀ** उषयारा } *s. m.* Night-  
**HATHYĀRĀ** उठयारा } mare; *i. q.*  
*Uthdrā.*

**HATKANĀ** उटकरा *v. a.* To hinder,  
 to resist, to obstruct, to stop, to put back;  
 —*c. n.* To be hindered, to be resisted,  
 to be obstructed, to be stopped, to be put  
 back.

**HATKĀUNĀ** उटकाउना *v. a.* To  
 cause to be hindered, caus. of *Hatkanā.*

**HATNĀ** उटना *v. n.* To go back, to  
 return, to get out of the way, to with-  
 draw, to come back; to be adjourned; to  
 be sated.

**HATNĀ** उटना *v. n.* To be of a  
 mean, sneaking spirit, to act meanly.

**HATṬ** उट *s. f.* A shop, a retailer's  
 warehouse. See *Hat.*

**HATṬĀ** उटा *a., s. m.* Pertaining to  
 shops; a collection of shops:—*bajḍj haṭṭā,*  
*s. m.* The shops of cloth merchants:  
 —*battī haṭṭā, s. m.* Thirty-two shops:  
 —*haṭṭā kaṭṭā, a.* Strong and fat, stout  
 and active, athletic, robust, vigorous.

**HATṬĀL** उटताल } *s. f.* See *Hatṭāl*  
**HATṬĀR** उटतार } in the last sense.

**HATTH** उथ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Sanskrit word *Hast.* The hand; a cubit  
 measure; side, direction; possession;  
 protection, patronage:—*hatth dūṇḍ, ājāṇḍ,*  
*laggāḍ, lagg jāṇḍ, v. n. lit.* To come to  
 hand, to come into one's hand; to come  
 into one's possession or power; to be  
 found:—*hatth bannh ke khare hoṇḍ,*  
*rahṇḍ, v. n.* To wait upon, to attend:  
 —*hatth bannhṇḍ, v. n.* To join the hands

in supplication:—*hatth bharnḍ, v. n.*  
 To be daubed or smeared (one's hands);  
 to perform a Hindu ceremony by putting  
 hands in a watery thing:—*hatth chālāḥ,*  
*s. f.* Dexterity, sleight of hand, expert-  
 ness; thievishness:—*hatth chhāṭ, s. m.*  
 Making a dexterous stroke with a sword  
 or stick; a person given to beating, a  
 striker:—*hatth chukṇḍ, uṭṭāṇḍ, v. a.*  
 To lift up or raise one's hands; to lift  
 one's hands against one, to beat one; to  
 keep from, to withdraw from; to despair:  
 —*hatth dāhuṇḍ, v. n.* To stretch out  
 one's hands to beg:—*hatth dā suchḍ,*  
*a.* Honest, trustworthy; skilful:—*hatth*  
*deṇḍ, v. a.* To give one's hands to, to  
 support a cause; to lift a hand to ask  
 one (who come for condolence) to go:  
 —*hatth dho baiṭhḍ, dhoṇḍ, v. n.* To  
 wash one's hands; to be despondent,  
 to be disappointed:—*hatth dho ke pich-*  
*chhe paṇḍ, v. n.* To pursue closely in  
 spite of every thing; to persecute:—*hatth*  
*dā mail, s. f.* Vile, trash, filthy lucre:  
 —*hatth haldūṇḍ, v. n. lit.* To move  
 hand; to work, to earn:—*hatth heṭh,*  
*heṭhāṇ dūṇḍ, v. n.* To come under one's  
 clutches:—*hatth heṭhāṇ karnḍ, v. a.* To  
 take under one's clutches; to possess  
 (a thing); to control:—*hatth hudhr,*  
*s. m.* A short-term loan on a verbal  
 promise to pay; *c. v. deṇḍ, laiṇḍ:*  
 —*hatth joṛ, s. f.* Joining the hands; a  
 root, worn as an amulet by the super-  
 stitious, by which it is supposed that  
 the adherence of a paramour is secured:  
 —*hatth joṛḍ, v. a.* To join both hands  
 (in supplication); to pay reverence or  
 homage to; to bind with the bondage  
 of relationship, to contract an alliance  
 by the marriage of children, to join  
 hands in the marriage ceremony; to  
 make a bargain (generally used in the  
 plural):—*hatth jhūṭṭhā hoṇḍ, v. n.* To  
 benumb one's hand, to be rendered  
 unserviceable (one's hand):—*hatth kalḍ,*  
*s. m.* A handle, a latch:—*hatth kambḍ,*  
*v. n.* To tremble (one's hand):—*hatth*  
*kaṇḍ, s. m. lit.* The scale of the hand;  
 practice, experience, habit, custom,  
 knack, dexterity:—*hatth karḍ, hatth kar,*  
*s. f.* A handcuff, a manacle, a fetter:  
 —*hatth kar jāṇḍ, karnḍ, v. a.* To deceive  
 one; to take something by fraud:—*hatth*  
*kaṭṭḍ, v. a.* To be cut off one's hand;

to pledge or bind oneself:—*kise de hatth ghallná*, v. a. To send by some one:—*kise de hatth wechná*, v. a. To sell to some one:—*hatth lagáuná*, *lagáune*, v. a. To touch, to put one's hand to, to begin (a work); to beat one; to defeat; to deceive:—*hatth lagg jáná*, *laggná*, *laggne*, v. n. To come to hand, to gain, to be found; to carry (in Arithmetic); to be defeated, to be beaten; to be decided:—*hatth lédá*, *mailá honá*, v. n. To be so pure and bright that the slightest touch would soil it:—*hatth maldáuná*, v. a. To join or shake hands:—*hatth malná*, v. n. To wring one's hands; to be sorry, to repent:—*hatth marná*, v. a. To pilfer, to embezzle:—*hatth ná rakkhaná*, *dená*, v. n. To shrink from the touch; to be firm; to be high-spirited (a horse):—*hatth painá*, v. n. To lay hands on, to possess:—*hatth pair chalne*, v. n. To be able-bodied, or able to work:—*hatth pair marné*, v. a. *lit.* To throw out or work one's hands and legs; to strike out (in swimming; to throw one's arms about and jump in agony; to strive hard, to struggle; to work:—*hatth pair thané hone*, v. n. To become cold (the hands and feet):—*hatth páuná*, v. a. To thrust or put one's hands in; to touch or insult a woman; to interfere in; to plunder, to steal; to seize, to lay hands on:—*hatth pharná*, v. n. To take by the hands; to take in hand or protect one:—*hatth pherí karná*, v. a. To do sleight of hand; to change a good for a bad thing; to caress; to embezzle:—*hatth pherná*, *pher jáná*, v. n. To stroke, to caress; to rob, to ease of one's money:—*hatth rádh*, s. f. (M.) Land cultivated by the owner, home farm cultivation:—*hatth rádhí rádhá*, s. m. A farm labourer:—*hatth rádh kare*, *tán hatthín kar*, *nahín tán wichhe ho*; *je farmáin rádhakán tán málón kuchchh ná ho*. If you try farming in person, do it yourself, or be present always there; but, if you depend upon your tenants there will be no produce:—*hatth rakkhá*, s. m. Any thing to rest the hand on; the corner of a drum; a beloved, a paramour; one who is made a tool of by another:—*hatth rangná*, v. n. *lit.* To dye one's hands with henna; to be greased (one's palm); to take bribes:—*hatth ras*, s. m. Self-pollution:—*sir te hatth*

*dharnd* or *rakkhná*, v. n. To take by the hand; to support, to protect, to patronize; to take under one's protection; to swear by one's head:—*hatth tang honá*, v. n. To be straitened or poor:—*hatth te hatth dhar ke baithná*, v. n. To sit with folded hands, to do nothing:—*hatth te hatth marná*, or *már jáná*, v. n. To join hands in token of confirming a promise, to make a promise, *met.* to deceive one:—*hatth wakháuná*, *wakháune*, v. a. To show one's palm (to a fortune teller); to show one's pulse to a physician; *met.* to deceive one, to defeat one; to show one's power or dexterity:—*hatth wekhná*, v. a. To feel one's pulse; to tell one's fortune; to be defeated, to be overcome:—*hatth wichch lainá*, v. a. To take into one's hands, to grasp, to hold:—*hatth wichch thúthá dená*, v. a. To be reduced to beggary:—*hatth wichch thúthá lainá*, v. a. To take to begging, to beg.

**HATTHÁ उषा** s. m. The handle of a millstone or of a spinning-wheel; a weaver's lay;—(M.) The rake-handle, the handle of a scraper or pitchfork; *met.* a deed, an authorization, a *sanad*.

**HATTHAL उषल** a. Empty handed i. e., having neither money nor wife; a cow or buffalo, which refuses to be milked, except by a customary hand; sitting idle without any kind of employment.

**HATTHÍ उषी** s. m. A hair glove for rubbing down horses with, a robber; a bundle of *munj* or *bán*; an instrument used by thatchers, for making the ends of the grass even; a weaver's lay; (Pot.) the handle (of a plough.)

**HATTHÍ उषी** } *ad.* By hand;—*hatthín*

**HATTHÍN उषी** } *chháwán*, *karníán*, v. a.

To take one under wings, to treat one with consideration, to treat one kindly and affectionately:—*dohín hatthín sámh-ná*, v. a. To collect with both hands:—*hatthín*, *hatthí painá*, *pauná*, v. n. To fight:—*Káak dí dālí*, *Magghar dí pālí*; *bijen Poh tán hatthín kho*. Sowing in *Káak*, attending to the crop in *Magghar* (give good result); but (showing in) *Poh*, they may pluck up by hand.



HATTHO HATTH ਹੱਥੋਂ ਹੱਥ } *ad.*  
 HATTHO HATTHÍ ਹੱਥੋਂ ਹੱਥੀ } From

hand to hand; immediately, expeditiously, in quick succession:—*hattho hatthí lagg jād, udd jād, wik jād, v. a.* To find a ready sale:—*hattho hatthí laijād, v. n.* To carry away quickly.

HATTHON ਹੱਥੋਂ *ad.* From hand to hand, out of hands; (*M.*) so, then, but, rather:—*hatthon nikal jād, nikalād, v. n. lit.* To pass through one's hands, to escape from one's control.

HATTHO PÁÍ ਹੱਥੋਂ ਪਾਈ *s. f.* Laying hands on, clenching, scuffling, wrestling, fighting:—*hattho páí hong, v. a.* To pull and haul, to scuffle.

HATTHÍ ਹੱਟੀ *s. f.* A shop:—*hatthí chaldūṭ, v. n.* To do a good business:—*hatthí chall paṭ, v. n.* To be a great deal of sale in the shop:—*hatthí karní, v. a.* To keep or open a shop:—*hatthí lagdūṭ, v. a.* To open or set out a shop; to display one's wares; *i. q.* *Dokāṭ, Dukāṭ.*

HATTIÁ ਹੱਤਿਆ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
 HATTIYÁ ਹੱਤਿਆ } from the Sanskrit  
 word *Han*. Sin, crime, wickedness; murder, slaughter; *c. w.* *karnād, karní.*

HATTIÁRÁ ਹੱਤਿਆਰਾ } *v. n.* A  
 HATTIYÁRÁ ਹੱਤਿਆਰਾ } criminal,  
 a wretch, a sinner, a murderer, a cruel man.

HATT TERÁ ਹੱਤ ਤੇਰਾ } *intj.* Begone!

HATT TERÍ ਹੱਤ ਤੇਰੀ } an interjection of abuse, something more being understood to complete the sentence:—*hatt-terá kann kutriá.* Begone! let thy ear be cut:—*hatt terí māon mārí.* Begone! may thy mother be killed.

HATWÁÍ ਹਟਵਾਈ *s. f.* Removing, compensation for the same.

HATWÁNÍÁ ਹਟਵਾਣੀਆ *s. m.* A shop-keeper.

HATWÁUNÁ ਹਟਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be removed.

HAU ਹੋ *s. m.* Avidity, avarice, ambition, covetousness, selfishness;—*intj.* (*Pot.*) Meant to frighten; *c. w.* *laggād.*

HAÚ ਹਉ } *s. m.* A bugbear:  
 HAÚÁ ਹਉਆ } —*haú ber, s. m.* A medicine (like *ber*):—*haú bhaú, ad. (M.)* Exactly the same, perfectly; *i. q.* *Há-bahú—haúḍ ḍair, s. m.* A great eater, a glutton.

HAUD ਹੋਦ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 HAUJ ਹੋਜ } the Arabic word *Haus*.

A pond, a tank, a vat, a reservoir, the basin of a fountain:—*gāṇḍ phatṭ ke haud honṭ, v. n. lit.* To be cracked (the anus) like a pond; to work very hard; to be in a great fright.

HAUDÁ ਹੋਦਾ } *s. m.* Corruption of  
 HAUDDÁ ਹੋਦਾ } the Persian word  
*Haudah*. The seat for the rider on the back of an elephant.

HAUDARÍ ਹੋਦਰੀ *s. m.* (*M.*) A place where dirty water is thrown, a sink; *i. q.* *Chalhá.*

HÁHUKÁ ਹਾਹੁਕਾ } *s. m.* A sigh, a  
 HAUKÁ ਹੋਕਾ } deep sigh; greediness; cupidity.  
 HAUKÁ ਹਉਕਾ }

HAUKNÁ ਹੋਕਣਾ *v. n.* (*Pot.*) See *Haunkād, Haphād.*

HAUL ਹੋਲ *s. m.* Fear, terror, horror:—*haulddr, s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Hawdlahddr*. A native military

or police officer:—*hauldárl*, *s. f.* The office of a *hauldárl*:—*hauldárl*, *s. m.* Palpitation of the heart:—*hauldárl*, *s. f.* A stone worn on the chest to cure palpitation.

HAULÁ हौला *a.* Light, gentle, easy.

HAULE

हौले

HAULE HAULE

हौले हौले

HAULÍN HAULÍN

हौलीं हौलीं

—*ad.* Gently, softly, slowly, gradually, easily, smoothly; *pl.* of *Haulá*.

HAULÍ हौली *s. f. a.* Dim. of *Haulá*:

—*ad.*—See *Haule*;—(*M.*) Sandy soil;—*haulí haulí*, *ad.* See *Haule Haule*.

HAULÍWNÁ हौलीवना *v. n. (Pop.)* To be afraid, or distressed.

HAUMMÁ हौमा } *s. m.* Self-conceit,  
HAUMMÁN हौमां } pride; avarice, greediness.

HAUN हौ *s. m.* Pride, egotism; selfishness;—*pron.* I.

HAUNKNÁ हौकना } *v. n.* To  
HAUNKNÁ हौकना } breathe quickly, to pant, to puff and blow, to breathe with difficulty; *i. q.* *Haukná*.

HAUNKNÍ हौकनी } *s. f.* Panting,  
HAUNKNÍ हौकनी } difficult respiration, asthma:—*haunknÍ charhná*, *v. n.* To pant, to breathe with difficulty.

HAUNS हौस } *s. f.* Desire, envy,  
HAUNS हौस } ambition, jealousy.

HAUNSLÁ हौसला } *s. m.* Capa-  
HAUNSLÁ हौसला } city, ambi-  
HAUSLÁ हौसला } tion, spirit,  
desire, resolution:—*hauslá kaddhád, karná*,

*v. a.* To do one's best:—*hauslá wá*: Aspiring, bold, courageous.

HAWÁ हवा *s. f.* Air, wind. See *Wá*.

HÁWÁ हवाई *s. m.* Air, sorrow, grief, affliction; want:—*mohre chhipe te pichehe te wachchhá mare duddhá de háwe*. (The cow that goes out early and comes in late its calf dies for want of milk.)

HAWÁHR हवाहर } *s. f.* A hot wind  
HAWÁR हवार } a disagreeable breath; steam.

HAWÁÍ हवाई *s. f.* A kind of fireworks, a sky-rocket:—*a.* Infection; vain:—*hawáí wádná*, *v. n.* To come and go (one's colours).

HAWÁL हवाल *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ahwál*. State, condition, circumstances, affairs:—*hawáldá*, *s. f.* See *hauldárl* in *Haul*:—*hawárl dárí*, *s. f.* See *hauldárl* in *Haul*:—*hawárl* or *hál hawárl dassá*, *v. a.* To state one's story; to state one's case (to a physician):—*hawárl* or *hál hawárl puchchá*, *v. a.* To enquire after one's health circumstances; to investigate.

HAWÁLÁ हवाला } *s. m.* Charge, keep-  
HAWÁLE हवाले } ing, care, trust,

disposal; reference, allusion:—*hawále, karná*, *v. a.* To make over, to give in charge or possession; to commit; to deliver in trust, to surrender, to deposit.

HAWÁLÁT हवालात *s. f.* A lock-up:—*hawálat wíchh degná, karná, rakkhá*, *v. a.* To put in custody, to detain a suspected person in custody.

HAWÁN हवान *s. m.* The same age. See *Háw*.

HAWÁN ਹਵਾਨ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Haiwán*. An animal, a beast, a brute; a fool, an idiot.

HAWÁNGNÁ ਹਵਾਂਗਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
HAWÁNGNÍ ਹਵਾਂਗਣੀ } bark and  
HAWÁNKANÍ ਹਵਾਂਕਣੀ } howl (used of jackals.)

HAWÁNÍ ਹਵਾਣੀ *a.* Of the same age. See *Háqí*.

HAWÁNÍ ਹਵਾਣੀ *a.* Animal, brutal.

HAWÁNNÁ ਹਵਾਂਨਾ *s. m.* A cow's bag, an udder.

HAWÁRÁ ਹਵਾਰਾ *s. m.* A temporary thatch erected for shade or shelter from wind.

HAWÁS ਹਵਾਸ *s. m.* Sense, the senses, sensation:—*hawás gumh hōge*, *v. n.* To be out of one's senses, to be stupefied.

HAWELÍ ਹਵੇਲੀ *s. f.* A tenement, a house, a dwelling house; *met.* the anus.

HAWKANÁ ਹਵਕਣਾ *v. n.* (*Pot.*) See *Hauṃkṇá*.

HAWWÁ ਹਵਾ *s. f.* Eve:—*ammán* or *ndí hawwá*, *s. f.* The mother Eve; *met.* an old woman; an old wicked woman.

HAYÁ ਹਯਾ } *s. m.* Shame, bash-  
HAYÁU ਹਯਾਉ } fulness, modesty, de-  
cency:—*be hayá*, *a.* Shameless, immodest:—*hayá wálá*, *a.* Modest.

HAYÁT ਹਯਾਤ } *s. f.* Life, existence:  
HAYÁTÍ ਹਯਾਤੀ } —*hín hayát*, *s. f.*

During one's life, for life:—*hín hayát wíckh*. During one's life-time.

HAYÁUN ਹਯਾਉਂ *s. m.* Courage, boldness, bravery; *i. q.* *Hiyáun*.

HE ਹੇ *intj.* O! oh!—(*M.*) The third person singular present tense of the verb *Hōṇá*.

HECH PECH ਹੇਚ ਪੇਚ *s. m.* Fraud, conspiracy; ambushment.

HEHÁ ਹੇਹਾ *s. f.* The desire of a female buffalo for the male.

HEHR ਹੇਹੜ *s. f.* A crowd, a company, a herd; (*Pot.*) a herd trap using on crops; *i. q.* *Herh*.

HEJ ਹੇਜ *s. m.* Blandishment, coquetry, fondling, airs, vanity, haughtiness; *c. w.* *karná*.

HEJLÁ ਹੇਜਲਾ *a.* Dear, darling.

HEK ਹੇਕ *s. f.* A prolonged sound of the voice in singing; sound; calling; *c. w.* *kaddhāt, mārni*.

HEKAR ਹੇਕੜ *a.* Conceited, proud, arrogant, presumptuous; *i. q.* *Haiṃkar*.

HEKARÍ ਹੇਕੜੀ } *s. f.* Pride, conceit;  
HEKRI ਹੇਕੜੀ } *c. w.* *karní*.

HEKATTHÁ ਹੇਕੱਠਾ *a.* Together.

HEKK ਹੇਕ *a.* One.

HEKIL ਹੇਕਿਲ *s. f.* (*Pot.*) A sow.

HEKUL ਹੇਕੁਲ *s. m.* (*Pot.*) A boar.

HEL ਹੇਲ *s. m.* *Membrum virile*:—*hel mel hōṇá*, *v. n.* To mingle, to be mixed.

HELÁ ਹੇਲਾ *s. m.* A skunk:—*helá oe*, *intj.* Calling out in time of danger; as; oh! help! (an exclamation used by shepherds to frighten away wolves and other beasts of prey, probably because such animals are said to be afraid of skunks).

**HELÁN ਹੇਲਾਂ** *s. f. pl.* Attacks, invasions; multitudes.

**HELAT ਹੇਲਤ** *s. f.* Habit:—*helat paigá*, *v. n.* To become a habit.

**HEM ਹੇਮ** *s. f. (M.)* An avalanche or fall of snow.

**HENH ਹੇਂਹ** *s. f.* Pride, conceit, arrogance;—*intj.* What! oh! why so! is it so!

**HENT ਹੇਨਤ** *s. f. (M.)* A drift of snow in a gorge or ravine.

**HERÁ ਹੇੜਾ** *s. m.* Chase, hunting, prey;—*here jáud*, *v. n.* To go a hunting:—*herá khetáud*, *v. n.* To hunt.

**HERÁ ਹੇਰਾ** *s. m.* A song sung by shepherds with lengthened notes:—*here denge*, *v. n.* To sing with lengthened notes.

**HERH ਹੇੜ** *s. f.* A herd of cattle; a multitude, a crowd of people, a company (commonly used in the plural).

**HERÍ ਹੇੜੀ** *a.* Pertaining to the chase.

**HERNÁ ਹੇਰਨਾ** *v. a. (K.)* To see:—*kadé herá*. When did you see it.

**HERWÁ ਹੇਰਵਾ** *s. m.* The remembrance of an absent friend, grief caused by separation of a friend, nurse, or parents, (spoken of children):—*herwá laigá*, *v. n.* To grieve for an absent friend or parents.

**HET ਹੇਤ** *s. m.* Love, affection;—*prep.* For the sake of, on account of.

**HETH ਹੇਠ** *ad.* Below, down, downwards; under, below, in order, degree, rank:—*prep.* Under, below, beneath;—*heṭhā*, *heṭho heṭh*, *ad.* Underneath, below, beneath:—*heṭh paigá*, *v. n.* To fall under, to lie flat (a woman at the time of cohabitation), to cohabit:—*heṭh uppar*, *ad.* Upside down, topsy turvy, one upon the other.

**HETHÁ ਹੇਠਾ** *a.* Of inferior rank or dignity:—*heṭhe hoṭá*, *v. n.* To be subjected, to succumb, to be overcome:—*heṭhā puṭá*, *s. m.* Inferiority in rank and standing.

**HETHLÁ ਹੇਠਲਾ** *a.* What is under, the undermost, low lying, lower.

**HÍ ਹੀ** An emphatic particle. Self, very, even, indeed, truly (as *maṭṭ* *hi*, myself); *i. q.* *Heṭ*.

**HÍÁN ਹੀਆਂ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Hirde*. Heart, breast, mind, soul, life.

**HIAU ਹਿਆਉ** } *s. m.* Courage,  
**HIAUN ਹਿਆਉਂ** } bravery.

**HIBB ਹਿੱਬ** *s. f.* Splashing water on one another in sport.

**HIBBÍ ਹਿੱਬੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A disease of camels. It occurs at any season and is said to be due to eating unwholesome food. Throat and neck swell.

**HÍBO ਹੀਬੋ** *s. f. (M.)* A circular dance danced by Jats at weddings and wherever they happen to collect in large numbers. They form a ring and dance round; their arms, stretched out on a level with the head, are moved round with a wavy motion. The other circular dance in vogue is *jhumir*, which differs from *Híbo* only in that the dancers keep the hands low and clap them together as they move:—*uṭhí ná saṭe te híbo páe khetá*. He says he can not rise, and still he pays *híbo*.—Prov.

**HICHAN ਹਿਚਣ** *v. n. (M.)* To be sharer in a thing, to go shares in, especially in an animal to be killed for food.

**HICHAR PICHAR ਹਿਚਰ ਪਿਚਰ** *a.* Irresolute, wrangling, altercation, wavering; *c. w.* *karná*.

**HICHKANÁ ਹਿਚਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To draw back, to shrink, to hesitate, to waver.

HICHKÍ ਹਿਚਕੀ *s. f.* A hiccough:

—*hichkí dūgí, laigí, v. n.* To have the hiccoughs, to hiccough, to sob bitterly.

HICHKOLÁ ਹਿਚਕੋਲਾ *s. m.* (*Por.*) Motion or shaking (as in a carriage or *ekká*), jolt.

HICHNÁ ਹਿਚਣਾ *v. n.* To draw back, to shrink, to hesitate, to be in suspense, to be suspicious.

HADAIT ਹਦੈਤ } *s. f.* Direction, instruction, injunction; *c. w. karní.*

HIDÁR ਹਿਦਾਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Adhár*. See *Adhár*.

HIDDAK ਹਿਡਕ *s. f.* } Hope.  
HIDKÍ ਹਿਡਕੀ *s. m.* }  
HIKHÍ ਹਿਖੀ *s. f.* }

HIDKÁ ਹਿਡਕਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) The daily allowance of food given to an animal.

HIDKAN ਹਿਡਕਣ *v. n. a.* (*M.*) To hanker after, to covet; to hope, to expect. *Present participle: hidakd; Future: hidakdā; Past participle: hidakid:—parde tārke te hidakdē he.* He hankers after the property of others.

HIDKÍ ਹਿਡਕੀ *s. f.* Hiccough:—*hichkí dūgí, laigí, v. a.* To cause spasmodic, sobbing by crying; *i. q.* *Hichkí.*

HIDKORÁ ਹਿਡਕੋਰਾ *s. m.* A kind of hiccough, a catching of the breath in the case of a dying man, or of a child that has been crying bitterly.

HIGRÁ ਹਿਗਰਾ *a.* Single.

HÍH ਹੀਹ *s. f.* A side rail of a bedstead.

HIJKÍ ਹਿਜਕੀ *s. f.* See *Hichkí, Hidkí.*

HÍJPIÁJ ਹੀਜਪਿਆਜ *s. m.* A secret, a mystery;—*a.* Good and bad.

HÍJRÁ ਹਿਜਰਾ } *s. m.* A hermaphrodite, an eunuch, an unmanly person.

HÍK ਹੀਕ *s. f.* The foul odour of spirits; disgust; sickness of the stomach:—*hík dūgí, mārnt, v. a.* To have a strong, offensive smell.

HIKALLÁ ਹਿਕੱਲਾ *a.* Alone.

HIKK ਹਿੱਕ *s. f.* The breast, the chest, the bosom;—*a.* One; *i. q.* *Ikk:—hikk ba-hikk, ad.* Truly, exactly:—*hikk dā dhakkā, s. m.* Force, violence, injustice, oppression; *c. w. karnā:—hikk dē jor, hikk dē tūg, s. f.* Depending on one's strength, self-exertion:—*hikk lūhāg, sārnt, v. n. lit.* To inflame the breast; *met.* to arouse one's anger:—*hikk tūg, a.* Stout-hearted, independent, proud of one's strength:—*hikk tūg, s. f.* Stout-heartedness, self-reliance; to the utmost:—*hikk tūg jor lūhāg, v. n.* To do his best, to do his utmost:—*hikk te hatth rakkhāg, hikk thokāg, thornī, v. n.* To pledge one's self for the performance of anything, such pledge being usually made with the hand laid on the breast:—*hikk thāgāg hōg, v. n.* To be pleased, to be solaced:—*hikk thāgāg karnī, v. n.* To please, to comfort.

HIKKÁ ਹਿੱਕਾ } *a.* Only one, one and  
HIKKO ਹਿੱਕੋ } the same:—*hikko jēdā, jēhā.* See *ikko jēdā, jēhā* in *Ikko.*

HIKKE ਹਿੱਕੇ *conj.* (*Por.*) Either, or.

HIKKNÁ ਹਿੱਕਣਾ *v. a.* (*Por.*) To drive on.

HIKMAT ਹਿਕਮਤ *s. f.* Wisdom, cleverness, skill, contrivance, prudence; the function of a physician:—*hikmat karnī, v. a.* To practise medicine; to contrive.

HIKMATAN ਹਿਕਮਤਣ *f.* } *a.* Wise,  
 HIKMATÍ ਹਿਕਮਤੀ *m.* } clever,  
 skilful, ingenious; frugal, economical.

HIKRÁ ਹਿਕਰਾ *a.* (*M.*) One:—*w á h*  
*Khudd! teḍi ajab khuddi; hikrián dost*  
*milenden, hikrián ghat deḡ juddi.* Oh  
 God! yours is wonderful divinity; you  
 cause one to meet his lover, on another  
 you cause separation.—Song; *i. q.* *Hikko,*  
*Ikko.*

HÍL ਹੀਲ *s. f. pl.* *Hílán.* Excuse,  
 pretence, stratagem, trick; loss, forfei-  
 ture, discomfiture;—(*M.*) A soft wind:  
 —*híl hujjat, s. f.* Pretences, subterfuges,  
 evasions:—*hílán karnián, mann jánián,*  
*mannanián, v. a.* To acknowledge all lost  
 to give up a dispute, to submit:—*ghulí*  
*wá ghul pai hílán, ráhon wal áwin Ránjhwa*  
*kaṭ powint dalílán.* The wind is blow-  
 ing; soft breezes are blowing, oh *Ránjho!*  
 turn back on your way; may some excuse  
 (for doing so) occur to you!—Song.

HIL ਹਿਲ *s. f. obl. helli, pl. hillán. (M.)*

A kite; also the kite is represented in  
 songs and proverbs as the personification  
 of greediness:—*híl híl áḡ kháṇḍi roṭián*  
*paṭ kún deṇḍi dīlh.* The kite eats up the  
 bread herself, and gives the clods to her  
 husband.—Prov. in use among boys:  
 —*jithán koí bakri kuhnde mullán wáng*  
*híln de bhone, sirí páwe thuk bande.*  
 Wherever people are killing a goat, there  
 the mulláns collect like kites, and claim  
 the head and feet as their due.—Song on  
 the avarice of mulláns.

HÍLÁ ਹੀਲਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Arabic word *Hilah.* Occupation, work,  
 employment; stratagem, trick, pretence,  
 excuse:—*híld haṛḍí, s. m.* Tergiversa-  
 tion, chicanery:—*híld karná, v. a.* To  
 remedy, to work:—*híld wasíld, s. m.*  
 Employment and protection; one by  
 whose aid employment is obtained; what-  
 ever aids one in getting employment:  
 —*híle rijak baháṇe mant.* Earning must  
 have some means, as death must have  
 a pretence.

HILAN ਹਿਲਣ *v. n. (M.)* To become  
 accustomed. *Present participle:* *híldá;*  
*Future:* *hílsán;* *Past participle:* *híliá:*  
 —*híliá lahnewále kanuṇ wí bure.* A person  
 who has become accustomed (*i. e.*, the  
 regular beggar) is even worse than a  
 creditor.—Prov.

HILÁUNÁ ਹਿਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To shake,  
 to move, to familiarize, to tame:—*híláu-*  
*ṇá júldáṇá, v. n.* To shake together  
 to move about.

HILAWÍ ਹਿਲਵੀ *s. f. (M.)* The act  
 of making familiar, the fee (one pice)  
 paid to a herdsman when a new animal  
 joins the herd.

HILKANÁ ਹਿਲਕਣਾ *v. n.* To be shak-  
 en; to come constantly uncalled:—*hílk-*  
*de áṇṇá, v. n.* To walk with a waddling  
 motion.

HILKÁRNÁ ਹਿਲਕਾਰਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
 HILKORNÁ ਹਿਲਕੌਰਣਾ } call out, to  
 shout, to set on a dog, to agitate, to  
 disturb; *i. q.* *Hulkárná.*

HILL JULL ਹਿੱਲ ਜੁੱਲ *s. f.* Corrupt-  
 ed from the Hindi word *Hilchal.* Shak-  
 ing together, moving about; stir, bustle,  
 confusion.

HILLNÁ ਹਿੱਲਣਾ *v. n.* To shake, to  
 be moved:—*hillṇá júllṇá, v. n.* To be  
 shaken together, to be moved about.

HILNÁ ਹਿਲਨਾ *v. n.* To form a habit,  
 to become familiar, to become tame (as  
 a wild animal):—*híl míl jáṇṇá, v. n.* To  
 mingle, to become mingled; to gain  
 assurance and familiarity.

HILTAR ਹਿਲਤਰ *s. f.* Habit. See  
*Helat.*

HÍM KHÍM ਹੀਮ ਖੀਮ } *s. f.* The ups  
 HÍM KÍM ਹੀਮ ਕੀਮ } and downs of  
 life, all conditions, prevarication.

**HIMMAT ਹਿੱਮਤ** *s. f.* Spirit, courage, bravery, resolution, purpose, inclination; generosity; enterprize; (*Pot.*) strength, (*i q. Jor*):—*himmat karnī*, *v. a.* To dare, to be bold:—*himmat hārī*, *v. n.* To lose spirit and courage:—*himmat wālā*, *a.* See *Himmatī*.

**HIMMATAN ਹਿੱਮਤਣ** } *a.* Spirited,  
**HIMMATÍ ਹਿੱਮਤੀ** } resolute, courageous, brave, generous.

**HIMTÁL ਹਿਮਤਾਲ** *a.* (*Pot.*) Strong, overbearing.

**HIN ਹਿਨ** *pron. obl. (Pot.)* These (used in the Salt Range.)

**HÍN ਹੀਣ** } *s. f.* Deficiency, a batement.  
**HÍNAT ਹੀਣਤ** }  
**HÍNTÁÍ ਹੀਣਤਾਈ** }

**HÍN ਹੀਂ** *a.* The same, the very. See *Hí*.

**HÍNÁ ਹੀਣਾ** } *a.* Deficient, destitute, weak, feeble;  
**HÍNÁN ਹੀਣਾਂ** }  
**HÍNÍ ਹੀਣੀ** } low, bad:—*híñí sāmī, asāmī*, *s. m.* A weak, feeble, emaciated person, a low spirited person:—*híñí dhār Kirdārān wagge*. It takes only a weak band of robbers to conquer *Kirdārs*.

**HIND ਹਿੰਦ** *s. f.* India:—*Hindwānī*, *s. f.* A Hindu woman.

**HINDAGÍ ਹਿੰਦਗੀ** } *s. f.* The character and writing  
**HINDAKÍ ਹਿੰਦਕੀ** } in which accounts are kept, the indigenous dialect and character.

**HINDANÍ ਹਿੰਦਣੀ** } *s. f.* A Hindu  
**HINDUNÍ ਹਿੰਦੁਣੀ** } woman.

**HINDH ਹਿੰਧ** *s. f.* Pride, opposition, obstinacy:—*hindh bhannagī*, *v. a.* To humble, to subdue obstinacy, to make submissive and obedient:—*hindh karnī, mārī*, *v. n.* To be obstinate, to insist, to persist.

**HINDÍ ਹਿੰਦੀ** } *s. f.* The  
**HINDAWÍ ਹਿੰਦਵੀ** } language of the Hindus in Hindustan proper (from Bengal to the Punjab); the character of the *Hindí* alphabet;—*a.* Belonging to India.

**HINDÚ ਹਿੰਦੂ** *s. m.* A native of India, a Hindu, a person of Brahmanical religion.

**HINDUÁNÍ ਹਿੰਦੁਵਾਣੀ** } *s. f.* Be-  
**HINDWÁNÍ ਹਿੰਦਵਾਣੀ** } longing to Hindus, of Hindu fashion and style.

**HINDWÁNĀ ਹਿੰਦਵਾਣਾ** ; *s. m. (Pot.)* See *Hadwānā*.

**HING ਹਿੰਗ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Hingu*. Assafetida:—*hing haggī*, *v. n.* To void by stool involuntarily; to be very sick, to have a great pain.

**HINGGHARNĀ ਹਿੰਘਰਣਾ** *v. a.* To answer again, to gainsay, to speak insolently.

**HINGNĀ ਹੀਂਗਣਾ** *v. n.* To bray (as an ass).

**HINHINĀT ਹਿਣਹਿਣਾਟ** *s. f.* Neighing.

**HINHINĀUNĀ ਹਿਣਹਿਣਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To neigh.

**HÍN HÍN KARNĀ ਹੀਂ ਹੀਂ ਕਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To laugh.

**HINJ ਹਿੰਝ** *ad. (Pot.)* Thus (used in the Salt Range.)

**HINKANĀ ਹਿਣਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To neigh.

HINKĀR ਹਿਣਕਾਰ } *s. m.* Neighing.  
HINKĀṬ ਹਿਣਕਾਟ }

HINKĀUNĀ ਹਿਣਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
cause to neigh.

HĪNS ਹੀਂਸ *s. m.* The name of a tree.

HINSA ਹਿਣਸਾ *s. f.* Slaughter.

HĪR ਹੀਰ *s. m.* A drove of cattle; the  
name of a woman famous for her love  
with *Rānjhā*, born at Jhang; a famous  
*Panjābī* book containing poems of the  
love of *Hīr* and *Rānjhā*.

HĪRĀ ਹੀਰਾ *s. m.* A diamond;—*a. met.*

Good, virtuous; beautiful:—*hīrā chappā*,  
*v. n.* To commit suicide by swallow-  
ing a diamond;—*hīrā man*, *s. m.* A kind  
of parquet.

HĪRĀ ਹਿਰਾ } *a.* Standing erect,  
HĪRĀU ਹਿਰਾਉ } (*Membrum virile.*)

HĪRAK ਹਿਰਕ *s. f.* The stone of fruit;  
the name of a tree:—*hīrak jhīrak*, *s. f.*  
Rebuke, threat.

HĪRAKNĀ ਹਿਰਕਨਾ } *v. n.* To stand  
HĪRAKNĀ ਹਿਰਕਣਾ } erect, (*Membrum*  
*virile.*)

HĪRĀUNĀ ਹਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* Caus. of  
*Hīrā*.

HĪRBAS ਹਿਰਬਸ *s. f.* Cupidity, avi-  
dity, avarice, covetousness, ambition;  
*c. v. karnā*.

HĪRBASĪ ਹਿਰਬਸੀ *a.* Covetous, ava-  
rious, ambitious.

HĪRDĀ ਹਿਰਦਾ *s. m.* Heart, breast, mind,  
soul, life.

HĪRĪRĀṬ ਹਿਰਹਿਰਾਟ *s. m.* Laugh-  
ter, ridicule.

HĪRĪRĀUNĀ ਹਿਰਹਿਰਾਉਣਾ }  
HĪRĪR KARNĀ ਹਿਰ ਹਿਰ ਕਰਨਾ }  
*v. n.* To laugh, to mock.

HĪRĪ ਹੀਰੀ *s. f.* (*Pos.*) Moving the  
middle finger.

HĪRIK ਹਿਰਿਕ *s. f.* (*Pos.*) The stone of  
any kind of fruit; *i. q.* *Gīṭak*.

HĪRĪTHĀ ਹਿਰੀਠਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) See *Rethā*.

HĪRKĀUNĀ ਹਿਰਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* Caus. of  
*Hīrak*.

HIRKH ਹਿਰਖ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Harkh*. Anger, indig-  
nation, grief, sorrow; *i. q.* *Harkh*.

HIRKHAN ਹਿਰਖਣ *f.* } *a.* Indignant,  
HIRKHĪ ਹਿਰਖੀ *m.* } angry, griev-  
ed, sorry.

HIRNĀ ਹਿਰਨਾ *v. n.* To be plundered,  
to be taken away; *i. q.* *Harnā*.

HIRNĀ ਹਿਰਣਾ *v. n.* To erect (*Mem-*  
*brum virile.*)

HIRS ਹਿਰਸ *s. f.* Covetousness, greed-  
iness, avidity, avarice, ambition.

HIRSAN ਹਿਰਸਣ *s. f.* } Greedy, ava-  
HIRSĪ ਹਿਰਸੀ *s. m.* } ricious, cove-  
tous, ambitious:—*hīrsī pāṭṭā*, *s. m.* *lit.*  
A greedy horse: a slavish imitator.

HIS ਹਿਸ *v. n.* (*M.*) Is by him, is to  
him, is of him:—*waṛṛṛ gṛhṛṛ his*. By  
him a bribe has been received:—*bīḍnī*  
*his*. She is his lady love:—*saṭ lagī his*.  
A blow reached him.



HISÁB ਹਿਸਾਬ *s. m.* See *Hasáb*.

HISÁBAN ਹਿਸਾਬਣ *s. f.* } See *Hasáb*.  
 HISÁBÍ ਹਿਸਾਬੀ *s. m.* } *bag, Hasábí.*

HISÁNÁ ਹਿਸਾਨਾ *v. a. (Pot.)* To extinguish.

HISNÁ ਹਿਸਨਾ *v. n. (Pot.)* To be extinguished, to be withered, to be emaciated.

HISSÁ ਹਿਸਾ *s. m.* Portion, part, share, lot, division:—*hissedár, s. m.* A partner, a sharer, a share-holder:—*hissé hákamí, s. f.* The share of the produce taken by a proprietor:—*hissé karná, v. a.* To divide.

HIT ਹਿਤ *s. m.* Love, true affection, friendship, benevolence:—*hikár, hikáran, hikári, s. m. f.* A lover, a friend, a benefactor; love, friendship:—*ghar kó nér bahut hit jé soe raht sadá sang lágt, jab yek hans tujé ch káyan pret pret ! kurbhágt.* The wife shows a great affection and always lies close to her husband, but when his soul quits his body, she cries *pret pret (i. e., evil spirit)* and flies.

HITH ਹਿਠ *s. f.* Firmness of mind, pertinacity; hope; courage; *c. w. bannhí, paigá.*

HITHÁHÁN ਹਿਠਾਹਾਨ *prep.* Under, below; *i. q. Hithán.*

HITHÁR ਹਿਠਾਰ *s. f.* A low place, low land, a hollow, a valley, a bottom.

HITRÁ ਹਿਟਰਾ } *a.* An inseparable  
 HITRAR ਹਿਟਰਾ } particle, equivalent to the English suffix *less* as *máshiffar* or *ammáshiffar*, motherless.

HIUN ਹਿਉਣ *s. f. (K.)* Snow.

HIUND ਹਿਉਂਟ } *s. m. (K.)* Water.  
 HIUNDHÁ ਹਿਉਂਧਾ }

HÍYÁN ਹੀਯਾਂ *s. m.* Heart, breast, mind, life, soul:—*híyán paigá, v. n.* To be courageous, to be bold, to have a courage

HIYÁU ਹਿਯਾਉ } *s. m.* Boldness,  
 HIYÁUN ਹਿਯਾਉਂ } courage, fortitude.

HÍYO ਹੀਯੋ *intj.* A word used to call buffaloes; *i. q. Dío.*

HO ਹੋ *v. n. (2nd pers. pl. from hán)*  
 Are:—*ho dúgá, v. n.* To go and return, to be done; to be performed:—*hochukká, v. n.* To be finished; to stick to one; to die:—*ho jágá, v. n.* To become, to take place, to happen, to fall sick; to be possessed by an evil spirit:—*hoke, (indef. part. from hód).* Being, having become:—*ho ke rahigá, v. n.* To be inevitable; to continue to be, to become and remain; to be under one's protection:—*ho laigá, v. n.* To be, to become, to be completed, to stick to one place:—*ho sakká, v. n.* To be possible.

HOCHCHHÁ ਹੋਛਾ *a.* Light, trifling; senseless, stupid, absurd, mean; conceited:—*hochchhá puná, s. f.* Stupidity, absurdity, lightness.

HOD ਹੋਦ *s. f. (M.)* See *Hárh.*

HODÁR ਹੋਦਾਰ *s. m.* See *Huddár.*

HODH ਹੋਧ *v. n. (K.)* Ploughing over of young rice to destroy weeds or ploughing between rows of Indian corn.

HOE HOE ਹੋਏ ਹੋਏ *intj. (Pot.)* Fy! fy! shame!—*s. f.* Shame, disgrace.

HOG ਹੋਗ } *v. n. (3rd pers. pl. from*  
 HOGU ਹੋਗੁ } *hógá.)* Will, would, may, might be.

HOGHÁR ਹੋਘਾਰ *s. f. (K.)* First ploughing.

HOHÁ ਹੋਹਾ *s. f.* Motion, shaking; *c. w. laggná.*

HOÍ ਹੋਈ *s. f.* Whatever took place or happened: a festival (occurring eight days before *Diwálí* festival), on which the Hindu women worship figures drawn on a wall with pounded rice and other different colours, and place sugar-canes, sweetmeat, vegetables, and fruits before it;—(*M.*) Paying a share or the produce as revenue or rent.

HOÍÁ ਹੋਇਆ *v. n. (Part. from hoíá.)*

Became:—*hoíd so hoíd.* Let bygones be bygones.

HOKÁ ਹੋਕਾ } *s. m.* A proclamation,  
HOKKÁ ਹੋਕਾ } public crying (for

selling things); publication: *c. w. deñd, pherñd*:—*andur shai te báhar hokká!* The thing is in the house but a proclamation (giving notice of its loss) is outside!—Prov. used of a person who makes a fuss in looking for a thing that is close to him:—*har kot apñt haññt dá hokká deñdá hai.* Every body proclaims his own shop.

HOKAN ਹੋਕਣ *v. a. (M.)* To proclaim. *Present participle: hokenñd; Future: hokesñ; Past participle: hokiñ.*

HOKHÁ ਹੋਖਾ *a.* Weak, unsteady, unsettled, without character, without weight or worth:—*hokhe paññd, v. a.* To lose one's character, to be disgraced.

HOLÁ ਹੋਲਾ *s. f. } (M.)* A bullock or

HOLÍ ਹੋਲੀ *s. m. }* cow with a loose

horn that lies flat along the cheek:—*ñand holá bíñ subhho kár hai.* A bullock with a loose horn is the one for my money; all others are false.—Prov.

HOLÁN ਹੋਲਾਂ *s. f. pl.* Half ripe pulse parched in the pod.

HOLLÁ ਹੋਲਾ *s. m.* The name of the Sikh *Hollí* festival which occurs one day after *Hollí*.

HOLLÍ ਹੋਲੀ *s. f.* The name of Hindu festival, which occurs at the approach of the vernal equinox, and during which (*gulál* red powder) is thrown on each other; the song which is sung during the festival.

HOM ਹੋਮ *s. m.* A burnt offering, the Hindu sacrificial offerings inculcated in the Vedas. Clarified butter and other fragrant things are thrown into the fire accompanied by prayers (*i. e.*, hymns from the Vedas.)

HON ਹੋਣ *s. f.* Being, existence:—*hoh, hár, a.* Possible, feasible, what is to happen.

HONÁ ਹੋਣਾ *v. n.* To be, to exist; to become, to come to pass; to be born, to come into existence; to belong to, to have; to accrue, to result; to be over, to come to an end; to be with a child, to be pregnant (as *ñhiñd honá*):—*honá ná honá, v. n.* Existence and non-existence, to be or not to be;—*honewáñd, s. m.* Approaching, impending;—*a.* Possible, practicable.

HOND ਹੋਂਦ *s. f.* Being, existence:—*as, honñd, s. f.* Non-existence, want.

HOND ਹੋਂਡ *s. f.* Stubble of sugar-cane.

HONGÁNNÁ ਹੋਂਗਾਂਨਾ *v. n. (Pot.)* See *Hawñgnñd.*

HONÍ ਹੋਈ *s. f.* Occurrence coming to pass, something that is to be, what is to be, destiny.

HONTH ਹੋਠ *s. m.* The lip.

**HOR ਹੋਰ** *pron.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apar*. Other, different, foreign; more;—*ad.* More, besides;—*conj.* And, still, yet:—*hcrdar*, *hordhar*, *hortha*, *ad.* Elsewhere;—*hordā*, *a.* Belonging to another, not one's own:—*horhā*, *a.* Quite different, quite another thing;—*hor kī*, *intj.* What more, what else, what next;—*hor kot*, *s. m.* Any one else, some body else, other:—*hor kī kahān*. What can I say more?—*hornān*, *ad.* No other, no more, enough:—*hornān*, *pron.* (obl. pl. of *Hor*). Other, to another:—*hor shai*, *s. f.* Other thing:—*hor sārē*, *a.* All other:—*hor suno*, *intj.* Just listen! one word more!—*hor toḥ hor*, *a.* Different, of another kind:—*horwī*. And, more, also, moreover.

**HORÁ ਹੋਰਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) The man who roughens a mill stone, a mill stone roughener; the corner brick; (*Pof.*) The tool used to roughen a mill stone.

**HORÁN ਹੋਰਾਂ** } (*obl. pl. of Hor.*)  
**HORÍN ਹੋਰੀਂ** } Others. This word is a suffix of respect, following both nouns and pronouns, meaning something like, His Excellency, Your Honour.

**HORAN ਹੋਰਣ** *v. a.* (*Pof., M.*) To forbid; to repel, to push back; to roughen the face of a mill stone with an iron pick. *Present participle*; *hurendā*: *Future*: *hureās*; *Past participle*: *horid*.

**HORHÁ ਹੋਰਾ** *s. m.* One of the vowels of the Gurmukhi character (ੴ); a long stick used to put inside before the boards of a door.

**HORÉ ਹੋਰੀ** *s. f.* See *Hoḥl*.

**HORNÁN ਹੋਰਨਾਂ** *pron.* (*obl. pl. of Hor*). Others, to others.

**HORNÍN ਹੋਰਨੀਂ** *pron.* (*instr. pl. of Hor*). Others.

**HOROTOR ਹੋਰੋਤੋਰ** *ad.* Otherwise, in some other way.

**HOS ਹੋਸ** *v. n.* (3rd pers. sing. from *hoḥd*.) Was.

**HOS ਹੋਸ** } *s. f.* Sense, understanding;  
**HOSH ਹੋਸ਼** } —*hosh āuḡī*, *hosh wichch*

*āuḡd*, *v. n.* To come to one's senses, to come to one's self;—*behosh*, *a.* Without understanding:—*behoshī*, *s. f.* Stupefaction, senselessness, intoxication:—*behosh karnā*, *v. a.* To stupefy, to make insensible, to intoxicate:—*hosh gumḡ hoḡī*, *v. n.* To lose senses; *i. q.* *Hawas gumḡ*:—*hosh hiwās*, *s. f.* Sense and understanding:—*hosh karnī*, *v. n.* To take to senses:—*hosh pharḡī*, *sambhāḡī*, *v. n.* To get sense; to arrive at the age of discretion:—*hosh udḡī*, *v. n.* To lose one's senses, to be senseless:—*hosh wāḡd*, *hosh māḡd*, *a.* Sensible:—*hosh māḡdī*, *s. f.* Sensibility.

**HOSAN ਹੋਸਣ** *v. n.* (3rd pers. pl. from *hoḡd*.) Will be.

**HOSÁN ਹੋਸਾਂ** } *v. n.* (1st pers.  
**HOSÁNH ਹੋਸਾਂਹ** *pl.* } sing. Fut. from  
*hoḡd*, *howaḡ*.) Will be.

**HOSEN ਹੋਸੇਂ** *v. n.* (2nd pers. sing. Fut. from *hoḡd*, *howaḡ*.) Will be.

**HOSÍ ਹੋਸੀ** *v. n.* (3rd pers. sing. Fut. from *hoḡd*.) Will be.

**HOSÍN ਹੋਸੀਂ** *v. n.* (2nd pers. sing. Fut. from *hoḡd*.) Will be.

**HOSIN ਹੋਸਿਣ** *v. n.* (3rd pers. pl. Fut. from *hoḡd*.) Will be.

**HOSO ਹੋਸੇ** *v. n.* (2nd pers. pl. Fut. from *hoḡd*.) Will be.

**HOSÚN ਹੋਸੁੰ** *v. n. (M.)* (1st pers. pl. Fut. from *hoṇḍ*, *howaṇ*.) Will be.

**HOT ਹੋਤ** *s. m.* A friend;—*pron. pl.* They.

**HOTÁN ਹੋਤਾਂ** *pron. (obl. of Hot.)* Their, them.

**HOTH ਹੋਠ** *s. m.* The lip; *i. q.* *Hoṭh*.

**HOÚ ਹੋਉ** *v. n. (From hoṇḍ.)* Be, may be, will be.

**HOYÁ ਹੋਯਾ** *s. m.* Being; existence, production, crop.

**HÚ ਹੂ** *intj.* Oh!—*s. m.* God:—*hú bahá*, *ad.* Exactly, precisely, perfectly, quite:—*hú há*, *hú hawá*, *s. f.* Pomp, pageantry, ostentation.

**HUÁL ਹੁਆਲ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ahwal*. See *Hawál*.

**HUÁLÁ ਹੁਆਲਾ** *s. m.* See *Hawálá*.

**HUÁN ਹੁਆਂ** *s. f.* The crying of a new born infant:—*húān húān karná*, *v. a.* To cry (spoken of a new born infant).

**HUÁN ਹੁਆਣ** *s. m.* See *Hawán*, *Haiwán*.

**HUB ਹੁਬ** *s. f. (M.)* A pain in the chest and sides:—*meṭṭ hub nīkal paṭ*. I have got a *hub*; *i. q.* *Hukk*.

**HUBÁB ਹੁਬਾਬ** *s. f.* A bubble.

**HUBAS JÁNÁ ਹੁਬਸ ਜਾਣਾ** } *v. n.* To  
**HUBASNÁ ਹੁਬਸਣਾ** } ferment,  
to have a bad smell, to rot, to putrefy,  
to spoil; *i. q.* *Ubasnád*.

**HUBB ਹੁੱਬ** *s. f.* Love, affection; desire, spirit:—*hubb*, *taufik*, *s. f.* Means, resources, power.

**HUBBHE SÁH LAINE ਹੁੱਭੇ ਸਾਹ ਲੈਣੇ** *v. n.* To sob. See *Ubbhe sáh lainád*.

**HUBBNÁ ਹੁੱਬਣਾ** *v. n.* To be enterprising, to be daring; to trust, to hope, to be confident, to boast:—*hubbe hubbe phirná*, *v. n.* To move about with great pleasure and sprightliness.

**HUBHUBÁU ਹੁਬਹੁਬਾਉ** *s. f.* Pleasure, joy.

**HUBKÍ ਹੁਬਕੀ** *s. f.* Hiccough; springing up; *c. w.* *áugí*, *laigí*.

**HUBSALÍ ਹੁਬਸਲੀ** *s. f.* Springing out of water; *c. w.* *áugí*, *laigí*.

**HUDÁ ਹੁਦਾ** *s. f. (M.)* A blast of easterly wind that dries up melons, vegetables, and damages the crop at different times and seasons of the year; *i. q.* *Hullá*.

**HUÐAK ਹੁਡਕ** *s. f.* Expecting; habit, custom, usage; *c. w.* *laggí*.

**HUÐAKNÁ ਹੁਡਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To hump.

**HUDAR ਹੁਦਰ** *s. m.* Mind, design, will; self.

**HUDÁR ਹੁਦਾਰ** *s. m.* Debt, loan:—*ḥatth hudár*, *s. m.* See in *Ḥatth*; *i. q.* *Hudhár*.

**HUÐḍ ਹੁੱਡ** *s. f.* A large tooth, an extra tooth:—*súr dí huḍḍ*, *s. f.* A boar's tusk.

**HUDDÁ ਹੁੱਦਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Uhdah*. Post, duty, charge, rank, office; commission; engagement, occupation, business:—*huddedár*, *s. m.* An officer (civil or military); one who has employment, one who holds a charge, a commissioned officer:—*huddé dárí*, *s. f.* Holding an office:—*huddé páuṇád*, *v. n.*

To be appointed to an office, to be entrusted with a commission:—*huddá kardund, v. n.* To give in charge; to give employment:—*huddá rakkhnd, v. n.* To hold or fill an office.

**HUDDH ਹੁੱਧ** *s. f. (Pot.)* A stroke with the fist, or point of a stick or weapon; the shaft of a cart.

**HUDHUD ਹੁਦਹੁਦ** *s. m.* The name of a bird (hoopoe).

**HUDKANÍ ਹੁਡਕਣੀ** *s. f.* A prostitute.

**HUGG ਹੁੱਗ** *s. f.* Uproar, noise, rumour, report, clamour; (*Pot.*) Fame; *c. w. paignd.*

**HUI ਹੁਇ** } *intj.* Hiss! (used to set on  
**HUÍ ਹੁਈ** } a dog.)

**HUJDÁ ਹੁਜਦਾ** *s. m.* Means, power, ability, skill:—*hujdá wekhnnd, wichárand, v. a.* To consider one's ability for any particular work.

**HUJJ ਹੁੱਜ** *s. f.* A thrust with a pointed instrument or stick), a stab, an assault:—*hujj láungnd, márnnd, v. n.* To pierce, to punch, to stab.

**HUJJAT ਹੁੱਜਤ** *s. f.* Argument, proof, reason, disputation, wrangling:—*hujjat karnnd, v. n.* To call in question, to contest, to argue, to plead;—*hujjat kadhdhnd, v. n.* To take exception, to make objection.

**HUJJATAN ਹੁੱਜਤਣ** *s. f.* } A disputor,  
**HUJJATÍ ਹੁੱਜਤੀ** *s. m.* } a wrangler,  
a reasoner.

**HUJJNÁ ਹੁੱਜਣਾ** *v. n. (Pot.)* To sweep, to clean.

**HUJKÁ ਹੁਜਕਾ** *s. m.* A sudden motion, a shaking, a jolt, a shock; *c. w. laggnnd.*

**HUJRÁ ਹੁਜਰਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Hujrah*. A cell, a small

chamber, a private room (generally for worship), a small chamber connected with a mosque especially for the private use of *mullán* and *qázis*.

**HÚK ਹੁਕ** *s. f.* A sharp cutting pain, a stitch, a twitch; crying out with pain;—(*M.*) Fame, renown, news:—*máyá té giddar ubbhe lamme pat húke.* The jackal died and the news of it spread north and south.

**HUK ਹੁਕ** *s. m. (M.)* An owl.

**HUKAÍ ਹੁਕੈਈ** *s. m.* } A great smo-  
**HUKAIN ਹੁਕੈਣ** *s. f.* } ker.

**HUKAM ਹੁਕਮ** *s. m.* An order, authority, (legal or executive), a command, rule, law; permission, leave, sanction; direction; control, management; decree, judgment, decision, sentence; demand; the first card thrown by rule in the game (*Tásh*):—*hukam chaldungnd, karnnd, v. a.* To exercise authority:—*hukam dengnd, v. a.* To give or pass an order, to pass sentence, to deliver judgment, to decide; to instruct, to direct; to let, to permit, to sanction:—*hukam hásal, s. m.* Command:—*hukam karnnd, v. a.* To order, to command, to bid; to rule, to govern:—*hukam mannd, v. a.* To obey:—*hukam satt honnd, hojánd, v. n.* To die (a Sikh term):—*hukam satt mannd, v. a.* To obey an order very faithfully:—*hukam ufháungnd, ufhá dengnd, mansúkh karnnd, v. a.* To upset or reverse an order:—*hukam wajdungnd, v. a.* To execute, to carry out or obey an order.

**HUKK ਹੁੱਕ** *s. f.* A piercing pain in the side or breast; a stitch; *c. w. ufhngnd.*

**HUKKÁ ਹੁੱਕਾ** *s. m.* } Corrupted from  
**HUKKÍ ਹੁੱਕੀ** *s. f.* } the Arabic

word *Huqqah*. An earthen, leather or metallic pipe, a tobacco pipe:—*hukká bharnnd, v. a.* To fill the *chilm*:—*hukká pángí, s. m. lit.* Smoking and drinking; social intercourse:—*hukká pángí band*

*karnā, chhekā, v. a.* To excommunicate from one's caste:—*hukke pāṇī dē sulā karnī, mārṇī, v. a.* To ask for smoking and drinking:—*hukkā pīṇā, v. n.* To smoke the *hukkā*:—*hukkā tājā karnā, v. a.* To change the water of the *hukkā*.

**HUKṆĀ** हुक्का *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Huṅnah*. A syringe; a clyster, an injection.

**HUKRĀ** हुक्का *s. m.* } A small pipe  
**HUKRĪ** हुक्की *s. f.* } with a very short stem, a tobacco pipe.

**HŪL** हुल *s. f.* A thrust, a stab, an attack:—*hūl chālāṅṅ, mārṇī, v. a.* To thrust, to stab, to pierce, to goad.

**HŪLANĀ** हुलना *v. a.* To goad, to thrust, to push.

**HULĀRĀ** हुलारा *s. m.* Swinging, striking or throwing with a long sweep; shaking the head; a nose-bag used also as a saddle pad for mules; *c. w. deṅḍā, laṅḍā.*

**HULĀS** हुलाम *s. f.* Snuff; alacrity; joy, gladness.

**HULĀSĀ** हुलामा *s. m.* Joy, gladness, pleasure; ambition, spirit.

**HULHUL** हुलहुल *s. f.* The name of a plant.

**HULKĀRNĀ** हुलकारना *v. a.* To set on a dog, to instigate; *i. q. Halkāṅḍ, Hīlkārnā.*

**HULL** हुल *s. f.* A shooting pain in the head or eye; throwing up a ball; (*Ṣoṭ.*) fame, *i. q. Hugg*:—*hull bochī, s. f.* Catching a ball as it falls:—*hull deṅḍī, v. a.* To throw up a ball:—*hull jāṅṅ, paṅṅ, v. n.* To be diseased (crops); to be affected (crops) by a blast of easterly wind.

**HULLĀ** हुल्ला *s. m. (M).* See *Hudd*.

**HULLAR** हुल्लर *s. m.* Laboured breathing; great flash; alarm, tumult, uproar. commotion:—*hullar mār, s. m.* A tumult maker; *c. w. machāṅḍ.*

**HULLAR** हुल्लर *s. m.* } Dispersing  
**HULLARĪ** हुल्लरी *s. f.* } money in abundance.

**HULNĀ** हुलना *v. a.* See *hull jāṅḍ* in *Hull*.

**HUMMH** हुम् *s. m.* Sultriness:—*humh-humhāu, s. m.* Excessive joy, pleasure; hope, ambition; abundance, large number.

**HUN** हुन *ad.* Now, just, just now; presently, now-a-days:—*hun dā, de, a.* Recent, late, another, following:—*hun dā poṣh, s. m.* The children of this age or present time:—*hun tik, ad.* Yet, as yet; hitherto, till now:—*hun toṅ, hun thoṅ, ad.* From this time, henceforth, hence, in future:—*hun wā, ad.* Yet, still, even now; as yet:—*hun sadī terhoṅ, sach thord kūr hunāḍī ṭhaggī leke chālīṅ hun nāl asdnūṅ main laṅ tuhād-ḍe laggi.* Now is the 13th century (*Hijrī*), but little truth, falsehood and treachery are found; now take me with you I am at your disposal.—Song.

**HUN** हुँ *intj.* Ye! very well! don't! you sir! go! do this! (the meaning being gathered from the tone of the voice, motion of the hand, or direction of the eye); (*Ṣoṭ.*) sound used to stop a bullock:—*hun hāṅ, s. f.* An affirmative particle:—*hun karnā, v. n.* To say yes; to assent to, to urge counsels.

**HUNĀLĀ** हुनाला *s. m.* The hot season; (*M.*) the *Rabbī* instalment of land revenue, so called because it is paid in the hot weather; *i. q. Hārā.*

HUNAR ਹੁਣਰ } *s. m.* Art, skill,  
 HUNAR ਹੁੰਡਰ } ingenuity:—*be hun-*  
*gar, be hundar, a.* Unskilful; awkward:  
*—hundarwālā, a.* Skilful, dexterous.

HUNARĪ ਹੁਣਰੀ } *a.* An artisan,  
 HUNARĪ ਹੁੰਡਰੀ } a skilful person.

HUNḌĀ BHĀRĀ ਹੁੰਡਾਭਾਰਾ *s. m.* Con-  
 tract for transportation of goods includ-  
 ing the payment of duties, without extra  
 expenses.

HUNḌAL ਹੁੰਡਲ *s. m.* (*Poṭ.*) Deceit.

HUNḌAUN ਹੁੰਡਾਉਣ *s. f.* Discount  
 on a draft, exchange.

HUNDE ਹੁੰਦੇ *pres. part.* Being:—*hunde*  
*sunde, ad.* Although, notwithstanding;  
 in possession, having in possession.

HUNḌH ਹੁੰਧ } *s. f.* The fist,  
 HUNḌHAR ਹੁੰਧਾਰ } a blow with the  
 fist:—*hundar mukki hond, v. n.* To fight  
 with the fists.

HUNḌĪ ਹੁੰਦੀ *prep.* In the place of, in-  
 stead of.

HUNḌĪ ਹੁੰਡੀ } *s. f.* A draft, a

HUNḌWĪ ਹੁੰਡਵੀ } bill of exchange:  
*—hundi chitṭhī, s. f.* Exchange:—*hundi*  
*ghallī, v. a.* To make a payment by a  
 bill:—*hundi karnī, v. a.* To draw a bill  
 or cheque:—*kise te hundi karnī, v. a.*  
 To draw on a person:—*hundi paṭṭī, v. a.*  
 To be cashed (a bill.)

HUNḌIĀN ਹੁੰਦਿਆਂ *pres. part.* Being:  
*—hundiān sundiān, ad.* Although not-  
 withstanding; having in possession.

HUNḌIĀUN ਹੁੰਡਿਆਉਣ *s. m.* Dis-  
 count on a bill of exchange.

HUNḌŪ ਹੁੰਡੂ *s. m.* A ram, a fighting  
 ram, a he-goat.

HUNE ਹੁਣੇ *ad.* Just now, even now, al-  
 ready; instantly, immediately, up to

this time, till now:—*hune huge, ad.* Just  
 now; this very instant:—*hune hī.* A  
 little while ago, lately; just now.

HUNG ਹੂੰਗ *s. f.* } Groaning

HUNGĀ ਹੂੰਗਾ *s. m.* } from pain;

HUNGAN ਹੂੰਗਣ *s. f.* } —(*M.*) A

disease of goats. It is usually fatal.  
 The coat stares; the animal ceases to eat  
 and drink; the ears hang down, and  
 there is a cough.

HUNGĀRĀ ਹੂੰਗਾਰਾ *s. m.* Affirmation,  
 assent, yes:—*hungārā bharaḍ, deḍ, v. a.*  
 To say yes, to assent.

HUNGIRNĀ ਹੂੰਗਿਰਨਾ *v. a.* (*Poṭ.*) To  
 urge on, to drive (cattle.)

HUNGĠNĀ ਹੂੰਗਣਾ *s. m.* To groan or  
 roar from pain.

HUNGRĪ ਹੂੰਗਰੀ *s. f.* (*Poṭ.*) The sound  
 made to drive on cattle.

HUNĠ ਹੁਣੀ *ad.* See *Hune*.

HUNN ਹੁੰਨ } *s. m.* The name of a par-

HUNN ਹੁੰਨ } ticular gold coin, abun-  
 dance, wealth; *c. w. warhge.*

HUNNAR ਹੁੰਨਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Hunar*. See *Hunar*,  
*Hundar*.

HUNŚ ਹੂੰਸ *s. f.* Envy, malice; emula-  
 tion, ambition; sorrow; *i. q. Hās.*

HŪR ਹੂਰ *s. f.* A black-eyed nymph in  
 the Muhammadan paradise promised by  
 Muhammad to all good *Muslimāns* in the  
 next world; a very beautiful woman.

HURĀ ਹੂਰਾ *s. m.* The fist:—*hūrā mār-*  
*nā, v. n.* To strike with the fist:—*hūrā*  
*waṭṭā, v. a.* To double the fist.

HURĀĪ ਹੂਰਾਈ *s. f.* (*Poṭ.*) Descent, de-  
 clivity.

HURĀUNĀ ਹੁਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
 to be shut up or confined in a cage.

**HURBNÁ ਹੁਰਬਣਾ** *v. a.* To shut up, to confine in a cage.

**HURDÚLÁNAT ਹੁਰਦੁਲਾਨਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from *Hardo lánat*. Curse, anathema, curse of both this and the next world; ill-report, ill-fame.

**HURH ਹੁਰੁ** *s. f.* Obstinacy, stupidity, imprudence, ignorance, attempting a thing beyond one's ability:—*húrh mār*, *s. m., a.* A stupid man, a fool, one who attempts what is beyond his ability, obstinate, headstrong:—*húrh mārí*, *húrh wáín*, *s. f.* Stupidity, attempting what is beyond one's ability, acting foolishly; *c. w. karní, mārni*.

**HURIÁL ਹੁਰਿਆਲ** } *s. m. (Poř.)* The  
**HURIÁR ਹੁਰਿਆਰ** } wild hill sheep  
generally used in the Salt Range.)

**HURK ਹੁਰਕ** *s. f.* Habit, custom, usage.

**HURKNÁ ਹੁਰਕਣਾ** *v. a. (Poř.)* To threaten to butt or bite (said of an animal.)

**HURMACH ਹੁਰਮਚ** } *s. f., a.* A kind  
**HURMACHÍ ਹੁਰਮਚੀ** } of red earth  
**HURMAJ ਹੁਰਮਜ** } used medici-  
**HURMAJÍ ਹੁਰਮਜੀ** } nally; of the  
colour of *Hurmachí*.

**HURMAT ਹੁਰਮਤ** } *s. f.* Dignity,  
**HURMATÍ ਹੁਰਮਤੀ** } honour, respectability, chastity, character:—*be hurmat*, *s. f.* Notorious;—*hurmat wáld*, *s. m.* A respectable person:—*be hurmatí*, *s. f.* Disgrace.

**HURNÁ ਹੁਰਨਾ** *v. n. (Poř.)* To get down, to descend (generally used in the Salt Range.)

**HURNÁ ਹੁਰਨਾ** } *v. a.* See *Hurhád*.  
**HURNÁ ਹੁਰਨਾ** }

**HURR ਹੁਰ** *s. f.* A sound produced by flying; to frighten birds away, *i. q.* *Bhur*.

**HURRÁ ਹੁਰਾ** *s. m.* Dispersion (of an army).

**HURWÁÍ ਹੁਰਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Confining in a cage.

**HURWÁUNÁ ਹੁਰਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Huráungd*.

**HÚS ਹੁਸ** *s. f.* Envy, malice; emulation, ambition; sorrow; *c. w. karní, paigí*.

**HUSAIN ਹੁਸੈਣ** *s. m.* The grand-son (daughter's-son) of Muhammad, who was killed in the battle with *Yazid*.

**HUSAN ਹੁਸਣ** *s. m.* Beauty, elegance, loveliness; the brother of *Husain*.

**HUSÁN ਹੁਸਾਣ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Auság*. Sensation, sense; courage, presence of mind.

**HUSÁUNÁ ਹੁਸਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Huráungd*.

**HÚSH ਹੁਸ਼** *s. m.* A wild beast; a stupid, ignorant fellow.

**HUSH ਹੁਸ਼** *intj. (M.)* Corrupted from the Arabic words *Nuk* or *Ikh*. The word is used to make a camel or a bullock kneel:—*hush hush kare bhal uñ ná bahe* You may say *hush! hush!* but the camel will not kneel down;—Prov. like "you may take a horse to water but you can't make him drink."

**HUSHIÁR ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰ** } *a.* Corrupted  
**HUSIÁR ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰ** } from the  
Persian word *Hoshiyár*. Attentive, cautious, careful, clever, intelligent, sensible:—*hoshiár hoú*, *v. n.* To become sensible, to arrive at the age of puberty:—*hoshiár karná*, *v. a.* To warn, to put one on his guard:—*hoshiár rahigá*, *v. n.* To keep watch, to look at.

**HUSHIÁRÍ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰੀ** } *s. f.* Corrup-  
**HUSIÁRÍ ਹੁਸ਼ਿਆਰੀ** } tion of the



Persian word *Hushiyāri*. Carefulness, attention, prudence, caution, intelligence, cleverness; erection (of *membrum virile*.)

**HUSHKĀRNĀ ਹੁਸ਼ਕਾਰਨਾ** *v. a. (Poř.)*  
To set a dog on.

**HUSĀUNĀ ਹੁਸਜਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To tire, to fatigue, to weary.

**HUSS ਹੁਸ** *intj.* Hiss! (used to make a camel kneel.) See *Hush*.

**HUSSAR ਹੁਸਜ਼ਰ** *s. m.* Sultriness, closeness of weather, sweat.

**HUSSJĀNĀ ਹੁਸਜ਼ਾਨਾ** *v. n.* To be fatigued, to be fagged.  
**HUSSNĀ ਹੁਸਨਾ**

**HUSSARNĀ ਹੁਸਜ਼ਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To be confused, panic stricken.

**HÚT ਹੁਤ** *a.* Defeated, fled away.

**HUTT ਹੁਤ** *s. f.* Excuse, denial, refusal;  
—*ad.* Nay; *c. w.* *karní*.

**HUTT ਹੁਟ** *s. m.* Sultriness; *c. w.* *honá*.

**HUTTHÚ ਹੁਤੁ** *s. m.* A fit of coughing produced by the introduction of a foreign substance into the wind pipe:—*hutthú dūgá, v. n.* To cough incessantly; *i. q.* *Utthá*.

**HUTTĀNĀ ਹੁਟਨਾ** *v. a.* To shut up, to check; to be tired, to be weary.

### I.—(ਇ, ਈ)

**IBHĀN ਇਭਾਣ** *ad. (K.)* Now.

**ICHCHHĀ ਇੱਛਾ** *s. f.* Corrupted

**ICHCHHIĀ ਇੱਛਿਆ** *s. f.* from the Sanskrit word *Ikkh*. Wish, desire, will, pleasure; solicitation, demand; want, need; object, aim: *c. w.* *karní, rakkhā*:—*ichchhiá dhāraṅ, dhārt, s. f. m.* One whose wishes are fulfilled; one who can assume different forms at his will.

**ICHCHHAK ਇੱਛਕ** *s. m.* One who wishes or desires.

**ICHÍ MÍCHÍ ਈਚੀਮੀਚੀ** *s. f.* Matter formed in the eye:—*ichí míchí koko khāe, gheo dí chūrí kāká khāe. lit.* The crow may eat the matter formed in the eye, and *kāká* (little child) may eat the *chūrí* of clarified butter. This is repeated by mothers to amuse children when washing their faces, and especially the eyes at the morning time.

**ICH NÍCH ਈਚ ਨੀਚ** *s. f.* The high and low (orders of society.)

**ID ਈਦ** *s. f.* A Muhammadan religious festival; a festival day; a feast, festivity, revelry:—*Id dá chand hōṇá, v. n. met.* To be seen on very rare occasions:—*Idgāh, s. m.* A place where Muhammadans assemble for occasional devotions, especially at *Id*:—*Id kurbānī, s. f.* The sacrifice offered at *Id*.

**IDDE ਈਦੇ**  
**IDDE ਈਦੇ** *ad. (Poř.)* Hither.

**IDHAN ਈਧਣ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Idh*. Fuel, firewood.

**IDÍ ਈਦੀ** *s. f.* A festival present; a

**IDDÍ ਈਦੀ** *s. f.* kind of verses descriptive of *Id*; the paper upon which the above is written; fees from Muhammadan pupils to their teachers in return for the *Id* written by them.

**IH ਇਹ** *pron.* This.

**IHĀ ਇਹਾ** *pron.* Like this, such; the same, this very, just this:—*ihā jīhā, ihān, jīhān, pron.* Of this sort, such as this.

**IHÍ ਇਹੀ** *pron.* This, the same, this

**IHO ਇਹੋ** *s. f.* very, just this:—*ihō jehā, pron.* The same as this:—*jamyā bāl te iho hāl.* It has always been this since he (the child) has born.

IHNÁN ਇਹਨਾਂ }  
IHNÍN ਇਹਨੀਂ } *pron.* These.

IHNEN ਇਹਨੇਂ *pron.* This.

IHSAN ਇਹਸਾਣ *s. m.* Favour, kindness, obligation; *c. w.* *karná, jánaná, rakkhá*:—*ihsán mand, a.* Having received a favour, being under obligation:—*ihsán mindí, s. f.* Obligation.

IHSANAN ਇਹਸਾਨਣ *s. f.* A woman who is under obligation.

IJAN ਇਜਣ *s. f.* Permission.

IJEHÁ ਇਜੇਹਾ *pron.* Such as this:—*ijehá kehá, ad.* So and so, not much good; *i. q.* *Ajehá.*

IJJAN ਇੱਜਣ *s. f.* (*Pos.*) Permission, authority.

IJJAT ਇੱਜਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Izzat*. Honour:—*ijjat bandugí, v. a.* To acquire rank:—*be ijjat, a.* Disgraced:—*be ijjatí, s. f.* Loss of reputation, dishonour:—*ijjat dená, v. a.* To confer rank, dignity, to exalt:—*ijjat karní, v. a.* To render honour to, to pay respect to:—*ijjat láhugí, utární, wagárgí, v. a.* To dishonour, to disgrace, to abuse, to insult, to put to shame:—*ijjat rakkhá, v. n.* To preserve one's honour or good name:—*ijjat wáld, s. m.* A respectable man, a man of rank.

IKÁDSÍ ਇਕਾਦਸੀ *s. f.* See *Akádśí.*

IKÁHAT ਇਕਾਹਟ }  
IKÁITH ਇਕਾਇਠ } *a.* Sixty-one.

IKÁHSÍÁ ਇਕਾਹਸੀਆ *s. m.* The year 81.

IKÁHTÁ ਇਕਾਹਟਾ *s. n.* The year 61.

IKALLÁ ਇਕੱਲਾ *a.* See *Akallá.*

IKÁNMENT ਇਕਾਣਮੇਂ } *a.* Ninety-one.

IKÁNWEN ਇਕਾਣਵੇਂ } ninety-first.

IKANT ਇਕੰਤ *a.* Alone, at leisure, disengaged.

IKÁNT ਇਕਾਂਤ *s. f.* Lonely place, loneliness, seclusion, retirement:—*ikánt wichch rahíqá, v. n.* To live single or keep aloof.

IKAS ਇਕਸ *a.* (*Inst. of Ikk.*) Some one.

IKASÍ ਇਕਾਸੀ *a.* Eighty-one.

IKATTAR ਇਕੱਤ੍ਰ *a.* Being together, agreeing, being on one side.

IKATTARÍ ਇਕੱਤ੍ਰੀ }  
IKATTÍ ਇਕੱਤੀ } *a.* Thirty-one.

IKATTH ਇਕੱਠ *s. m.* Collection, assemblage, being together. See *Akatth.*

IKATTHÁ ਇਕੱਠਾ *a.* Together, collected. See *Akatthá.*

IKÁWÍ ਇਕਾਵੀ *a. (M.)* Twenty-first.

IKERÁN ਇਕੇਰਾਂ *ad.* Once, only once.

IKH ਇਖ } *s. m.* Sugar-cane:—*gehás*

ÍKH ਈਖ } *báhon, dhán gáhon ikh jáne kish ráhon.* They plough (the land) for wheat, they thresh (by bullocks) the rice, who knows in what way the sugar-cane is looked after.

IKHATTAR ਇਕਹੱਤ੍ਰ *a.* Seventy-one.

IKHTIAR ਇਖਤਿਆਰ *s. m.* Authority, power, control. See *Akhtyár.*

IKÍHWÁN ਇਕੀਹਵਾਂ } *a.* Twenty-

IKÍSWÁN ਇਕੀਸਵਾਂ } first.

IKK ਇਕ *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ik*. One, only one; a certain one; each, each one, another; individual, single; either, one or the other; equal, like, similar; without an equal; firm, without change; exact, true, just:—*ikk adhhá, a.* Some, some few; hardly, or scarcely any:—*ikk akkh náI wekhá,*

**e. s.** To look with the same eye, to consider equal:—*ikk bhā, mull, ad.* At the same rate or price:—*ikk chatt réj, s. m.* A Government which extends over the whole country, a universal Government:—*ikk chitt, a.* Of one mind:—*ikk dam wichch, ad. lit.* In one breath; in an instant; at once:—*ikk damm wichch wih sundugíā, v. a. lit.* To give back twenty (words) for one; to pour down a shower of abuse:—*ikk dāul, a.* Of the same sort, uniform:—*ikk de pichchhe ikk, ad.* One after the other; following the other, successively, continually:—*ikk dāje dī madaā, s. f.* Co-operation with one another; mutual help:—*ikk dhiddh de, a.* Of the same mother, own brothers or sisters:—*ikk gall, s. f. lit.* One word; the same thing, no difference, no matter; one price:—*ikk hor, a.* Another, one more:—*ikk ikk karke, ikk pichchhō ikk, ad.* One by one, one after the other, consecutively, individually, each, singly:—*ikk jās, s. m.* One soul, or heart; true or bosom friends:—*ikk jāt, s. f., a.* One caste; of the same caste, or race, kind, or sort:—*ikk jehē dīg ná rahīg, v. n.* Not to remain constant (days), applied to a change of condition, most commonly from bad to good, but sometimes the reverse:—*ikk mēppen dā, a.* Of the same parents, the whole blood:—*ikk mikk hōd, v. n.* To be reconciled, to be united:—*ikk pal wichch, ikk gall wichch.* In the twinkling of an eye, in a moment:—*ikk rang, ikk ranggē, a.* Of one colour, similar, equal: *ikk sār, a.* See *Iksān*:—*ikk tāg, s. f.* Harmony, concord;—*ikk tán, a.* Firstly, in the first instance, on the one hand:—*ikk tarah, katah, a.* Equal, of the same fashion:—*ikk tarfē dīgrī, s. f.* One-sided degree:—*ikk thaur, s. f.* One place, the same place:—*ikk fīkk lāugī, v. n.* To give a look:—*ikk ton ikk wadh ke, a. lit.* One more than the other; excelling, surpassing:—*ikk wall, a.* On or to one side, apart:—*ikk wārī, wārīg, ad.* Once, once upon a time:—*sau kāmās ikk dhīrī.* One careful worker is equal to a hundred servants.

**IKKÁ ਇੱਕ** *a., s. m.* Being alone, single, a one horse carriage (*yakkā*):—*ikkā dukkā, ad.* One by one, and two by two; single and in companies of two.

**IKKAL BĀHĀN ਇੱਕਲਬਾਂਗ** *s. m.*

One who has no brother.

**IKKALWANJĀ ਇੱਕਲਵੰਜਾ** *s. m.* Re-  
**IKKALWĀNJĀ ਇੱਕਲਵਾਂਜਾ** *tire-*

ment, privacy;—*a.* Alone, separate, by one's-self.

**IKKH ਇੱਖ** *s. m.* See *Ikh.*

**IKKÍ ਇੱਕੀ** *a.* Twenty-one.

**IKKO ਇੱਕੋ** *a.* Only one.

**IKKUR ਇੱਕੁਰ** *ad.* In this manner.

**IKLĀÍ ਇੱਕਲਾਈ** *s. f.* A shawl or *chad-dar* (worn by men.)

**IKLĀPPĀ ਇੱਕਲਾਪਾ** *a.* Being alone, having no one to depend on, single.

**IKLAUTTĀ ਇੱਕਲੌਤਾ** *a., s. m.* Only begotten; only son.

**IKSĀN ਇੱਕਸਾਂ** *a.* Alike, of the same  
**IKSÍ ਇੱਕਸੀ** *sort, even, only one.*

**IKTĀHLĪĀ ਇੱਕਤਾਹਲੀਆ** *s. m.* The year 41.

**IKTĀLÍ ਇੱਕਤਾਲੀ** *a.* Forty-one.

**IKTE ਇੱਕਤੇ** *a.* Only one, the same.

**IKWALLĀ ਇੱਕਵੱਲਾ** *a.* Being on one-side, being alone, being at leisure.

**IKWANJJĀ ਇੱਕਵੰਜਾ** *a.* Fifty-one.

**IKWÍ ਇੱਕਵੀ** *a. (Pof.)* Twenty-one.

**IKWÍWÁN ਇੱਕਵੀਵਾਂ** *a. (M.)* Twenty-first.

ILÁCHÍ ਇਲਾਚੀ } *s. f.* Cardamom  
 ILÁICHÍ ਇਲਾਇਚੀ } (*Alpinia carda-*  
*momum*):—*ilácht dáyá, s. m.* Cardamom  
 coated with sugar; the seeds of an inferior  
 kind of cardamom:—*chhoṭṭí ilácht, s. f.* A  
 small, superior kind of cardamom:  
 —*waḍḍí ilácht, s. f.* A large inferior  
 kind of cardamom.

ILÁJ ਇਲਾਜ *s. m.* See *Aldj*.

ILAM ਇਲਮ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Ilm*. Science, know-  
 ledge, learning:—*ilamdár, ilamwáld, a.*  
*s. m.* Learned; a learned man.

ILAMÍ ਇਲਮੀ *a.* Learned; scientific.

ILĀNGAN ਇਲਙਗਣ } *s. f.* A line  
 ILĀNGANÍ ਇਲਙਗਣੀ } to hang  
 ILGAN ਇਲਗਣ } clothes on.  
 ILGANÍ ਇਲਗਣੀ }

ILL ਇੱਲ *s. f.* } A kite, a kind of  
 ILLAR ਇੱਲਰ *s. m.* } hawk; *met.* a  
 foolish person.

ILLAT ਇੱਲਤ *s. f.* Disease; defect,  
 fault; vice, a bad habit; a charge; filth,  
 dirt; obloquy:—*illat lagá laigí, v. n.* To  
 be addicted:—*illat lagáwá, v. a.* To  
 charge, to reproach:—*illat wichch phasá,*  
*v. n.* To be charged in any offence; to be  
 addicted to bad habits:—*illat ná waindí*  
*illatán ddat muḡh ná já, ut kanikkí*  
*chhoṛiye chuṅ jawdí khá, kuttá ráj bahálye*  
*chakki chaṭṭan já.* Nature is not to be  
 reversed, nor are habits ever lost; if a  
 camel is turned into a corn-field, he picks  
 out and eats camel-thorns, if a dog is  
 set on a throne, he goes off to lick the  
 handmill.

ILLATAN ਇੱਲਤਣ *s. f.*  
 ILLATÍ ਇੱਲਤੀ *s. m.*  
 ILLATIHÁRÁ ਇੱਲਤਿਹਾਰਾ *s. m.*  
 ILLATKHORÁ ਇੱਲਤਖੋਰਾ *s. m.*

One who is guilty of disreputable con-  
 duct, one on whom obloquy rests.

IMÁN ਇਮਾਣ } *s. m.* Faith, belief,  
 ÍMÁN ਈਮਾਣ } religion, creed;

honesty, fidelity, trust; conscience, faith-  
 fulness:—*beimán, a.* Dishonest, faith-  
 less:—*beimání, s. f.* Dishonesty, faith-  
 lessness:—*imánáddr, s. m.* A believer, an  
 honest, faithful person:—*imánáddr, s. f.*  
 Faithfulness, piety, fidelity, honesty:  
 —*imán lai dund, ládund, v. n.* To believe,  
 to have or put faith in; to trust, to  
 rely on, to credit; to be converted to  
 a faith:—*imán ná, ad.* Fairly, honestly:  
 —*imán ná kahigá, v. n.* To testify  
 or declare solemnly:—*imán wechagá,*  
*gudugá, v. a. lit.* To sell one's conscience;  
 to forfeit one's integrity, to prove dis-  
 honest:—*pinḍ wasdian de mainán lakkh*  
*uláhmen; bel mainán imán barabbar*  
*wáng kháne Kábe.* In regard to the  
 dwellers of the village I have a lákh  
 anxieties; my love to me good faith is  
 one and the same as the Kábá shrine:  
 —*chiffi kabar te murdá beimán.* A  
 whitened sepulchre and the dead a  
 heretic.

IMARTÍ ਇਮਰਤੀ *s. f.* A kind of  
 sweetmeat. See *Amartí*.

IMLÍ ਇਮਲੀ } *s. f.* The tamarind,  
 IMMLÍ ਇੱਮਲੀ } the tamarind tree (*Ta-*

*marindus Indica*.) Its wood being hard,  
 heavy, and strong, is very valuable for  
 naves, sugar and oil-mills. Its pulp is  
 valuable as food and as a laxative medi-  
 cine, and the powdered seeds are given  
 for rheumatism in the *Hindí* system,  
 and for herpes for the *Yundáts*.

**IN ईट** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Āin* Law, regulation, statute; rule, act.

**IN ਇਨ** *pron. (instr. of Eh.)* He, she, it.

**INĀM ਇਨਾਮ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Indm*. A prize, reward; a present, gift, donation:—*indm deqd*, *r. a.* To give or award a prize to; to distribute prizes:—*indm kindm*, *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Indm ikrām*. Presents, gifts and honours, rewards and dignities:—*indm laiqd*, *pāund*, *r. a.* To get a reward or prize:—*indm taraddānd*, *s. m.* (M.) In Sawan Mal's administration grants in reward for cultivation or special indulgence to encourage the investment of capital or agriculture.

**INĀMĪ ਇਨਾਮੀ** *s. m., a.* The receiver of a gift; given as a present; free from tax, toll.

**INĀN ਇਨਾਂ** *pron. pl. (M.)* These:—*indān dī hatthān bakre ikk dējje de agge; chārḥ ke mantān haṭ gharān nūn wagge*. In the hands of those are kins, one before the other after presenting votive offerings they left and went home.

**IND ਇੰਦ** } *s. m.* Indīa, the king of  
**INDAR ਇੰਦਰ** } gods, the Regent of the

visible heavens, and of the inferior divinities according to the Hindu mythology;—*s. f. m.* A woman so malformed as to be incapable of sexual intercourse or of bearing children; a she-goat that gives milk without bearing young; a black kind of barley, with thin grain is called *indar jau*, because its grain are considered malformed. This is different from *indarjau*, used medicinally:—*indāsān*, *indarāsān*, *s. m.* The throne of Indra:—*Indar dhanak*, *Indar dhanakh*, *s. m.* The rainbow:—*Indar gām* *s. m.* A large eared purple grained species of barley. It is grown as a delicacy and is chiefly used for parching:—*indar jāl*, *s. m.*

Legerdemain; deception, cheating, trick;—*indar jaun*, *s. m.* Seed of the *Urighia antidysenterica*, used medicinally to stop dysenteries and considered febrifuge:—*Indar lok*, *s. m.* The world in which Indra resides.

**INDRĀIN ਇੰਦਰਾਇਣ** } *s. f.* Colo-  
**INDRĀYAN ਇੰਦਰਾਯਣ** } cynth, wild

gourd also its plant (*Cucumis Colocynthis*.) This plant which furnishes the colocynth of the European pharmacopœias, grown abundantly in most of the arid sandy tracts of the Punjab from Dehli to Peshawar. Its fruit is extensively used as a purgative for horses, and the pulp is officinal, being given to men, in preference when fresh, in warm water, or when dried with *ajwān*, and it is reckoned especially valuable in cholera, which smacks of homeopathy. The seeds also are officinal. The fresh root is used as a tooth brush, and dried and powdered is given as a purgative.

**INDRĀPURĪ ਇੰਦਰਾਪੁਰੀ** *s. f.* The city of Indra.

**INDRĪ ਇੰਦਰੀ** *s. m.* An organ of senses; *penis*; genital organs, privities of (men or women);—*s. m.* An inhabitant of Indra's region; the same as *Muldānī* meaning in *Indar*:—*giyān indrī*, *s. f.* Organs of perception being the mind, the eye, the ear, the nose, the tongue and the skin:—*karm indrī*, *s. f.* Organs of action being the hand, the food, the voice, the organ of generation, and the organ of excretion:—*indrī de wass wichch honḍ*, *v. n.* To be lustful, to be given up for sexual intercourse:—*indrīdān nūn wass wichch karnḍ*, *v. a.* To control the carnal desires.

**INGARNĀ ਇੰਗਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To be proud and haughty, to be insubordinate;—*a. (Poṭ.)* Heated with sexual desire (spoken of a cow and buffalo).

**INHÂN ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ** *pron. (obl. cases pl. of Eh.)* These.

INHĪN ਇਨੀਂ *pron.* (instr. pl. of *Ih*.)

These; also (obl. cases pl. of *Ih*).  
These very.

INICHE ਇਨਿਚੇ *s. m.* (K.) This way.

INÍCHINÍ ਇਟੀਚਿਟੀ *s. f.* Knick-knacks, trifles; things, chattels.

INJEN ਇੰਨੇ } *ad.* (Pof.) Thus.  
INJHEN ਇੰਨੇ }

INJH ਇੰਝ *s. m.* A tear;—*ad.* Thus,  
so; *i. q.* *Anjh*.

INJHÁ ਇੰਝਾ *ad.* Thus, so.

INKÁR ਇਟਕਾਰ *s. m.* Denial, refusal;  
dissent, disagreement:—*inkár karná*,  
*v. a.* To refuse, to deny; to disagree  
to; to question; to disclaim; to reject,  
to repudiate.

INKÁRÍ ਇਟਕਾਰੀ *s. f.* One that de-  
nies or refuses.

INN BINN ਇੰਨ ਬਿੰਨ *a.* Of the  
same form or shape, of the same fea-  
tures.

INNHAŇ ਇੰਨੁਣ *s. m.* Fuel; *i. q.*  
*IdhaŇ*.

INNÚ ਇੰਨੂ *s. m.* A hoop-shaped  
cushion for supporting a water vessel on  
the head, any thing placed on the head  
to support a burden.

INSÁF ਇਨਸਾਫ *s. m.* } Justice, equi-  
ISÁFÍ ਇਨਸਾਫੀ *s. f.* } ty, fairness,  
impartiality:—*be insáfí*, *s. f.* Partiality,  
injustice:—*insáf karná*, *v. a.* To judge,  
to administer, to dispense, or do justice,  
to do right.

INSÁN ਇਨਸਾਣ *s. m.* Man, mankind;  
kindness, obligation; (in the latter sense

more properly *Ihsán*):—*insáfí*, *insáfí-  
gati*, *insáfípuṇḍ*, *insáfíyat*, *s. f. m.* Man-  
hood, humanity.

INWÁRÍ ਇਨਵਾਰੀ *ad.* (M.) See *U-  
várí*.

ÍR ਈਰ *s. m.* A low person (used with *már*,  
or *pír* as *írdá ná már dá*, *ír dá ná pír dá*,  
a person subject neither to low, nor to  
high or a religious leader.)

IRANḍ ਇਰੰਡ *s. f.* The castor plant  
(*Ricinus communis*); *i. q.* *Hariḍ*.

IRD GIRD ਇਰਦ ਗਿਰਦ } *ad.*  
IRDE GIRDE ਇਰੰਦੇ ਗਿਰਦੇ } Around,  
round about, on every side, on all sides.

IRK ਇਰਕ *s. m. f.* (M.) Corrupted  
from the Persian word *Araŋj*. The el-  
bow; *i. q.* *Ark*.

ÍRKHÁ ਈਰਖਾ *s. m.* Envy, jealousy; im-  
patience of another's success.

IS ਇਸ *pron.* (obl. cases of *Ih*.) This,  
he, she, it:—*isjehá*, *pron.* such as this.

ÍSABGOL ਈਸਬਗੋਲ *s. m.* The name  
of a medicinal seed (*Plantago ispaghula*).  
The seeds are officinal and are considered  
cooling and emollient, and given in  
diarrhoea and fever.

ÍSANKON ਈਸਾਨਕੋਣ *s. f.* The north-  
east point of a compass.

ÍSAR ਈਸਰ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
ÍSHAR ਈਸਰ } the Sanskrit word  
ÍSUR ਈਸਰ } *Ish*. God. the Al-

mighty Father, Lord; king; husband:  
—*isharḍá*, *isharḍí*, *s. f.* Godhead, the  
Divinity, the Almighty power:—*Ishar-  
arḍhḡḡá*, *s. f.* The worship of God.

ISBAND **ਈਸਬੰਦ** *s. m.* See *Ispand*.

ISGANDH **ਇਸਗੰਧ** *s. f.* The name of a medicinal plant; *i. q.* *Asgandh*.

IS **ਇਸੀ** *pron.* (obl. cases of *Ih*)  
The same, this very.

ISHK **ਇਸ਼ਕ** } *s. m.* Love, affection

ISK **ਇਸਕ** } —*ishk mushik, s. m. lit.*

Love and odour; love, making loving;  
*iskpechā, s. m.* The name of a flower,  
or seed (*Quamoclit vulgaris*).

ISHKĪ TIPPĀ **ਇਸ਼ਕੀ ਟਿੱਪਾ** *s. m.*

A large green grasshopper, a lover of women, a man who is entangled in the meshes of love.

ISHT **ਇਸ਼ਟ** } *s. m.* Corrupted from

IST **ਇਸਟ** } the Sanskrit word

*Ishyaj*. Faith, belief, trust; desire, a favourite or patron deity, a beloved object.

ISPAND **ਈਸਪੰਦ** *s. m.* The name of

a seed burnt to drive away evil spirits called also *Harmal*; *i. q.* *Ispand*.

ISHTANT **ਇਸ਼ਟੰਟ** } *s. m.* Corrupted

ISTANT **ਇਸਟੰਟ** } from the Eng-

lish word Assistant. An Assistant Commissioner, an Extra Assistant Commissioner;—(M.) Deceit, treachery:—*qāqhe ishṭant badhe*. He devises great deceit:—*waḥḥā ishṭant hai*. He is great traitor; *i. q.* *Ushṭant*.

ISPĀT **ਇਸਪਾਤ** *s. m.* Steel; *i. q.* *As-pāt*.

ISTRĪ **ਇਸਤਰੀ** *s. f.* A woman; a wife;

a smoothing iron of washermen:—*istrī dhay, s. m.* Jointure, paraphernalia:—*istrī karnī, v. a.* To marry; to iron, to smooth with the iron.

ITAR BITAR **ਇਤ੍ਰ ਬਿਤ੍ਰ** *a.* Scattered; *c. w.* *hojāḡd*.

ITBĀR **ਇਤਬਾਰ** *s. m.* Faith, confidence, credit, reliance, trust.

ITBĀRAN **ਇਤਬਾਰਣ** *s. m.* } One who

ITBĀRĪ **ਇਤਬਾਰੀ** *s. f.* } is faith-

ful, a trustworthy person.

ITĪ **ਈਤੀ** *s. f.* (M.) A small block used in playing; *i. q.* *Gullī*.

ITĪ **ਇਤੀ** *pron.* This very; *i. q.* *Ist*.

ITLĀ **ਇਤਲਾ** *a.* (M.) So much, this much, as many as; *i. q.* *Itnd*.

ITNĀ **ਇਤਨਾ** *pron.* So many, so

much, this much;—*ad.* So much: *itndku, pron.* About so many, about this much:—*itne wichch, ad.* At this moment, in the meantime.

ITRĀ **ਇਤ੍ਰਾ** *pron.* (Pot.) So much, so many; *i. q.* *Itnd*.

ITROKĀ **ਇਤਰੋਕਾ** *a.* (M.) Of this time, of this year.

ITROKE **ਇਤਰੋਕੇ** (Pot.) *ad.* This year.

ITT **ਇਤ** *pron.* This; *i. q.* *Is*.

ITṬ **ਇਟ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the San-

skrit word *Ishṭkā*. A brick:—*iff khay-kāṇ, s. m.* A kind of play:—*iff khay-kāṇ, v. a.* To build (a house):—*iff ndl iff khaykāṇ, wajḍḍ, v. a. lit.* To strike one brick against another; to destroy any building to demolish:—*iff ndl iff wajḍḍ, v. n.* To be demolished, to fall to pieces:—*iffān patthnī, v. a.* To make bricks:—*iff siṭṭ, s. f.* A common weed (*Trianthema pentandra*) found in waste ground in the plains. It is eaten as a pot-herb in times of scarcity, but apt. to produce diarrhoea and paralysis. The plant is officinal, being considered astringent in abdominal diseases, and is also stated to be used to produce abortion.

ITTHÁIN ਇੱਥਾਈਂ *ad.* (*Pot.*) In this very place.

ITTHE ਇੱਥੇ *a.* Here.

ITTHON ਇੱਥੋਂ *ad.* Hence, from here.

ITṬÍ ਇੱਟੀ *s. m.* (*Pot.*) Foot of a vessel; an ornament worn on the neck.

ITTÍN ਇੱਤੀਂ *pron.* (*Pot.*) So much, so many (*g. n.* rally used in the Salt Range).

ITWÁN ਇਤਵਾਂ *pron.* (*Pot.*) So large a share.

ITWÁR ਇਤਵਾਰ *s. m.* Sunday; *i. g.* *Aitwár.*

ITWÁRÍ ਇਤਵਾਰੀ *ad.* (*M. Pot.*) This time; this year; *i. g.* *Inwárl.*

IWAJ ਇਵਜ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Iwaz*. Stead, room.

IWAJÍ ਇਵਜੀ *s. f., a.* The person officiating, a substitute; officiating, acting.

IWEN ਇਵੇਂ *ad.* In this way.

## J.—(ਜ, ਝ)

JÁ ਜਾ *s. f.* Place; rank, dignity;—*s. m.*

(*contr.* of *Jáid.*) A son:—*já bajá, ad.* Everywhere, hither and thither:—*já-jarúr, s. m.* A privy.

JABÁB ਜਬਾਬ *s. m.* Corrupted from the

Arabic word *Jawáb*. Answer, reply; discharge, refusal; anything corresponding to another, a counterpart:—*jabáb dáwá, s. m.* The answer to a plaint, charge, or accusation:—*jabáb dená, v. a.* To answer, to discharge, to refuse; to be accountable for, to be responsible:—*jabáb honá, v. n.* To be dismissed, or discharged:—*jabáb karná, v. a.* To make answer:—*jabáb milná, v. n.* To

be dismissed or discharged:—*jabáb marná, s. m.* Questions and answers; dispute; *c. w.* *karná.*

JABÁN ਜਬਾਣ *s. f.* Corrupted from the

Persian word *Zabán*. The tongue, language, speech:—*jabán badalní, pherní, s. m.* To equivocate, to shuffle:—*jabán baí hmi, v. n.* To have lock-jaw:—*jabán baí karní, v. n.* To hush, to silence: to set up:—*jabán dab ke kahiná, v. n.* To speak with bated breath:—*jabán dabbí, v. n.* To hold one's tongue:—*jabán dá chaská, s. m.* A taste for delicacies:—*jabán dá miñhí, a.* Honey-tongued:—*jabán dení, karní, v. a.* To pass one's word:—*jabán ganá karní, v. a.* To use foul language:—*jabán kholní, v. a.* To let the tongue loose, to speak out:—*jabán haláuní, v. a.* To wag one's tongue, to speak; to say a few words:—*miñhí jabán, s. f.* Honey-tongue; a sweet word:—*jabán kaddí, v. n., a.* To pronounce, to utter, to speak:—*jabán nún múnk wickch rakkhá, v. a.* To hold or control one's tongue; not to speak:—*jabán pharní, v. a.* To lay hold of one's tongue; to prevent one from speaking:—*jabán sukkní, v. n.* To be dry (the tongue):—*jabán tar tar chahí, v. n.* To speak fluently:—*jabán te charhí, v. n.* To be on one's tongue, or one's high; to know by heart:—*jabán te liáuná, v. a.* To utter; to say, to mention:—*jabán te rakkhá, v. n.* To taste:—*jabán wakháuní, v. a.* To show one's tongue (to a physician):—*jabán wekkní, v. a.* To see or examine one's tongue.

JABÁNÍ ਜਬਾਣੀ *a.* Corrupted

from the Persian word *Zabání*. Spoken, oral; traditional (not written) —*jabání jamá kharch, s. m.* Mere words, words, not deeds.

JABAR ਜਬਰ *a.* Corrupted from the

Arabic word *Zabar*. Superior, excelling, more; greater, larger; heavy weighty, important; crowded, dense; strong, stout:—*jabardast, a.* Strong, powerful, violent, oppressive; able, superior:—*jabardastí, s. f.* Power, strength, force, violence:—*jabar dastí náí, ad.* Force, wrongfully, unjustly; *c. w.* *karná.*



BÁRÁ ਜਬਾਰਾ *s. m.* } The jaw-bone.  
 BĀRī ਜਬਾਰੀ *s. f.* }

BARī ਜਬਰੀ *s. f.* Violence, force, oppression; an old woman.

BBAR ਜੱਬਰ *a.* Heavy, entailing bad luck; *i. q.* *Bajjar*:—*jabbar dāg*, *s. m.* An offering to *Brahmins* of the *Dakṣa* class, by persons suffering some calamity, under the belief that the calamity will be averted. See *Dakaunt*.

BBOLOṬṬĀ ਜੱਬੋਲੋਟਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jaypdlguṭī*. A soft wooded shrub (*Baliospermum Indicum*, *Croton tiglium*) commonly planted at places near the Panjab Siwalik tract up to the Chenab. The leaves are in some places applied to bruises and the milky juice is used to destroy maggots in sheep's sores. The seeds are cathartic and commonly given as a purgative; *i. q.* *Jamāl goṭā*.

ABDAR ਜਬਦਰ *s. f. (M.)* Weeds found in wheat fields, supposed to be deteriorated wheat; *i. q.* *Ganḍhel*.

ABHĀ ਜਬਹਾ *s. m.* The forehead; a magisterial character, state, dignity, magnificence, majesty, high rank and spirit:—*jabhedār*, *jabhedāld*, *s. m.* A man of rank and spirit, a man with a noble forehead.

ABRĀĪL ਜਬਰਾਈਲ *s. m.* The name of an angel, who according to Muhammadan beliefs was a mediator between God and Muhammad to bring the verses of the Quran from time to time.

JABT ਜਬਤ } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
 JABTī ਜਬਤੀ } the Persian word *Zabt*.

Confiscation, forfeiture, seizure; restraint, control:—*jabtī dā hukm*, *s. m.* An order to confiscate; *c. w.* *hoṇā*, *karnā*.

JĀBŪ ਜਾਬੂ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Yābū*. A *Kābal* pony, a pony; a heavy clumsy man; *i. q.* *Yābū*.

JABŪR ਜਬੂਰ *s. m. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zabūr*. The book of Psalms; pincers; *i. q.* *Jamūr*.

JABŪRĪ ਜਬੂਰੀ } *s. m.* A believer  
 JABŪRĪĀ ਜਬੂਰੀਆ } in the Psalms.

JĀCH ਜਾਚ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Jāch*. Trying, guessing, a guess, an estimate, an examination:—*jāchmān*, *jāchwāld*, *s. m.* An examiner, a prover, one who estimates or guesses the weight, value of a thing, one who solicits, a beggar; *i. q.* *Jāchū*.

JACH ਜਚ } *s. m.* Parturition  
 JACHĀ ਜਚਾ } pain (this word is  
 JACHCHĀN ਜੱਚਾਂ } not used by itself),  
 a lying-in woman:—*jachchān khānd*, *s. m.*  
 A room in which a woman is delivered.

JĀCHAK ਜਾਚਕ *s. m.* An examiner, a prover; a solicitor, a beggar.

JACHĀUNĀ ਜਚਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be proved or estimated.

JACHĀUT ਜਚਾਉਟ *s. f.* Examination, proof, estimation, guess.

JACHNĀ ਜਚਣਾ *v. n.* To be examined, to be tried, to be proved, to be considered, to be estimated, to be guessed; to be suspicious, to shrink.

JĀCHŪ ਜਾਚੂ } *s. m.* See  
 JACHWAYYĀ ਜਚਵੱਯਾ } *jāchwāld*  
 in *Jāch*.

JAD ਜਦ } *ad.* Corrupted from

JADĀN ਜਦਾਂ } the Sanskrit word *Yadā*.  
*dā*. When, at the time when, as soon as:  
 —*jad dā*, *ad.* At the very moment or  
 time:—*jad jad*, *ad.* Now and then:

—*jad kad, jad kadī, jad kadīn, jad kade,*  
ad. Whenever:—*jad tak, tik, talk, ad.*  
Till when, until, whilst, as long as:  
—*jad ton, thon, ad.* Since.

**JADĀ मञ्जु** *s. m. (M.)* A man with a broken leg, a lame person, also used of a person who has lost any limb:—*jade te kane dī hikk rag wādha huadī hai.* The lame and the one-eyed have one vein more than other people.—Prov. This is like the general belief that the loss of one sense quickens the perception of the others.

**JĀDĀ ज़ादा** *a.* See *Jiddā*.

**JADAN मडन** *ad. (M.)* When.

**JADD मँद** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jad*. Family, ancestors;—*a.* Ancestral.

**JADDHAR मँय़र** *s. m. f.* A deflowered woman; the son of a deflowered woman, a bastard (an abusive term); *i. q.* *Yaddhar*.

**JADDHO मँय़े** *s. f.* An unchaste woman, an adultress:—*jaddho dī māsī, s. f.* The aunt of an adultress (an abusive term); *i. q.* *Yaddho*.

**JADDĪ मँली** *a.* Pertaining to family or ancestors, ancestral (property), hereditary.

**JADĪ मली** } *ad.* At that very time  
**JADĪN मलीं** } (properly *jad hīn*.)

**JADĪD मलीद** *a. (M.)* Fallow (land) more than one year.

**JĀDO ज़ादे** *s. m.* A race of whom Krishna was one:—*jādo banst, wanst, s. m.* One of the *Jādo* race.

**JADOKANĀ मदेकना** *ad.* See *jahn tik* in *Jadon*.

**JADON मदे** *ad.* Since; at that very moment or time:—*jadon tik, ad.* Till when, until, whilst, as long as.

**JĀDŪ जादु** *s. m.* Magic, witchcraft, enchantment, conjuring, juggling:—*jāddagar, s. m.* A magician, a master of the black art, a juggler, a conjurer. *jāddagart, s. f.* Magic, witchcraft, the black art, a jugglery:—*jāddagart, s. f.* A witch, a female juggler.

**JĀDŪN मँदुँ** } *ad.* From which  
**JĀDŪN मँदुँ** } time:—*jāddun thīst pīr dā sunsin log sabho.* From the time she will be born all people will hear it.—Story *Sassi and Punnsā*.

**JĀEDĀD ज़ादिराद** *s. f.* Property, estate, funds.

**JAFĀ मडा** *s. m.* Oppression, violence, hardship:—*jafā kafā, s. f.* Hardship, affliction, want:—*jafā kafā kaffā, ghāṣī, v. a.* To suffer hardship, to get on with difficulty, to lead a wretched life.

**JĀFAL जादल** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**JĀEFAL ज़ादिल** } from the Sanskrit word *Jātīphal*. Nutmeg (*Myristica moschata*.)

**JAFAR मदर** *s. f.* Hardship, difficulty, misery.

**JĀG ज़ाग** *s. f.* An acid substance or sour milk put into milk to coagulate it; (*c. w. dūṣṭi*); acquired wealth; being awake, wakefulness; (*c. w. dūṣṭi*):—*jāg dā jāgde, a.* Wakeful, cautious:—*jāg-jot, s. f.* A term applied to *Devī* at *Jā-wāldmukhī* because the flame which is her symbol burns night and day;—*a.* Possessed of or exerting miraculous

power:—*jág paidé*, *v. n.* To wake suddenly, to be roused:—*jágdidā dīdā kaṭṭiā te suttiā de kaṭṭe*. The wakeful have female buffalo calves, the sleepy have (only) male ones.

JAGÁ ਜਗਾ } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
JAGÁ ਜਾਗਾ } the Persian word *Jagah*.

Place, room, locality, stead; post, appointment, vacancy. See *Tháp*.

JAGÁÍ ਜਗਾਈ *s. f.* Awakening; wages for awaking.

JAGÁNÁ ਜਗਨਾ *v. n.* See *Jagduná*.

JAGÁNÁ ਜਾਗਣਾ *v. a.* To wake, to be awake, to watch; to come to one's senses.

JAGANN ਜਗਨ *s. f.* (K.) Torch of fire or cedarwood splinter.

JAGAN NÁTH ਜਗਨ ਨਾਥ *s. m. lit.*

Lord of the universe, the Almighty God; an incarnation of Vishnu (according to the Hindu mythology); the name of the great temple of this deity; it is situated on the coast of Orissa, and the great annual feast, called *Rath játrá*, is there held in the month of July, when the huge car of the idol is brought forth from the temple:—*Jagan Náth dá bhát*, *s. m.* The rice partaken at *Jagan Náth* by pilgrims of all castes out of the same pot.

JAGAT ਜਗਤ *s. m.* The world, the universe.

JÁGAT ਜਾਗਤ *s. f.* Watching, waking.

JAGÁT ਜਗਾਤ *s. f.* Duty, custom:—*jagát khánd*, *s. m.* A custom house; *c. w. dené, laigé*.

JAGÁTAN ਜਗਾਤਣ *s. f.* } A recei-  
JAGÁTÍ ਜਗਾਤੀ *s. m.* } ver of  
JAGÁTÍÁ ਜਗਾਤੀਆ *s. m.* } customs,  
a custom house officer.

JAGATÍ ਜਗਤੀ *s. m.* The world, the universe;—*s. f.* The world, people; a name of the great goddess;—*a.* Worldly, pertaining to the earth.

JAGÁUNÁ ਜਗਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To awake to rouse from sleep; to light, to kindle.

JAGDÁL ਜਗਦਾਲ *s. m.* (M.) A Jat.

JAGDÁLÍ ਜਗਦਾਲੀ *s. f.* (M.) The language of *Jagdāls*.

JAGDÍS ਜਗਦੀਸ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jagdish*. Lord of the universe.

JAGG ਜੱਗ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jagat* or *Yagd*. The world, the universe; an entertainment, a great feast given from religious motives to Brahmins and to the poor; a religious ceremony in which oblations are presented:—*jagg karná*, *v. a.* To make an offering, to make a great feast; to feed the Brahmins and poor:—*jagg hapsá* *s. f.* General laughter.

JAGGÁ ਜੱਗਾ *s. m.* See *Jagd*, *jágd*.

JÁGGÁ ਜਾੱਗਾ *s. m.* Watching, keeping a vigil:—*jággá dené*, *v. a.* To watch, to keep a vigil; to arouse (a hawk.)

JAGGAR ਜੱਗਰ *s. m. f.* One who is dumb (wholly or partially), and deficient in intellect; dumb and otherwise deficient, half witted, idiotic.

JÁGGÚ ਜਾੱਗੂ *s. m.* One who keeps awake.

JAGÍR ਜਗੀਰ } *s. m.* Rent-free grant;  
JAGÍR ਜਾਗੀਰ } land given by Government to an individual as a reward for some good services; a pension in the

rent accruing on land:—*jāgrādar*, *jāgir-dārni*, *s. m. f.* The holding of a *jāgir*: the proceeds of a *jāgir*.

JAGÍRIÁ JĀNĀ ਜਗੀਰਿਆ ਜਾਣਾ }  
JAGÍRNĀ ਜਗੀਰਨਾ }

*v. n.* To suffer from indigestion (applied to persons); to be racked with pain in the joints (applied to horses):—*jāgrīd hoid*, *a.* Troubled with indigestion; racked with pain in the joints.

JAGJAGĀ ਜਗਜਗਾ *s. m.* A brass tinsel.

JAGJAGĀṬ ਜਗਜਗਾਟ }  
JAGMAG ਜਗਮਗ }  
JAGMAGĀHAṬ ਜਗਮਗਾਹਟ }  
JAGMAGĀṬ ਜਗਮਗਾਟ }

*s. f.* Glitter, splendour, lustre, brilliancy, glare, brightness.

JAGMAGĀUNĀ ਜਗਮਗਾਉਣਾ *v. a.*  
To shine, to glitter.

JAGMAG JAGMAG ਜਗਮਗ ਜਗਮਗ  
*a.* Glittering, shining.

JĀGNĀ ਜਾਗਣਾ *v. n.* See *Jāgand*.

JAGOTĀ ਜਗੋਟਾ *s. m.* A chain of plaited hair worn by *fāqirs* around the loins.

JĀGRAT ਜਾਗਰਤ } *s. f.* The state  
JĀGRATĪ ਜਾਗਰਤੀ } of being  
JĀGRATT ਜਾਗਰੱਤ } awake.

JAGRATĀ ਜਗਰਤਾ } *s. m.* Watch-  
JAGRĀTĀ ਜਗਰਾਤਾ } ing all night,  
JAGRĀTTĀ ਜਗਰਾਤਾ } a vigil, a party of girls for spinning which continues

all night, the night being spent in singing and dancing.

JAGWEDĪ ਜਗਵੇਦੀ *s. f.* An altar.

JĀH ਜਾਹ } *v. n.* (An imperative of *v. n.*  
JĀHĀ ਜਾਹਾ } *Jāḡd*.) Go.

JAHĀ ਜਹਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) Hedgehog.

JAHĀD ਜਹਾਦ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jihād*. A Muhammadan religious war, a crusade.

JAHĀĪ ਜਹਾਈ *s. f.* Prostituting, copulating; price of prostitution.

JAHĀJ ਜਹਾਜ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jahāz*. A ship; anything very large, wide and spacious.

JAHĀJĪ ਜਹਾਜੀ *s. m.* A sailor, a seaman;—*a.* Belonging to a ship.

JĀHAL ਜਾਹਲ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jāhil*. Ignorant, illiterate, barbarous, rude.

JAHĀN ਜਹਾਣ *s. m.* The world:—*jī nāl jahān hai*. *lit.* The world is with the heart, *i. e.*, if a man is well, the world is all well for him.

JĀHAR ਜਾਹਰ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zāhir*. Apparent, obvious, clear, evident, manifest; *c. v.* *karū*.

JĀHAR ਜਾਹੜ *s. f.* A back tooth; *i. q.* *Dāhar*.

JĀHARĀ ਜਾਹਰਾ *ad.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zāhir*. Apparently, openly, manifestly, evidently;—*a.* See *Jāharī*.

JĀHARĪ ਜਾਹਰੀ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic *Zāhirī*. Apparent, evident, manifest, clear.

**JAHAUNA ਜਹਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be copulated, to cause to copulate, to ravish; *i. q.* *Yahdugd.*

**JAHIMAT ਜਹਿਮਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zahmat*. Disquietude, pain, affliction, trouble, sickness; —(*M.*) A disease of camels, &c. It occurs in hot weather; the animal coughs, ceases to eat and drink; there is running from mouth and nose. Young animals generally escape, but the old die.

**JAHIMATAN ਜਹਿਮਤਣ** *f.*  
**JAHIMATÍ ਜਹਿਮਤੀ** *m.*  
**JAHIMATÍL ਜਹਿਮਤੀਲ** *m. f.* } *a.*

Afflicted, emaciated with disease, sick.

**JAHINÁ ਜਹਿਣਾ** *v. n.* *Cum muliere;* copulari; *i. q.* *Yahigd.*

**JAHIR ਜਹਿਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zahr*. Poison:—*jaharbéd*, *s. m.* A dangerous disease in horses and elephants in which the yard and testicles of the animals become suddenly swollen and violently inflamed:—*jahir khághd*, *v. n.* To take poison:—*jahir lagghd*, *v. n.* To be hateful like poison:—*jahir mauhrd*, *s. m.* Bezoar, an antidote to poison.

**JAHIRAN ਜਹਿਰਣ** *s. f.* } *a.* Cor-  
**JAHIRÍ ਜਹਿਰੀ** *s. m.* } ruption  
of the Persian word *Zahrí*. Venomous, litter, full of rage; a venomous, wrathful person.

**JAHIRÍLÁ ਜਹਿਰੀਲਾ** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zahiríld*. Poisonous.

**JÁHLÚ ਜਾਹਲੂ** *ad. (K.)* When, at the time when.

**JÁHNÚ ਜਾਹਨੂ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zánú*. The knee; *i. q.* *Jánú*.

**JAHRÁ ਜਹਰਾ** *s. f.* } (*M.*) An old  
**JAHRÍ ਜਹਰੀ** *s. m.* } man and  
woman; the handle of a spade, or *koddí*.

**JÁHÚ ਜਾਹੂ** *s. m.* A lascivious person, a debauchee, a rake; *i. q.* *Yáhu*:—*jáhu khánd*, *s. m.* Any house or place where adultery or fornication is committed, a brothel; *i. q.* *Yáhu*.

**JA ਜੈ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ji*. Victory, triumph, conquest, promotion;—*intj.* Bravo! huzza! all hail!—*pron.* As many as:—*jai bárr*, *jai ber*, *ad.* As often as:—*jai dewd*, *jai diá*, *s. m.* *lit.* Victory to *Deví*, a kind of hosanna, a form of salutation to a Hindu king or Raja in the hills:—*jai kdr*, *jai jai kdr*, *s. f.* Triumph, rejoicings, exultation:—*jai jai karná*, *v. a.* To shout victory to a deity (a common practice among pilgrims):—*jai ku*, *pron.* About as many as:—*jai mátt*, *a.* Victorious, fortunate, successful.

**JÁÍ ਜਾਈ** *s. f.* A daughter.

**JÁIÁ ਜਾਇਆ** *s. m.* A son. *Present*  
*participle of v. n.* *janá*, *pl. jáián*:—*jáiá jáná*, *v. n.* To be gone, to be born:—*mán peu dá jáiá*, *s. m.* A full brother, a real brother:—*jaun wirle*, *til sanghge*, *majjhán jáe kaff babúán jáián betián*, *chóre chaur chaupattí*. Barley sown thin, *til* sown thick, buffaloes that give male calves, daughters-in-law that bear (only) daughters, are all four bad.

**JAIHNA ਜੈਹਣਾ** *v. n.* To copulate; *i. q.* *Jahigd*, *Yahigd*.

**JAIJAIWANTÍ ਜੈਜੈਵੰਤੀ** } *s. f.* A  
**JAIJÁWANTÍ ਜੈਜਾਵੰਤੀ** } kind of  
*Rágh* sung at midnight.

**JAIL ਜੈਲ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zail*. Partiality; skirt, train; a circle of *jaildár*:—*jaildár*, *s. m.* An officer of many villages. He

stands in much the same relation to the headman does to the *Lambardár* of his village. The *jaildárs* are remunerated by a percentage of from 8 annas to Rs. 2 on the revenue of the villages in his circle; a feudatory:—*jaildárí*, *s. f.* An office of the *Jaildár*.

**JAIJÍYÁ जैनीया** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jasyah*. A capitation tax levied by Muhammadans on infidels.

**JAIN जैन** *s. m.* A sect of Hindus worshipping 24 *thrathkars* (religious teachers.) They deny the existence of God and the authority of the Vedas.

**JAIND जैन्ड** *s. m.* } A deformed  
**JAINDNÍ जैन्डी** *s. f.* } person half  
deaf and dumb.

**JAINDE जैन्दे** *pron., ad. (M.)* To which, to whom:—*jainde ráh ná wanje, un dá pandh ná puchehh*. Don't ask the distance of a place to which you are not going—Prov. Don't ask advice if you are not going to follow it.

**JAINÍ जैनी** *s. m.* A follower of *Jais*.

**JAIN TAR जैन्तर** *s. m.* A straggling large shrub (*Sesbania Egyptiaca*), commonly cultivated in gardens as a hedge, and for its bunches of flowers, parti-coloured, yellow, and occasionally white. It is a ready and quick grower and its wood is of no use. The seeds are official, being applied in ointment for eruptions, for which also the juice of the bark is given internally.

**JAIPHAL जैफल** *s. m.* See *Jáfal*.

**JAISÁ जैसा** *ad.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yádush*. As such as, as in like manner:—*jaisá cháhó*. As you please:—*jaisá cháhíye*, *lit.* As it should be; effectually, thoroughly:—*jaise hosakke*, *ad.* Any how, at any rate:—*jaise ko taisá*. As you were, tit for tat.

**JAIT जैत** } *s. f.* The name  
**JAITSIRÍ जैतमिरी** } of a *Rághat*.

**JAIIYÁ जैया** *s. m.* A *Rájpát* tribe.

**JAJÁIL जजैल** *s. f.* A kind of large musket, a swivel.

**JAJÁILCHÍ जजैलची** } *s. m.* A  
**JAJÁILÍ जजैली** } soldier who  
manages a swivel.

**JÁJAK जजक** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Jáchak*. A priest; *i. q.* *Jáchak*.

**JÁJAKNÍ जजकनी** *s. f.* A priestess.

**JÁJAM जजम** *s. m.* A carpet, a floor cloth, a chequered cloth thrown over a carpet.

**JAJÁWANTÍ जजैन्ती** *s. f.* A kind of *Rághat*; *i. q.* *Jajáwantí*.

**JAJJÁ जज्जा** *s. m.* The 13th letter (ज) in the Gurmukhi Alphabet; *Jijá*.

**JAJMÁLNÁ जजमालना** *v. n.* To be disheartened, to be sad.

**JAJMÁN जजमान** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yajmán*. The client of a Brahmin; a customer, a person on whose custom Brahmins, barbers and some others, have a legal claim (the hereditary Brahmin, or barber of a village must be paid his fees whether you choose to employ him or another person.)

**JAJMÁNANÍ जजमाननी** *s. f.* The female client of a Brahmin, a female client.

**JAJMÁNÍ PROHAT जजमानी परोह**  
*s. m.* A hereditary family priest.

JAJMÁNÍPROHATÍ ਜਜਮਾਨੀਪਰੋਹਤੀ

*s. f.* The office of a hereditary family priest.

JAK ਜਕ *s. f.* Doubt, suspense, suspicion; obstruction;—*jak jāṇḍ*, *v. n.* See *Jakṇḍ*, *c. w. pai jāṇḍ*.

JAKARÁ ਜਕਾਰਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jaikár*. Triumph, rejoicings, ovation; *c. w. buldunḍ*.

JAKARBANDPÁUNÁ ਜਕਰਬੰਦ-ਪਾਉਣਾ

*v. a.* To make fast, to tighten to bind well.

JAKARNÁ ਜਕਰਨਾ *v. a.* To bind, to tie, to fetter, to pinion, to tighten, to put in irons.

JÁKAT ਜਾਕਤ *s. m. (K.)* A little boy; *i. q. Játak*.

JAKH ਜਖ } *s. f. (M.)* Nonsense  
JAKHAR ਜਖਰ } village *mirásí's* fee,

which is next to that of the *mullán's* fee, is measured out after the grain has been threshed and winnowed, and which is collected into one heap and is divided between landlord, tenant and *kámóns*, same as *Yakh* in the first sense:—*jakh ná mār*. Do not talk nonsense; *i. q. Yakkar*.

JAKHAM ਜਖਮ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zakhm*. A wound, a sore.

JAKHÁWAN ਜਖਾਵਣ *v. a. (M., Poṭ.)*  
To deceive, to make an April fool of. *Present participle: jakhendá; Future jakhesán; Past participle: jakháyḍ*.

JAKHÍRÁ ਜਖੀਰਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zakhrah*. Collection of goods, store, treasure.

JAKHMAN ਜਖਮਣ *f.* } *a.* Corrupted  
JAKHMÍ ਜਖਮੀ *m.* } from the  
Persian word *Zakhmí*. Wounded.

JAKHMÁNÁ ਜਖਮਾਨਾ } *s. m.*  
JAKHMIÁNÁ ਜਖਮਿਆਨਾ } Corrupted  
ed from the Persian word *Zakhmánd*. Compensation to a soldier for a wound or the loss of a limb in battle.

JAKK ਜੱਕ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zak*. Injuring, deceiving, disappointing; squeezing and pressing down:—*jakk deṭ*, *v. a.* To defeat, to put to shame; to cause loss or injury; *i. q. Jikk*.

JAKKAR ਜੱਕਰ *s. m.* Senseless, foolish talk, vain babbling:—*jakkar hakhṇe*, *v. n.* To babble:—*jakkar láuṇe, mārne*, *v. n.* To lie, to speak falsely, to speak vainly; *i. q. Yakkar*.

JAKKBANNHNA ਜੱਕਬੱਨੁਣਾ *v. n.*  
Corrupted from the Persian word *Yakh*. To be frozen, to be hardened (water. flour.)

JAKKH ਜੱਖ *s. f.* A very holy man, a most devout, worshipper, a sort of demi-god.

JAKKHNA ਜੱਖਣਾ *s. f.* Modesty, calmness, contentment:—*jakkhṇḍ jāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be immodest.

JAKKO TAKKO ਜੱਕੋ ਤੱਕੋ } *s. f.*  
JAKKON TAKKON ਜੱਕੋ ਤੱਕੋ } An-  
xiety, consideration, deliberation, hesitation, suspense.

JAKNÁ ਜਕਣਾ *v. n.* To be in suspense, to hesitate, to be thoughtful and anxious, to be suspicious; to be afraid; to shrink; *i. q. Jakhṇḍ*.

**JAKRĀUNĀ** जक्राउना *v. a.* To cause to be bound, cans. of *Jakaṇḍ*.

**JAKRĪĀN** जक्रिआन *s. f. pl. (lit. bindings).* Tossings of the head, and other motions made by a woman who is supposed to be influenced and bound by some fairy; the music made use of to dispel that influence; *c. w. kheṇḍāṇḍ, sundunīḍ.*

**JAL** जल *s. m.* Water; an imperative of *v. n.* *Jalyāḍ*:—*jalbaḷ jāyāḍ, v. n.* To be burnt up or consumed with fire; to be angered, to be jealous:—*jal bimḷ, s. m.* An overflowing of water, a flood, an inundation:—*jalchar, a.* Acquatic (birds, not fish):—*jaldhār, jaldhārā, s. f.* A stream of water:—*jalhorā, jalhaurā, jalmanukkh, jalmdhā, mānus, s. m.* A water animal said to resemble a man in its appearance, a merman:—*jaljant, s. m.* A general term for all animated beings inhabiting the water:—*jalmaḷ, s. m. f.* Flood, inundation:—*jalmuḍrā, s. m.* A process in chemistry:—*jalnimm, s. f.* The name of a drug that grows in water:—*jal pēn, s. f. m.* Drinking (water), a morsel of something to stay one's appetite, a light luncheon, eating, taking light food between meals; *c. w. karṇā, khāyāḍ*:—*jal parudh, s. m.* Casting a corpse into a river instead of burying or burning it, drawing one's self:—*jal tarang, s. m.* The musical glasses or harmonicon, playing on glasses or China bowls by rubbing the edges, a brass vessel in which water is put and the edges are beaten with two sticks; a wave on the surface of water:—*jal tarangī, s. m.* One who plays on a *jaltarang*:—*jalturag, s. m.* The river horse, hippopotamus:—*jal thal, s. m.* Ground covered with water, water over-flowing dry land, a sheet of water (said when broad sheet of water is visible):—*jal dī mārtī ho, yā hal dī mārtī ho.* Either the force of water, or the force of the plough (is necessary for agriculture).

**JĀL** जाल *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jal*. A net, a snare; a tree (*Salvadora oleoides* or *Salvadora*

*Indica*) of which the fresh fruit is *pīlḥ*; *i. q.* *Was*;—Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jāl*. Fabrication, forgery:—*jāl bandūḍ, v. n.* To fabricate, to forge:—*jāl pāyāḍ, v. a.* To cast a net (for fish); to lay a snare; to plot against;—*jāl sāj, s. m.* A forger, one who counterfeits:—*jāl sājt, s. f.* Forgery, fabrication:—*jāl wachhāyāḍ, v. n.* To spread a net or snare:—*jāl wichch phasāyāḍ, v. n.* To entrap, to inveigle.

**JĀLĀ** जाला *s. m.* A niche in a wall; a cobweb; a kind of water moss green in colour; a kind of grass which grows in the streams used for purifying sugar; a speck in the eye.

**JALĀB** जलाब *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jallāb*. A purgative medicine, purging:—*jalāb dāyāḍ, v. a.* To give a purge:—*jalāb karāḍ, v. n.* To take or give a purge:—*jalāb laimāḍ, v. n.* To undergo a course of purgatives:—*jalāb laggāḍ, v. n.* To operate (a purgative).

**JALĀD** जलाद *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jallād*. An executioner; a cruel person, a tyrant:—*jalāḍ pūyāḍ, s. m.* The business of an executioner; cruelty.

**JALĀDĪ** जलादी *s. f.* See *jalāḍpūyāḍ* in *Jalāḍ*.

**JALĀDNĪ** जलादनी *s. f.* The wife of an executioner, a female executioner.

**JALĀHRĪ** जलाहरी *s. f.* The stony symbol of *pudendum muliere* in which the stony symbol of *membre virile* called *Shibling* stands. These are generally seen before the *Shibdwālds* (temples of *Shivā*); and the *Hindus* pour water on the latter.

**JALĀKRĪ** जलाकरी *s. m. (K.)* The wood-cock.

**JĀLAM** जालम *s. m., a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zālim*. An oppressor; a tyrant; cruel, barbarous.



**JALAM जलम** *s. f. (M.)* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *jaloká*. A leech:—*paice dí rann te fake dídn jalamdn lawde*. A woman worth a pice and she has leeches worth half an anna put on her.—Prov.; *i. q. Jok*.

**JÁLAMI जलमी** *s. f.* Oppression, tyranny.

**JÁLAN जलन** *v. n. (M.)* To endure, to be patient. *Present participle: jaleñ-dá; Future: jalesn; Past participle: jalid:—**sdhíb díś ján rann kuchajjí náí; khárd khárd roñán, kunndn pñwe dái; háthé wángúñ patlí, tawwe wángúñ léí; chhappar pondí ghaghrá, tarúá kare rumái; gadhíñ wángúñ híggdí sáre wepñe dd saggr*. The Lord has condemned me to endure the society of a slovenly woman; she eats a basketful of bread and drinks a tubful of *dái*; she is as slim as an elephant, she is as red as an iron griddle; she wears a petticoat like the roof of a house, she uses a mat for a pocket-handkerchief, she brays like a she-ass, she is the ornament of the whole courtyard.—Song.

**JALAN जलन** } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
**JALAT जलत** } the Sanskrit word  
*Jawal*. Burning, heat inflammation, smart; passion jealousy, envy.

**JÁLANÁ जलना** *v. a.* To burn, to kindle.

**JALAU जलौ** *s. m.* Pomp, glory, splendour; pageantry, retinue, equipage, train.

**JALÁUNÁ जलौना** *v. a.* To burn, to kindle, to light, to inflame; to make jealous, to provoke.

**JALBIMBÍAN जलबिंबीय** *s. m.*  
(K.) Is the period between 8 and 16 *Sáwars:—dakhmáññ bhajjítñ máh, jalbimbíñ, bhajjítñ kapáh*. When the *Dakh-*

*ññññ* rains fail, *másh* (a pulse) fails; and when the *jalbimbíñ* rain fails, the cotton tree fails.

**JALD जलद** *a.* Quick, fast, hasty; swift, expedition:—*jald báj, s. m.* An active person, one who moves quickly; *i. q. Jalt*.

**JALDÍ जलदी** *s. f.* Haste, quickness, rapidity; *c. w. harnd; i. q. Jaltí*.

**JALEB जलेब** *s. m.* A kind of sweetmeat; retinue, suite, attendants, equipage.

**JALEBÁ जलेबा** *s. m.* Mulberry.

**JALEBÍ जलेबी** *s. m.* A kind of sweetmeat;—*a.* Pertaining to a retinue;—*choft kuttí jalebíñ dí rakhwáñ*. The thief bitch and set to watch over the sweets.—Prov. used of a dishonest person watching over anything.

<b>JALEMÁ जलेमा</b>	} <i>s. m.</i> Burning, vexation, jealousy, envy, passion, sorrow.
<b>JALEPÁ जलेपा</b>	
<b>JALEWÁ जलेवा</b>	
<b>JALEWÁN जलेवान</b> [ १३ ० ]	

**JALHOTÁ जलहोटा** *s. m. (M.)* A small *Jál* tree.

**JÁLÍ जाली** *s. f.* A small net; net work, lattice work.

**JALIÁ जलिआ** *a.* Burnt:—*jalid balid, a.* Angry, jealous.

**JALÍKHÁN जलीखान** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zalekhá*. The name of Potiphar's wife.

**JALJALÁ जलजला** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zalulah*. An earthquake; *met.* mutiny, insurrection.

JALJALĀṬ जलजलट s. m. Quaking; glory, pomp; indignation.

JALJALĀUNĀ जलजलउटा v. n. To quake, to tremble; to be angry.

JALANDHARĪ जलंधरी s. f. A variety of sugarcane.

JALNĀ जलना } v. n. To burn, to be  
JALNĀ जलना } kindled, to be in-  
flamed.

JĀLNĀ जलना v. n. See *Jālaṇḍ*, *Bālaṇḍ*.

JALO जल s. m. See *Jalau*.

JALODHAR जलोहर s. m. Dropsy.

JALODHARN जलोहरन s. f. }  
JALODHARĪ जलोहरी s. m. }  
A dropsical person.

JALPĀ जलपा s. f. (M.) A flood.

JALSĀ जलसा s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jalsah*. An assembly for amusement, meeting, entertainment, *gautch*.

JALT जलत s. f. Burning, heat; inflammation; jealousy:—*jalt khor*, *khord*, *khord*, s. f. One who is vexed in mind, an envious, jealous person; envious, jealous.

JALTĪ जलती s. f. Corruption of the Persian word *Jaldī*. See *Jaldī*.

JALŪN जलून s. f. Itching, burning.

JALWAIYĀ जलवैया } s. m. One who  
JALWAYYĀ जलवैया } burns, one  
who is jealous.

JALWĀUNĀ जलवाउटा v. a. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jawalan*. To cause to burn, to cause to light; to cause to make jealous.

JAM जम s. m. Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Yam*. The angel of death, the Pluto of the Hindus:—*jam dāt*, s. m. An angel of death:—*jam hoke chambayāḍ*, v. n. To cling to one like the Devil:—*jam kdl*, s. m. Death:—*jam lok*, *jam dī purī*, s. m. Hell:—*jam rāj*, s. m. King of Hell.

JĀM जाम s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yām*. A goblet, a cup:—(M.) A title of respect addressed to individuals of those Jat tribes that came originally from *Sindh*, as the *Lār*, the *Unar*, the *Darigh* and the *Sarkī* and *Jhabel* Jats:—*jāmdānt*, s. f. A kind of figured muslin; a leather box used for keeping clothes in:—*jām dār*, s. m. The holder of a landed pension or fief:—*jāmdārī*, s. f. Holding a fief, the proceeds of a *Jāgir*:—*jām khijar*, s. m. Is spoken when an object is obtained:—*jām dī rann te billē de kann*. What! the wife of a *jām* and ears like a cat! (i. e., without earnings.)—Prov.

JAMĀ जमा s. f. Capital, stock, wealth, quantity, sum, total; collections;—a. Collected:—*jāmdār*, s. m. A native military officer next to *Subedār* or *Rasāldār*; a native officer of police, custom, excise next to *Darogā*; a native officer at the head of an uncertain band, met. self-styled *jāmdār*:—*jāmdārī*, s. f. The wife of a *jāmdār*:—*jāmdārī*, s. f. The office of a *jāmdār*:—*jām karnā*, v. a. To gather together, to accumulate, to heap, to store up, to add together, to assemble:—*jām hoṇḍ*, v. n. To be collected, to be assembled:—*jām bandh*, s. f. Charge for preparing the roll. The *kārdār* charged what he pleased; account of revenue assessed at a certain rate per field.

**JĀMĀ ਜਮਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian and Arabic words *Jāmah*, *Jāmd*. A coat reaching down to the ankles, worn especially by the bridegroom amongst Hindus at weddings; a caste or a caste system; birth, *e. g.* *Hindū dā jāmd*:—*jāmd masjid*, *masit*, *s. f.* The principal mosque or Muhammadan place of prayer where the people collect especially on Fridays:—*jāme wār*, *s. m.* A shawl figured all over.

**JAMĀDARŪ ਜਮਾਦਰੂ** *s. m.* See *Jamādarā*.

**JAMĀDĪULĀKHAR ਜਮਾਦੀਉਲ**

**JAMĀDĪULSĀNĪ ਜਮਾਦੀਉਲ**

**ਮਾਖਰ } s. m.** The 6th Muhammedan  
**ਸਾਨੀ } month.**

**JAMĀDĪULAWWAL ਜਮਾਦੀਉਲਮਵੱਲ**  
*s. m.* The 5th Muhammedan month.

**JAMĀĪ ਜਮਾਈ** *s. m.* A midwife's wages; a son-in-law; in the latter sense; *i. q.* *Jawāī*.

**JAMĀIN ਜਮਾਇਣ** *s. f.* Sour curd or rennet used to coagulate milk; Caraway seed; *i. q.* *Samāin*, *Jamman*, *Jāg*.

**JAMĀL ਜਮਾਲ** *s. m.* Beauty, elegance:—*jamāl goṭṭā*, *s. m.* A powerful purgative bean (*Croton tiglium*, Nat. Order. *Euphorbiaceae*), also called *Jabolotā*.

**JĀMAN ਜਮਣ** *s. m.* The name of a tree; also its fruit (*Cerasus Cornuta*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceae*, *Sizygium Zambolanum*);—Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zāman*. A small piece of wood connecting the two tubes of a *huggā*; a surety, a security; rennet:—*jāman denā*, *v. n.* To give a surety:—*jāman hoṇā*, *v. n.* To be surety for another, to give or stand bail:—*jāman tāhūd*, *s. m. f.* See *Jāmanī*.

**JAMĀNĀ ਜਮਾਨਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zamānah*. Time, age; the world.

**JAMĀNAT ਜਮਾਨਤ** } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**JĀMANĪ ਜਮਾਣੀ** } from the Ara-  
bic word *Zamānat*, *Zāmanī*. Security, bail, guarantee:—*jāmanī tāhādī*, *s. f.* The same as *Jāmanī*.

**JAMĀNDARŪ ਜਮਾਂਦਰੂ** *ad.* From birth, by birth.

**JĀMANŪ ਜਮਨੂ** *s. f.* The name of a tree and its fruit:—*jāmanū dā sirkā*, *s. m.* Vinegar of *Jāmanū*. See *Jāman*.

**JAMĀT ਜਮਾਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Jamāit*. A multitude, an assembly, a company, a class, a community, a congregation; a religious service, a congregation at prayer in a mosque:—*jamāt kardmāt*. Miracles in numbers.

**JAMĀTĪ ਜਮਾਤੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Jamāitī*. A class fellow.

**JAMĀŪ ਜਮਾਊ** *a.* Susceptible of being coagulated, congealable.

**JAMĀU ਜਮਾਊ** } *s. m.* A crowd,  
**JAMĀ ਜਮਾ** } collection, accumu-  
lation, congelation, adhesion, establish-  
ment.

**JAMĀUNĀ ਜਮਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To coagulate, to freeze, to cause to adhere; to cause to be born, to do the work of a midwife; to make firm (the feet); to have confidence in; to cause to be germinated; to cause to be sprouted.

**JAMĀUT ਜਮਾਉਟ** *s. f.* Coagulation, congelation, agglutination, consolidation.

**JAMĀWAN ਜਮਾਵਣ** } *v. a.* To coa-  
**JAMĀWANĀ ਜਮਾਵਣਾ** } gulate (milk):  
—*chowan mahīn*, *jamāwan dahīn*. *bhar bhar pīṇḍe thālī*; *bhedī pūnchheṇ laggiān nē*

*urár ná pár.* When you milk your buffalo you set your curds, and drink your full dishes, but taking hold of (*i. e.*, depending on) the tail of a sheep is neither here nor there (*lit.* neither on this side or the other.)

**JAMÁWAT ਜਮਾਵਟ** *s. f.* Coagulation, congelation, agglutination, consolidation; fixedness; (used especially of the black colouring matter, *missi*, applied to the interstices between the teeth.)

**JAMBAŇ ਜਮਬਣ** *v. n. (M.)* To wait:  
—*ujan chhohir chhotí he kái dīhāre jamb.*  
The girl is still young, wait a few days.

**JAMBÍL ਜਮਬੀਲ** *s. f. (M.)* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zambíl*. A beggar's wallet.

**JAMBÚDÍP ਜਮਬੂਦੀਪ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jambú-dvīpa*. Name of one of the seven continents or large islands surrounding Mount Meru: so named from the *Jambu* trees (*Gugenia Jambolana*) which abound in it, or from a huge *Jambu* tree on Mount Meru, visible to the whole continent, and which marks the central division of the known world. Buddhists confine the term to India. Jains to one of the five divisions of India.

**JAMBÚR ਜਮਬੂਰ** *s. m.* Pincers, forceps.

**JAMBÚRÁ ਜਮਬੂਰਾ** *s. m.* A kind of small cannon carried on a camel; a young active lad, (this appellation is given to a little boy of the *Madáris*); *i. q.* *Jamúrd*.

**JAMBÚRCHAN ਜਮਬੂਰਚਣ** *s. f.* The wife of a *Jambúrchí*.

**JAMBÚRCHÍ ਜਮਬੂਰਚੀ** *s. m.* One who fires a *Jambúrd*.

**JAMDHAR ਜਮਧਰ** *s. m.* A two-edged dirk, a dagger.

**JAMGAT ਜਮਗਟ** } *s. m.* A  
**JAMGHAT ਜਮਘਟ** } crowd, a multitude, a concourse, a collection of people.

**JAMHÁI ਜਮਹਾਈ** } *s. f.* Yawning;  
**JAMHÁI ਜਮਹਾਈ** } *c. w.* *ਢੁਢਾ, ਲਾਇ*;  
*i. q.* *Aubdai*.

**JAMÍN ਜਮੀਨ** *s. f.* Land. See *Jimín*.

**JAMKÚ ਜਮਕੂ** *s. m. (Po.)* A class of Hindu *faqirs* who wear matted hair and ring a bell.

**JAMLOTÁ ਜਮਲੋਟਾ** *s. m. (Po.)* A powerful purgative nut; *i. q.* *Jabbolotá, Jamálgottá* in *Jamál*.

**JAMM ਜੱਮ** *s. m.* Birth, one born, offspring, growth:—*ghar jamn, a.* Born at home, house-born. The angel of death, (*Malik-ul-maut*); one who persecutes beyond measure, *e. g.*, *tús mere bhá dá jamn hoke piyá*.

**JAMMAN ਜੱਮਣ** *s. m.* Birth; sour card or rennet used to coagulate sweet milk;—*v. n. (M.)* To be born; to germinate, to sprout, to come up; to become fixed, to become coagulated, to become congealed. *Present Participle:* *jamdá*; *Future:* *jamsán*; *Past Participle:* *jamá, jáyá*:—*deewan deñ ná jae chér kaum*; *Mullá, Bhatt, Brahman, Dom*. These four tribes were not born on giving-day, *Mullá, Bhatt, Brahman and Mirásí*.—Prov. on the avarice of these castes:—*jamdeñ til rovan lagge, yád dyonheñ gháné*. Directly the *tíl* (Sesame) came up it began to weep; for the recollection of the oil-press came to it.—Prov.

**JAMMĀNH ਜੰਮਾਂਹ** *s. m.* (Pop.) The name of a plant from the seed of which oil is expressed; used also as greens; *s. q.* *Tārā mīrā.*

**JAMMĪ ਜੰਮੀ** *a.* Born; flourishing:  
—*jammā khet vekh ke garbh kīd karsāy; jhakkhar jholdā bahut hai ghar dī tēn jāy.* The farmer felt pride when he looked on his flourishing crops, but there are plenty of dust storms (to come); count it yours when it is safely housed.

**JAMMNĀ ਜੰਮਣਾ** } *v. n.* Corrupted from  
**JAMNĀ ਜਮਨਾ** } the Sanskrit word

*Yam.* To be born, to exist; to grow, to germinate; to be thick or coagulated, to be frozen; to be collected; to adhere, to stick; to be firm, to stand fast, to have confidence (used commonly with *pair*, as, *uh de pair nā jamme*, he did not stand fast); to fit to; to bear children; to insist on.

**JAMMŪ ਜੰਮੂ** } *s. m.* The name of a  
**JAMMŪN ਜੰਮੂਨ** } city in the hills, the capital of the Jammū and Kashmir State; the name of a tree and its fruit. See *Jāman.*

**JAMNĀ ਜਮਨਾ** *s. f.* The name of a river. The ancient *Yamunā*, personified as *Yamī*, twin sisters of *Yamā*. It rises in the Himalayas at Jamnotri at an elevation of 10,849 feet and after a course of 860 miles, falls into the Ganges at Allahabad. Its water is there clear as crystal, while that of the latter river is yellow. The *Saraswatī* is supposed to join the other rivers here underground. The spot is considered very holy.

**JAMŪR ਜਮੂਰ** *s. m.* See *Jambār.*

**JAMŪRĀ ਜਮੂਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Jambūrd.*

**JAMWĀL ਜਮਵਾਲ** *s. m.* A caste of *Rājāpūt* natives of Jammū.

**JAN ਜਨ** *s. m.* An individual, a person; (*M.*) the clientele of a village menial. The village menials, such as the *Mīrāsī*, *Mochī*, and *Ghamīdār*, call those to whom they render services their *jan*:—*jan waddā te dek sunj.* What! you have a large clientele—why the village is deserted!—Prov.

**JAN ਜਣ** *s. m.* The name of a wild and lawless tribe dwelling in the great wilderness in the southern part of the *Bārī Doab* and famous for plundering; an inhabitant of the wilderness.

**JĀN ਜਾਨ** *s. f.* Soul, life, spirit, self; mind; vitality, the breath of life; pith, essence; energy, vigour, force, strength; a sweetheart, dear, beloved; loss, damage:—*jān balab, ad., a.* At the point of death; dying:—*be jān, a.* Lifeless:—*jān barabbar rakkhā, v. n.* To hold as dear as one's own life:—*jān chhūṭā, v. n.* To escape with one's life, to get rid of:—*jān dār, s. m., a.* Animals; having life or strength; powerful, lively, active; rich:—*jān deṭ, v. n.* To yield one's life, to sacrifice oneself:—*jān hoṇḍ, hojḍ, v. n.* To be lost, to be destroyed:—*jān karṇ, v. a.* To destroy, to damage:—*jān kaḍḍh, v. a.* To kill, to destroy, to persecute:—*jān mār, s. f.* Earnest endeavour:—*jān mārṇ, jān mār karṇ, v. a. lit.* To kill; to do one's best; to strain every nerve:—*jān ton tang ḍuṇḍ, v. n.* To be tired of life; to be in despair:—*jān nikalṭ, nikal jāṭ, v. n.* To die:—*jān paigṭ, v. n.* To be cheered, encouraged, comforted, to get new life, to be refreshed:—*jān nūn roṇḍ, v. n.* To wish one self dead:—*jān rukhṭ, v. n.* To be dried up (the sap of life):—*jān te bangṭ, v. n.* To be in danger of one's life:—*jān hatth dho chhaddḍ, v. n. lit.* To wash one's hands of life; to despair of life:—*jānwar, s. m.* An animal; a bird; *met.* a blockhead:—*waddā jānwar, s. m.* An elephant:—*jān nāl jāhān hai.* While life is yours, the world is yours:—*jān māl dī khair.* Health and wealth be yours.—Benediction.

**JĀN ਜਾਣ** *s. f.* Going (from *v. n. Jānā*);

(corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Gyān*, an imperative of *v. n. Jānā*) know, knowledge:—*jān bujjhke*, *ad.* (lit. knowing and understanding.) Knowingly, wilfully, deliberately;—*jān dā, dī, a.* Knowing, wise, acquainted:—*jān de, intj.* Let it go, never mind; pardon, forgive:—*jān denā, v. n.* To relinquish, to give up, to let alone:—*jān hār, jān hārā, a.* Transitory, transient, able to go, ready to go, ready to die, on the point of perishing, not capable of staying:—*jānī jān, a.* Knowing, wise, omniscient:—*jān kār, a.* Knowing, acquainted, learned:—*jān kārī, s. f.* Acquaintance, knowledge:—*jān laiṇā, v. a.* To get a knowledge of, to understand:—*jān pachhān, s. f.* An acquaintance:—*jān painā, v. n.* To seem, to come to one's knowledge or understanding, to be known:—*jān sār, jān laggā, ad., a.* At the moment of going, at the moment of arriving; not permanent, transient.

**JĀNĀ ਜਾਣਾ** *v. n.* To go, to go away; to depart, to leave; to reach, to attain to; to disappear, to vanish; to be consumed, to be spent; to be lost, to be stolen, to incur a loss; to wither, to fade; to be ruined, to be destroyed; to cease, to die, to be killed; to be alienated, to be broken (as friendship); to go in, to enter; to go or act upon; to regard; (in comp.) an auxiliary, all the active verbs are made passive by the help of this verb:—*māriā jānā, māre jānā, v. n.* To be struck, or beaten:—*bakrī jānon gāi khān wāle nūn sawād wī nā āyā.* The goat was killed but the eaters were not pleased.—Prov. When one has done one's best and others are still not pleased:—*uhdiān gallān te nā jā.* Do not act upon his wishes, do not mind him.

**JANĀ ਜਨਾ** *v. n.* A person, an individual:—*janā khaṇā, janā khaṇā.* Every person, great and small.

**JANĀ ਜਨਾ** } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
**JANĀH ਜਨਾਹ** } the Arabic word *Zinā*.

Adultery, fornication:—*janā kār, s. m.*  
An adulterer, a fornicator, an adultress,

a fornicatress:—*janā kārī, s. f.* Adultery, fornication.

**JANĀHAN ਜਨਾਹਣ** *s. f.* } Corrupt-  
**JANĀHĪ ਜਨਾਹੀ** *s. m.* } ed from  
the Arabic word *Zindhī*. An adulterous person.

**JANĀĪ ਜਨਾਈ** *s. f.* See *Janwāī*.

**JANĀJĀ ਜਨਾਜਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Janāzah*. A bier, a coffin, a corpse:—*janājā parhā, v. n.* The Muhammadan Burial Service.

**JANAK ਜਨਕ** *s. m.* The father of *Sitā*, (the wife of *Rāmā*.)

**JANAM ਜਨਮ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Janman*. Birth, life, existence, age:—*janam aṣṭmī, aṣṭmī, s. f.* The birth-day of *Krishnā*:—*janam aṣṭhān, s. m. lit.* A birth-place, a temple erected on a birth-place of any great man, and especially of the Sikh Gurus:—*janam bhar, ad.* In the course of a life time, in one's whole life:—*janam bhirishṭ honā, v. n. lit.* To be polluted (one's life); to spoil one's birth; to use things forbidden by one's religion (Hindu); to be converted to another religion used of Hindus:—*janam bhirishṭ karnā, v. a.* To pollute one's life; to eat objectionable things, to lead a sinful life; to convert to another religion:—*janam bhūm, bhūmī, s. m.* Native land, country, birth-place:—*janam dā annhā, janam andh, s. m.* One blind from his birth:—*janam dātā, s. m.* The author of life, the giver of life, the giver of food continually (God); a great benefactor:—*janam diṇ, diṇdā, s. m.* A birthday:—*janam janam, ad.* One life after another, transmigration of souls:—*janam kuṇḍī, s. f.* A short horoscope:—*janam lagan, s. m.* The conjunction of the sun and a sign of the ecliptic at the moment of the birth of a child:—*janam laiṇā, dhārā, v. n.* To be born, to come into the world, to be incarnate:—*janam maran s. f.* Birth and

death, eternal death :—*janam pattrī*, *s. f.* A horoscope, a paper prepared at the birth of a child foretelling his fate according to the aspects of the planets :—*janam sākhi*, *s. f.* A biography (particularly of Guru Nanak and other Sikh *Gurās*) :—*janam suārath*, *janam sawārath*, *s. m.* A fortunate or well-spent life; rejoicing at the birth of a child :—*janam wagārā*, *v. a.* To waste one's life; to indulge in sexual pleasures.

JANAMAṆĀ ਜਨਮਣਾ *v. n.* To be born.

JANĀNĀ ਜਨਾਨਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zanānah*. A female; a woman, a family, a wife; a man of feminine character, a man who talks like a woman;—*a.* Womanly, pertaining to a female, weak, imbecile :—*janānā madrasā*, *s. m.* A girls' school :—*janānā makān*, *s. m.* A female apartment.

JĀNANĀ ਜਾਨਣਾ } *v. a.* To know, to  
JĀNANĀ ਜਾਣਨਾ } learn, to suppose, to  
understand.

JANĀNĪ ਜਨਾਨੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zandnī*. A woman, a female;—*a.* Of or belonging to a woman (shoes, clothing) :—*janānī bolī*, *andj*, *s. f.* Women's language, women's voice :—*janānī dā ālam*, *s. m.* A woman herself or alone.

JANĀNKHĀNĀ ਜਨਾਨਖਾਨਾ *s. m.*  
Corrupted from the Persian word *Zanān* and *khānah*. The women's apartments in a house.

JANĀNMANTARĪ ਜਨਾਨਮਨਤਰੀ *s. f.* A man who is like a woman in talking.

JANĀNĀRĀ ਜਨਾਨਰਾ *s. m.* A man bereft of masculine powers, an effeminate person, a man who talks like a woman; *i. q.* *Janānā*.

JANĀS ਜਨਾਸ *s. f.* (*K.*) A married woman.

JANĀT ਜਨਾਤ *s. f. pl.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jinnāt*. Genii.

JANĀUNĀ ਜਨਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To act  
JANĀUNĀ ਜਣਾਉਣਾ } the part of  
a midwife; to deliver, to assist (a mother) in bringing forth, to assist (a child) in being born; to cause to know, to warn, to inform.

JANAUR ਜਨੌਰ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
JANĀUR ਜਨਾਉਰ } from the Persian  
word *Jānwar*. See *jānwar* in *Jān*.

JANḌ ਜੰਡ *s. m.* } A tree (*Prosopis*  
JANḌĪ ਜੰਡੀ *s. f.* } *spicigera*, Nat. Ord.

*Leguminosæ*) the pods of which are called *shangar*. In the Jhelum District *Zizphus nummularia*, and in the Jullundur Doab *Acacia Leucophlœa*, are also called *Janḍ*. Amongst Hindus generally, and a few Muhammadan sects, bridegrooms before marriage perform the ceremony, called *janḍī kappan janḍī waddhan*, which consists in cutting off a small branch of this tree. Offerings are also made to the *janḍ* tree by the relations of Hindu small-pox patients :—*janḍ karīr*, *s. m.* A forest of *janḍ* and *karīr* :—*janḍ khaṇḍ*, *s. m.* Ivory :—*kakkhān dī jhupṛī* or *jhupṛī te janḍ khaṇḍ dā parnālā*. A hut of grass with an ivory gutter.—Prov.

JANḌ ਜੰਦ } *a. m.* A wire  
JANḌAR ਜੰਦਰ } making machine;  
a flour mill turned by water, a large wooden rake.

JANḌĀL ਜੰਦਾਲ } *s. m.* An execu-  
JANḌĀR ਜੰਦਾਰ } tioner; one who  
skins and flays; cruel, hard-hearted.

JANḌARĀ ਜੰਦਰਾ } *s. m.* A padlock,  
JANḌRĀ ਜੰਦ੍ਰਾ } a large wooden  
rake, a drag rake worked by one man

who holds the handle and another who pulls a rope attached to the lower part, used to lay out well beds and bank up the water channels; (M.) the gable wall of a house; an iron padlock; a water mill; a large mill stone turned by oxen:—*jandard deyd, láund, mard, v. n.* To lock; *met.* to stop.

JANDÍ ਜੰਦੀ } *s. f.* A small lock;  
JANDRÍ ਜੰਦਰੀ } *a machine for drawing wire:—jandí add, s. m.* A kind of lathe with which carriage wheels are dressed.

JANDRÁIN ਜੰਦਰਾਇਣ } *s. f. (M.)*  
JANDRÁI ਜੰਦਰਾਈ } *A grinder, a miller; f. q. Khardas, Khardás.*

JÁNDÚ ਜਾਂਦੂ *a.* Perishable.

JÁNE ਜਾਣੇ *ad.* As if, perhaps.

JANE ਜਨੇ *s. m. f. pl.* Persons, individuals.

JÁNEPÁ ਜਣੇਪਾ *s. m.* The period of childbirth, the condition of a lying-in woman.

JANET ਜਨੇਤ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Janyatí*. A wedding party, a marriage procession, wedding guests.

JANETAR ਜਨੇਤਰ }  
JANETAR ਜਨੇਤੜ } *s. m.* One of a  
JANETI ਜਨੇਤੀ } wedding party.  
JANETÍA ਜਨੇਤੀਆ }

JÁNEÚ ਜਨੇਊ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yagiopavit*. The sacred thread worn by Brahmans, *Khatris*, and other Hindus, of the "twice born" castes.

JANG ਜੰਗ *s. m.* Battle, war, fighting, quarrelling.

JANGAL ਜੰਗਲ *s. m.* A forest, a wood, a jungle, a desert, a forest land, any uncultivated ground; grazing ground:—*jangal jód, v. n. lit.* To roam in the woods; to ease oneself:—*jangal wichh mangal hong, v. n. lit.* To be in a extacy in a desert.—Prov. Used, when in most unlikely places, or under most unpromising circumstances, something desirable is found or done.

JANGÁL ਜੰਗਾਲ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zangár*. Rust, verdigris; *c. w. laggd.* Also *Jangár*.

JANGALÁ ਜੰਗਲਾ *s. m.* A fence, railing; a medley of tunes sung together; *A rdgú:—janglá lag áund, v. a.* To fence or rail in.

JANGALÍ ਜੰਗਲੀ } *s. m. f.* Wild,  
JÁNGLÍ ਜਾਂਗਲੀ } savage; an in-  
JÁNGALÚ ਜਾਂਗਲੂ } habitant of the  
wilderness;—*a.* Wild, uncultivated.

JANGÁLÍ ਜੰਗਲੀ *a.* Having the colour of verdigris, green; rusted.

JANGAM ਜੰਗਮ *s. m.* A class of Hindu *fakirs* who wear matted hair and ring a bell.

JANGH ਜੰਘ } *s. m.* The thigh, the  
JÁNGH ਜਾਂਘ } leg:—*janj parí te. ahmak nachche, janghán taro te kappre aff.* Only a fool dances at a stranger's wedding; he wearies his legs and dirties his clothes (to no purpose).—Prov.

JÁNGHÍA ਜਾਂਘੀਆ } *s. m.* Tight  
JÁNGHÍRÁ ਜਾਂਘੀਰਾ } drawers; a  
JÁNGHÍA ਜਾਂਹਰੀਆ } diaper.

JANGÍ ਜੰਗੀ *s. m.* A combatant, a warrior;—*a.* Military, warlike, relating



to war, martial:—*jangt berd, fauj, s. m.*  
 A military force:—*jangt jaháj, s. m.* A  
 man of war:—*jangt lút, s. m.* The  
 Commander-in-Chief in India.

JANÍ नटी } *s. f.* A female  
 JANÍAN नटीआँ *pt.* } person:—*jangt*  
*kast, khangt, s. f.* Every person, high and  
 low.

JANÍ ज़ानी *a.* Beloved, dear, darling;  
 —*s. m.* A lover, a sweetheart; (cor-  
 rupted from the Persian word *zāni*) an  
 adulterer:—*jāni dushman, s. m.* A foe at  
 heart, a mortal enemy:—*jāni yár, s. m.*  
 A dear friend, an intimate friend.

JANÍDÁ नटीदा } *ad.* As if.  
 JANÍDÍ नटीदी }

JANJ नैन } *s. f.* A wedding pro-  
 JANJ नान } cession, a wedding  
 JANJ नैद } party:—*dekh dé dhupp*

*te rát dí bhukkh janj dé gahné hai.* Heat  
 by day and hunger by night are the orna-  
 ments of a wedding procession, i. e., heat  
 and hunger is all that the guests obtain.

JANJÁL नैजाल *s. m.* Trouble, diffi-  
 culty, plague, embarrassment, perplexity,  
 entanglement:—*janjál wichh phasnd,*  
*v. n.* To be entangled or surrounded by  
 difficulties.

JANJÁLAN नैजालन *s. f.* } A molest-  
 JANJÁLI नैजाली *s. m.* } er, a  
 troubler, one who excites quarrels and  
 makes difficulties.

JANJÍ नान्नी } *s. m.* One of a  
 JANJÍ नान्दी } wedding party:  
 JANJÍN नान्नी } —*chú rhián dí*  
*shádi te jánjín kutte.* At a sweeper's  
 wedding dogs are wedding guests.—  
 Prov.

JANJÍL नैजील *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 Persian word *Zanjir*. A chain; a silver  
 or gold chain worn round the neck both  
 by males and females, as an ornament.

JANJÍRÁ नैजीरा *s. m.* Connection,  
 chain, succession, two turbans of differ-  
 ent colour twisted together:—*janjírā*  
*bandé s. f.* Arraying, arrangement of  
 rank in the army; *c. w.* *karní.*

JANJÍRÍ नैजीरी *s. f.* Corrupted from  
 the Persian word *Zanjirí*. A chain  
 necklace, a small chain:—*janjírí dár, a.*  
 Wearing a chain; chain like;—*s. m.*  
 A kind of cannon ball, chain shot.

JANJÚ नैनु } *s. m.* See *Janeá*.  
 JANJÚ नैदु }

JANKÁ ननका } *s. m.* A herma-  
 JANKHÁ ननका } phrodite.

JANMÁUNÁ ननमऔन *v. a.* To act  
 the part of a midwife, to assist (a child)  
 in being born.

JANN नैन *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Arabic word *Zann*. Suspicion, doubt:  
 —*jann karná, v. n.* To be suspicious, to  
 be doubtful.

JÁNNÁ नानना *v. a.* To know, to  
 learn, to suppose, to understand.

JÁNNÁ ननना *v. a.* To bear, to bring  
 forth.

JANNÍ नैनी *a.* Suspicious.

JANNÍ नट्टी *s. f.* Mother:—*janjút*  
*jaqe to bhaghat jan, ke dātā ke sūr; nahān*  
*to janjút bānjh rahu, mat jan khouso sūr.*  
 The mother must give birth to a de-  
 votee or benevolent one or a brave one;  
 otherwise the mother let her be barren  
 that she may not lose her strength.

JANNÚN ਜੇਨੂੰ *ad. (M.)* So to say, suppose, grant.

JANT ਜਣਤ *s. m.* An animated being, an insect, a worm.

JANTAR ਜੰਤੁ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
JANTAR ਜਨਤਰ } from the Sanskrit

word *Yantar*. A machine in general, any instrument or apparatus; a dial, an observatory; a diagram of a mystical or astrological character; an amulet:—*jantar mantrar*, *s. m.* Magical formulæ, juggling, conjuring, enchanting by figures and incantations, magical or mystical ceremonies, in which diagrams are drawn, and charms or prayers are repeated.

JANTARÍ ਜੰਤਰੀ } *s. f.* A conjurer, a  
JANTARÍ ਜੰਤਰੀ } juggler, a wizard;  
—*s. f.* An almanac, a calendar; an instrument for drawing wire; an arithmetical figure used for multiplying any number, in the first sense the same as *jan-darâ*, *janâ*:—*jan-tarî man-tarî*, *s. m.* One who performs *jantar mantrar*. See *Jantar*.

JANTU ਜੰਤੁ } *s. m.* An animal, a sentient  
JANTU ਜੰਤੁ } being, a creature, rep-  
tiles.

JÁNÚ ਜਾਨੂ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zánû*. The knee.

JÁNÚ ਜਾਨੂ *s. m. f.* One that knows, an acquaintance:—*janû pachhânyû*, *s. m.* One that is well acquainted.

JANÚN ਜਨੂਣ *s. f.* Itching, burning;  
*i. q.* *Jalûn*; *c. w.* *hoqî*.

JANÚN ਜਨੂਨ *s. m.* Insanity, frenzy, rage.

JANÚNAN ਜਨੂਨਣ *f.* } *a. Mad,*  
JANÚNÍ ਜਨੂਣੀ *m.* } *frantic,*  
raging.

JANWÁÍ ਜਣਵਾਈ *s. f.* The business of a midwife; compensation for her services.

JANWÁUNÁ ਜਣਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To deliver, to bring to bed, to act the part of a midwife for any one; to cause to be known, to inform.

JÁO ਜਾਓ *s. f.* An imperative of *c. c.* *janû*;—(*M.*) A wife.

JAP ਜਪ } *s. m.* Repetition, mentally or  
JÁP ਜਾਪ } aloud of the names and

attributes of God, or of portions of the various sacred writings, or generally of any matter of a religious nature; meditation, adoration; telling of beads:—*Jap*, *s. f.* The opening portion of the *Adi Granth*, the holy book of the Sikhs. The *Jappi* consists of 38 *Pauris* and is the composition of Baba Nanak, the first Sikh Guru. It is also called the *Jap-sân*. The *Jappi* together with another passage of the *Adi Granth* the *Sat Salok Hajdrâ*, forms the portion for the *prâ-kâl* or very early morning worship:—*Jáppî*, *s. f.* The opening portion of the *Granth* of Guru Gobind Singh, the 10th and last Guru of the Sikhs. The book is called the *Dasven Bádsháhí dá Granth*. The *Jáppî* consists of 198 *Pauris*, and is the composition of Guru Gobind Singh. It has its own *Sat Sabad Hajdrâ*, and is used in precisely the same way as the *Jappi*:—*jap kardunâ*, *v. a.* To get a Brahman to count his bead or read the *Gáyatrî* or any passage from the *Shâstara* so that one may attain a desired end:—*jap-karnâ*, *v. n.* To worship, to adore, to repeat the name of God; to repeat any passage from the *Shâstara*:—*japmâ*, *s. f.* A rosary:—*jap tap*, *s. m.* Religious service, worship, austere devotion.

JĀPAK ਜਾਪਕ } *s. m.* One who  
 JĀPI ਜਪੀ } practices *Jap*; one  
 JĀPI ਜਪੀ } who tells his beads:  
 JĀPIĀ ਜਾਪੀਆ } —*japī tapī, japī*  
*tapīd, s. m.* An austere devotee.

JĀPAN ਜਾਪਣ } *v. n. (M.)* To be-  
 JĀPANĀ ਜਾਪਣਾ } come known, to  
 become manifest. *Present Participle:*  
*jāpā; Future: jāpān; Past Participle:*  
*jāpā:—ishk te ātash dōheṇ barābar, bhal*  
*ishk jāddah jāpe; bhā sapendī hai kakkh*  
*kāne, ishk dillā dā khāpe.* Love and  
 fire are both alike, but love becomes  
 more manifest; fire burns grass and  
 reeds, love is the consumer of hearts.—  
*Song.*

JĀPE ਜਾਪੇ *v. def.* (A word construed  
 with *kī*, like *jāpē*, as *kī Jāpe*, what  
 can one know ?) Perhaps.

JAPHĀ ਜਫਾ *s. m.* Corruption of the  
 Persian word *Jafā*. Oppression, hard-  
 ship, violence:—*japhā kaphā, s. f.* Hard-  
 ship, affliction, want:—*japhā kaphā*  
*kaffā, ghālnī, v. n.* To suffer hard-  
 ship, to get on with difficulty, to lead a  
 wretched life.

JĀPHAL ਜਾਫਲ *s. m.* See *Jāfal*.

JAPNĀ ਜਪਣਾ *v. n.* To repeat the  
 name of God silently in adoration, to  
 count the beads of a rosary; to swallow.

JAPPALOTTĀ ਜੱਪਾਲੋਟਾ *s. m.* See  
*Jabbolottā, Jamālgottā in Jamāl*.

JAPPH ਜੱਫ *s. f.* Matting (hair):—*japph*  
*bannhā, bannh jāpā, v. n.* To be matted  
 (hair):—*japph mujapphā honā.* See  
*Jappho japphī honā.*

JAPPHĀ ਜਫਾ *s. m.* Embrace of  
 friendship or in wrestling; *c. w. mārā,*

*pāpā:—annhe dā japphā, annhe wāld jāp-*  
*phā, s. m.* Embracing as a blind man do:—  
*jappha pāpā, v. n.* To be caught, (an ene-  
 my.)

JAPPHĪ ਜੱਫੀ *s. f.* Embracing, clench-  
 ing; *c. w. ghattī, pāpā.*

JAPPHO JAPPHĪ HONĀ ਜੱਫੋ ਜੱਫੀ  
 ਹੋਣਾ *v. n.* To wrestle, to close upon  
 an adversary, to fight a rough and tumble.

JAR ਜਰ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Per-  
 sian word *Zar*. Gold, riches, wealth,  
 money; rust; in the last sense; *c. w.*  
*laggnā:—jar joro jamā tannē upādh dā*  
*ghar or māl.* Money, wife (or woman),  
 and land are the three likely to create  
 dispute or contention, *i. e.*, these three  
 are cause of dispute or contention.

JAR ਜੜ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
 Sanskrit word *Jatā*. Root, origin, prin-  
 ciple, matter (as opposed to spirit).

JĀR ਜਾਰ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
 Persian word *Yār*. A friend; a fornicator.  
 an adulterer, a whoremonger:—*jārchor,*  
*s. m.* An adulterer and thief; a man of  
 base character. See *Yār*;—(*M.*) A back  
 tooth.

JĀR ਜਾੜ *s. m.* A stalk of gram; a  
 thicket, a forest of bushes.

JARĀ ਜਰਾ *s. m.* See *Jarāu*.

JARĀ ਜਰਾ *s. m.* Old age; (corrupted  
 from the Arabic word *Zarā*) an atom,  
 a particle, a small quantity;—*a.* Very  
 little;—*ad.* A little;—*intj.* Please! do!:  
 —*jarā jarā, jarā jarā karke, ad.* Every bit,  
 inch by inch:—*jarā ku jarā sī, ad, s. m. f.*  
 A little, very little, a very small quantity:  
 —*jarā dī jarā, ad.* For an instant:—*jarā*  
*bhar, s. m.* The smallest quantity:—*jarā-*  
*bard, s. m.* A cold in the head, a run-  
 ning of the nose:—*Jarā sīndh, s. m.* The  
 name of a fabled king, the father-in-law  
 of *Kans*, said to have had a body half  
 flesh and half iron.

JĀRĀ ਜਾਰਾ } *s. m.* Root, origin;

JĀRĀ ਜਾਰਾ } cold, cold weather;—

(*M.*) A twin (used both of animals and human beings):—*jārā bāl mār dā janjāl*. Twin children are the plague of a mother:—*jēth men jārā pare Sāwan korā jāe*; *Dakh kahe sun Bhaḍlī chulīān nīr wakā*. When *Jēth* is cold and *Sāwan* goes dry; *Dakh* says, listen *Bhaḍlī* water will be sold by handfuls.—*Prov.*

JARĀH ਜਰਾਹ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jarrāh*. A surgeon, a barber.

JĀRĀHĪ ਜਰਾਹੀ *s. f.* Surgery; the business of a barber.

JARĀĪ ਜਰਾਈ } *s. f.* The price  
JARĀIN ਜਰਾਇਣ } of setting jewels,  
glazing.

JARAM ਜਰਮ *s. m.* Corrupted from Sanskrit word *Janam*. Birth. See *Janam*.

JĀRAT ਜਾਰਤ *s. f.* See *Jīdrat*.

JARAT ਜਰਤ *s. f.* Joining, uniting, fastening, setting (as jewels, teeth.)

JARĀU ਜਰਾਉ } *s. m.* The long  
JARĀWĀN ਜਰਾਵਾਂ } hair which *faqirs*  
wear on their heads; the mode of setting  
jewels.

JARĀÚ ਜਰਾਉ *a.* Set, studded with jewels.

JARĀUNĀ ਜਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be set, fastened.

JARB ਜਰਬ *s. f.* A blow, contusion, a stamp; violence, loss (on coin); multiplication:—*jarb khānā*, *s. m.* A mint; *deṛī, lūṇī, lagṇī*.

JARD ਜਰਦ *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zard*. Yellow, sallow, pale, livid.

JARDĀ ਜਰਦਾ *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Zardah*. A kind of sweet *pulā* flavoured with saffron.

JARDĀĪ ਜਰਦਾਈ } *s. f.* Yellowish-

JARDĪ ਜਰਦੀ } ness, sallowness,  
paleness; the yolk of an egg.

JARH ਜਰਹ *s. m.* Corrupted from Sanskrit word *Jarh*. Root, origin, principle; matter (as opposed to spirit):—*jarh jā māunī*, *v. a.* To lay foundation:—*jarh jamnūt, lagṇūt, pharūt, v. a.* To take root, to be firmly rooted:—*jarh kaṭṭai*, *v. a.* To lay the axe to the root, to destroy, to damage:—*jarh patāl tīk lagṇūt, v. a.* The same as *jarh jamnūt*:—*jarh per. s. m.* A tree with the root entire, the entire tree with root and branches:—*jarh mā*, *s. f.* Root, stump, stock, a remnant of a family when the rest are all dead:—*jarh ukhāṛūt, v. a.* To root out, to uproot.

JĀRH ਜਾਰਹ *s. f.* A back tooth, a double tooth.

JARĪ ਜਰੀ *s. f.* The root of a medicinal plant:—*jarī būṭī*, *s. f.* Root and herb; drugs.

JARĪ ਜਰੀ *s. f.* A wire of gold and silver; an atom, a particle, a small quantity (fem. of *jarā*):—*jarī bādā*, *s. f.* Gold and silver thread:—*mere yār dī jarī*. (*lit.* my friend's (cloth) is torn into pieces). When conjuring a cloth of one of the spectators is torn into pieces by the conjurer and the person whose cloth is torn repeats the same sentence.

JĀRĪ ਜਾਰੀ *a.* Running, flowing, current; continuous; *c. w. hēṇā, karnā*:—*s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Yārī*. See *Yārī*.

JARJÁN ਜੜੀਆਂ *s. f. pl.* See *Jaryān*.

JARIMÁNA	ਜਰੀਮਾਨਾ	} s. m. A fine, a forfeit, a penalty :—
JARMÁNA	ਜਰਮਾਨਾ	
JARWÁNA	ਜਰਵਾਨਾ	

*jarmáná bharaḍ, deḍ, v. a.* To pay a fine:—*jarmáná karná, v. a.* To fine, to inflict a fine:—*jarmáná hoṇá, v. n.* To be fined:—*jarmáná muḍ hoṇá, v. n.* To have a fine remitted—*jarmáná muḍ kar-ná, v. a.* To remit a fine.

JARMANÁ जर्मणा v. n. To be born;  
i. q. Janamṇá.

**JARNÁ ਜਰਨਾ** v. n. To suffer, to bear  
with equanimity, to sustain; to burn.

JÁRNÁ **ਜਾਰਨਾ** *s. m.* } A fornicator,  
 JÁRNÍ **ਜਾਰਨੀ** *s. f.* } an adulterer.  
 See Yární.

JARRI ਜੱਰੀ s. m. (K.) Steady fine rain or drizzle.

**JARTÍ ਜਰਤੀ** *s. f.* See *Jarat*.

**JARÚR** ਜਰੂਰ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zurúr*. Necessary, unavoidable, urgent, essential, obligatory;—*s.f.* Necessity, need;—*ad.* Certainly:—*jarúr barjarúr, ad.* Certainly, urgently, of course, absolutely, without fail:—*jójarúr, s.f.* A privy, necessary.

**JARÚRAT** **ਜਰੂਰਤ** *s. f.* Corruption  
of the Arabic word *Zurúrát*. Lack,  
necessity:—*jarúrát dá wald, s. m.* Time  
of need:—*jarúrát de wele kamm áund,*  
*v. n.* To serve one in time of need:—  
*jarúrát paint, v. n.* To have need or occa-  
sion for.

**JARÚRÍ ਜਰੂਰੀ** a. Corrupted from Arabic word *Zurúrí*. Necessary, important, urgent, imperative:—*jarúrí chitthá*,

s. f. An urgent letter:—*jarúri kharch*,  
s. m. Necessary expenses:—*jarúri kamm*,  
s. m. An urgent work; a call to stool.

JARWÁÍ नरदायी s. f. The price of setting jewels and glazing.

JARWĀNĀ नरवाण s. m. } A large,  
JARWĀNĪ नरवाणी s. f. } power-  
ful, animated being.

**JARWĀUNĀ जड़वाँटना** *v. a.* To cause to be set, fastened; to cause to have sexual intercourse.

**JARYÁ** जर्या *s. m.* A setter of jewels;  
a lewd person, a paramour.

**JARYÁN मर्यान** *s. f.* The name of a disease, rheumatism generally believed to be the effect of charm and spell; *c. w. kheridān*.

**JAS जस** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yashs*. Fame, celebrity, reputation, character, a good name :—*jas dēd*, *v. a.* To give a good name :—*jas karnd*, *v. a.* To celebrate, to spread one's fame :—*jas khaṭṭd*, *laṇd*, *v. a.* To acquire fame :—*jaspat*, *jaspati*, *jaspati*, *s. m.* A person of great celebrity, a man of renown :—*jaswant*, *a.* Celebrated, famous, renowned.

JĀSAN जामट v. def. They will go;  
(used in some parts of the province in-  
stead of jānge.)

JÁSÁN जसमं v. n. (from *jānd.*) I will go.

JÁSEN जामे' v. n. (from *jáyā*) Thou wilt go.

**JÁSI** जामी *v. n.* (from *jána*) He, she,  
or it will go.

JÁSO नामे v. n. (from *jáya*) You will go.

JASODHĀN ਜਸੋਧਾਂ *s. f.* The wife of Nandā in whose house Kirshna was brought up.

JAST ਜਸਤ *s. m.* Pewter, zinc; even; *i. q.* *Jist.*

JASTĀ ਜਸਤਾ *s. m.* A handle; the fraying of cloth (in washing); irregularity of colour in dyeing; in the plural; *c. w. pai jāne*; *i. q.* *Jistā.*

JASTĪ ਜਸਤੀ *a.* Made of pewter; *i. q.* *Jistī.*

JĀSTĪ ਜਾਸਤੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ziyādāt*. Force, oppression, tyranny; *c. w. karnī.*

JAT ਜਟ *s. f.* Matted hair, as worn by *faqīrs*.

JAT ਜਤ *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Yat*. Celibacy, chastity; cohabiting with none except one's own husband and wife;—(*M.*) A camel driver, a camel owner, one who makes a living by keeping camels; a camel herd:—*jat pānā, v. n.* To practice celibacy:—*jat sat, s. m.* Chastity; celibacy:—*jatwant, jatwantā, a.* Chaste, practicing celibacy.

JĀT ਜਾਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jāti*. Caste, nation, tribe; nature, kind;—*jāt barāddari, s. f.* Brotherhood:—*jāt bharā, bhāī, s. m.* One of the same caste or tribe:—*jāt bharishṭ honā, v. n.* To spoil one's caste; to be polluted, to be corrupted:—*jāt bharishṭ karnā, v. a.* To pollute, to seduce, to be seduced, to corrupt:—*jāt bhāt, jāt bhānt s. f.* Caste and kind, pedigree:—*jāt karm, s. m.* The business of one's caste, the conduct of one's caste:—*jāt pāt, s. f.* Caste and dignity, caste and honour:—*jāt safāt, s. f.* Caste and character, natural qualities, good pedigree combined with good personal qualities:—*jāt pāt pūchhe nahī ko, Har ko bhaje so Har kō ho.* No one asks the caste and dignity but he who worships *Harī*, becomes of *Harī*.

JATĀDENĀ ਜਤਾਦੇਣਾ *v. a.* See *Jatānā.*

JATĀKĀ ਜਤਾਕਾ *a. (M.)* Of a *Jatt*.

JATAL ਜਤਲ *s. m. (M.)* A species of snake.

JATĀLĀ ਜਤਾਲਾ *a* Hairy (very seldom used).

JATALL ਜਟੱਲ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Zaṭal*. Falsehood, quibbling, a lie, nonsense:—*jaṭall hakkāī, v. n.* To quibble:—*jaṭall kāfīd, s. m.* Fabricating false and nonsensical poetic sentences:—*jaṭall mārnī, lāunī, v. n.* To lie, to talk nonsense:—*jaṭall nāmā, s. m.* A spurious writing, forgery; nonsensical composition.

JATALLĪ ਜਟੱਲੀ *s. m.* Corruption of the Hindi word *Zaṭālī*. A liar, one who talks nonsense.

JATĀMĀN ਜਟਾਮਾਨ *s. m. (M.)* A wild animal, especially noxious animals, as snakes and wild pigs.

JATAN ਜਤਨ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yatan*. Carefulness, earnestness, assiduity, remedy, effort, endeavour, arrangement; *i. q.* *Upā.*

JATANĪ ਜਤਨੀ *a.* Careful, earnest, assiduous.

JATĀULĀ ਜਤਾਉਲਾ *a.* Hairy.

JATĀUNĀ ਜਤਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.* Corrupted  
JATANĀ ਜਤਾਨਾ } from the Sanskrit word *Dayatan*. To remind, to warn, to inform, to make known.

JAṬETĀ ਜਟੇਟਾ *s. m.* } A child of a  
JAṬETĪ ਜਟੇਟੀ *s. f.* } *Jatt*.

**JATHÁ** ਜਥਾ *conj.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yatha*. As, such as, according to;—*s. m.* See *Jatthá*.

**JATHÁL** ਜਥਾਲ *s. m. (K.)* A wife's elder sister.

**JATHÁNÍ** ਜਥਾਣੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jeshṭhatnī*. The wife of a husband's elder-brother; *i. q.* *Jīṭhāṅī*.

**JATHÁRATH** ਜਥਾਰਥ *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yathārath*. Exact, true;—*ad.* Exactly, truly, undoubtedly, in fact:—*jathārath gīyāṅ, s. m.* A true knowledge (especially religious knowledge):—*jathārath widdīd, s. f.* A philosophy.

**JATHERÁ** ਜਥੇਰਾ *s. m.* An elder relation of one's husband, a husband's ancestor (applied particularly to one, who being deceased, is an object of worship.)

**JATHUTT** ਜਥੁੱਤ } *s. m.* The son  
**JATHUTTAR** ਜਥੁੱਤਰ } of a husband's  
elder brother; *i. q.* *Jīṭhut*.

**JATÍ** ਜਤੀ *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Yatí*. A chaste person, one of conjugal fidelity, one who practices celibacy:—*jatísatí, s. f.* The same as *Jatí*:—*Jatí misák, s. m.* (*lit.* *Jatí's* tooth brush) Is a small plant (*Heliotropium ramosissimum*) that grows in the *Thal*. The leaves which are broad are dried, pounded and boiled and used internally for gonorrhoea, and in some places it is applied after snake-bite:—*ek nártí sadá jatí*. A man with one wife is considered always chaste and celebrated.

**JATÍ** ਜਾਤੀ *s. f.* See *Jat*:—*jatí jaram, a.* Well born, noble, genuine.

**JATKA** ਜਟਕਾ *m.* } *a.* Of a *Jat*:—*jatki,*  
**JATKÍ** ਜਟਕੀ *f.* } *kaṭ kṭ, s. f. lit.* Of  
*Játs* and robbers). High handedness, oppression, injustice.

**JÁTRÁ** ਜਾਤਰਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yátrá*. A pilgrimage, a religious fair or festival, procession.

**JÁTRÍ** ਜਾਤਰੀ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yátrí*. A pilgrim.

**JATṬ** ਜੱਟ *s. m.* The name of a great tribe, descendants of the *Massagetae*, which forms the backbone of the Punjab peasantry, (they are usually farmers and may be of any religion); a man of the *Jatṭ* caste; an agriculturist irrespective of his tribe or caste:—*jatṭ japhá, s. m.* Seizing and throwing down by main force, as practiced by *Jatṭs* and other rough plain people who are unacquainted with the arts of wrestlers, seizing suddenly in wrestling so as to preclude trick on the part of the opponent:—*jatṭ búṭ jatṭ bahir, jatṭ wahir, wahar, a.* Ignorant, rude, clownish, coarse—*jatṭ wáhad, jatṭ wádh, i. m. f.* People of *Jatṭ* caste (in derision):—*jatṭ biddid, widdid, s. f.* The ingenuity and deceit which characterizes *Jatṭs*:—*jatṭ te phatṭ baddhe change.* A *Jatṭ* and wound are good when tied:—*jatṭ ná jāṅe gurú kár, chand ná jāṅe wáḥ; usá gurú soháḡ usá gurú sháh.* Do a kindness to a *Jatṭ* and he will never heed it, plough for gram and it will never heed it, the spiritual teacher for the latter is the clod crusher, and for the former the money lender.

**JATTHÁ** ਜੱਥਾ *s. m.* A band, a party, a gang, a crowd, a class, a company.

**JATṬÍ** ਜੱਟੀ *s. f.* A female *Jatṭ*, a *Jatṭ* woman; a strong and rude woman;—*bhon rohi, mainh lohi, talwár sarohi, rann Jatṭ hor sabh khán dí chatṭí.* Land *rohi*, buffalo bluish-black, sword *sarohi*, wife a *Jatṭí*, all else a fine for eating, (*i. e.*, worse than nothing).

**JATÚNGARÁ** ਜਟੂਗੜਾ *s. m.* A little child of a *Jatṭ* (a term used contemptuously).

**JATÚRÍ** ਜਟੂਰੀ *s. f. (Pot.)* A small earthen vessel.

JATÚRÍÁN ਜਟੂਰੀਆਂ *s. f. pl.* Short matted hair.

JAU ਜੌ } *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
JAUN ਜੌਂ } Sanskrit word *Yau*. Bar-

ley, (*Hordeum hexastichum*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*) a barley-corn; In the Chenab basin *Artemisia Sacrorum* is known as *jau*;—*conj.* As (poetical):—*jaukhār*, *s. m.* The ashes of barley stalks, which consist chiefly of an impure carbonate of potash, are used medicinally in the plains, being given for indigestion:—*jau lag*, *ad.* While, whilst, till when.

JĀU ਜਾਉ *s. m.* One born, a child.

JAUDAL ਜੌਡਲ } *s. f. (M.)* Wild  
JAUDAL ਜੌਦਲ } oats (*Avena fatua*.)

It grows as a weed among the *rabī* crops, is pulled green, and used as fodder; *i. q.* *Gadhel*.

JAUHAR ਜੌਹਰ *v. n.* A jewel; virtue, merit; beauty; nature, essence; spirit, faculty, understanding; skill, art, knowledge; the temper or water of steel:—*jauhar wakhāuṛā*, *v. n.* To show to advantage.

JAUHARĪ ਜੌਹਰੀ *s. m.* A jeweller, a tester.

JAUNJĀ ਜੌਜਣਾ *v. n.* To be annoyed by much talking, to be displeased, to be teased.

JĀUNĀ ਜਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To go (poetical and provincial);—*v. a.* To bring forth a child.

JAUR ਜੌੜ *a.* Two.

JAURĀ ਜੌੜਾ *s. m.* }  
JAURĪ ਜੌੜੀ *s. f.* } A twin (generally  
JAURĒ ਜੌੜੇ *pl.* } used in the plural).

JAUSAN ਜੌਸਣ *s. f.* A got of *Khatris*.

JAWĀB ਜਵਾਬ *s. m.* See *Judb*.

JAWĀGAL ਜਵਾਗਲ *a.* Having a mixture of barley (wheat); *i. q.* *Juḡal*.

JAWĀHĀN ਜਵਾਹਾਂ *s. m.* The *Alhagi Maurarum*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*, Camel thorn. A prickly plant which is generally burnt in ovens; sometimes it is used for making *ṭaffis* when *khas* is not to be had; In Afghanistan the tree yields the manna, used medicinally in the Panjab, known as *turanjbin*; *i. q.* *Juḡah*, *Jawāḡh*.

JAWĀHAR ਜਵਾਹਰ *s. m. (pl. of jauhar.)* Jewels, gems, precious stones.

JAWĀHRĀT ਜਵਾਹਰਾਤ *s. m.* Rich jewels, precious gems.

JAWĀĪ ਜਵਾਈ *s. m.* A son-in-law:—*jawāī bhāt*, *s. m.* A son-in-law and brother:—*bhālē dā bhālī tē bure dā jawāī*. Brother of the good and son-in-law of the bad, *i. e.*, he will behave as he is treated; *i. q.* *Juḡī*, *Januḡī*.

JAWAIN ਜਵੈਣ } *s. f.* *Omum* seed  
JAWĀIN ਜਵਾਇਣ } (*Ligusticum*

*ajowan*, *Ptychotis ajowan*, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*) used medicinally:—*aṭṭh pahṛī jawain*, *s. f.* Dill seed, steeped water for twenty-four hours, believed to be a cure for fever:—*bal jawain*, *s. f.* The seeds of *pimpinella Crinita* and *Ptychotis Coptica*—*Khurāsānī jawain*, *s. f.* Black henbane seed (*Hyoscyamus niger*.)

JAWĀLĀ ਜਵਾਲਾ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jawal*. Flame, heat; a name of *Dewī*, the great Hindu goddess:—*Jawālā Mukhī*, *s. f.* Any place where fire breaks out from the ground, or where gas, which may be ignited, issues from the soil. It is held by the Hindus to indicate the presence of a form of *Dewī* whose shrine is in the Kangra District, and is the resort of thousands of pilgrims in September or October, and in March or April every year; *i. q.* *Juḡlā*.



**JAWÁLÍ नदाली** *a. (M.)* Having a proportion of barley mixed with wheat.

**JAWÁN नदण्ट** *a.* See *Juán*.

**JÁWANÁ नदण्टा** *v. n.* To go; *i. q. Jáná.*

**JAWÁNH नदण्ग** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**JAWÁNSÁ नदण्मा** } from the San-  
**JAWÁSÁ नदण्मा** } skrit word *Jawás.*

Camel-thorn (*Alhagi Maurorum*). It is found most abundantly in the waste and fallow lands subject to inundation from the rivers:—*uñh kanakán chhoris wat jawánhán khá.* If you turn a camel into wheat he will leave it and eat thorns.—Prov; *i. q. Jawáhn.*

**JAWÁNÍ नदण्डी** *s. f.* See *Juání.*

**JAWÁNTRÁ नदण्त्रा** *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jámatrak.* A son-in-law:—*sauhre ghar jawántrá kutte dí manínd.* In his father-in-law's house a son-in-law is like a dog.—Prov.

**JAWÁB नदण्ठ** *s. f.* See *Juár.*

**JÁWARNA नदण्णटा** *v. n.* To go; *i. q. Jáná.*

**JÁWARNA नदण्णटा** *r. a.* To cause to enter.

**JAWATTÍ नदण्डी** } *s. f.* The aril of the  
**JAWATTRÍ नदण्डी** } fruit of *Myriticha*

*Moschata* (nutmeg), Nat. Ord. *Myristicaceæ.* The fruit is called *Jauz-ut-tríb* by the Arabs. The aril forms Mace; *i. q. Jauntari.*

**JÁYÁ नण्ण** *s. m.* A son, offspring.

**JAYYAD नण्णद** *a.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Jaiyad.* Strong, powerful excellent.

**JE ने** *conj.* If, as if:—*jekar, conj.* If:—*jetorí, conj. (M.)* Until, although:—*je har áwe tán bakht wadháwe, je ná áwe tán kará kháwe.* If flood comes it increases our luck; if it comes out not, drought consumes us.

**JEB नेष** *s. f.* A pocket; (corruption of the Arabic word *Zeb*) ornament, beauty:—*jeb dení, v. n.* To fulfil an engagement or promise:—*jeb katará, káttá, v. n.* To pick a pocket:—*jeb katrá, katrá, s. m.* A pick-pocket:—*jeb kharch, s. m.* Pocket expenses:—*jeb láuñí, v. n.* To put a pocket.

**JED नेड** } *pron.* As large as, as long  
**JEDÁ नेडा** } as:—*jedá kedá, d.* The  
**JEDÍ नेडी** } same as *jedá:—jedá*

*kadd howe ujedí sawwar bantje.* Make the blanket according to the height of the person requiring it.—Prov.

**JEDEN नेडे** *ad. (M.)* In which direction.

**JEDO नेडे** *ad. (M.)* From which direction.

**JEHÁ नेण** *pron.* Of what sort;—*ad.* As:—*jehá kehá, tihá, a.* Of any sort;—*ad.* In any way, indifferently:—*jehá terá lún pánt, tehá merá kamm jánt.* Friend! as is your salt and water, so will be my work.—Prov. I will work as you pay me.

**JEHRÁ नेण्ण** } *pron.* Who, which,  
**JEHRE नेण्ण** } that, whosoever, which-

soever:—*jehrá kehrá, pron.* Whosoever, whichsoever:—*jo charhde Kattak Hárí bijen, gharín anáj ná meven, jo Maghar, Poh raláwen jehre palion hálá dewen.* If at the beginning of *Kátak* they sow the spring crop, the houses will not hold the grain, (*i. e.*, it will be abundant), and they who sow in *Maghar* and *Poh* worthless ones, they will pay the revenue out of their own pocket, (*i. e.*, not out of the crop, it will be so poor.)

JEJIHÁN जेजिहं *a. (M.)* Of what sort; *i. q.* *Jehá.*

JEJYÁ जेजया *s. m.* See *Jaijyá.*

JEL जेल *s. m. (K.)* Second ploughing of a field;—Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jehl*. A string or line of captives chained together; a string of buckets passed over a Persian wheel:—*jelkhánd, s. m.* A prison.

JELÁ जेला *a. (K.)* Powerful from whatever cause.

JELE जेले *s. f. (Poř.)* A mucous substance that passes from a female buffalo in the early stages of pregnancy; *i. q.* *Buh.*

JER जेर *s. f.* The placenta, the after-birth, the secundines; the umbilical cord of an animal together with the placenta; (*c. w. saffú*):—*a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zer*. Subject, under command:—*jer band, s. m.* A martingale:—*jer honá, v. n.* To be overcome:—*jer karná, v. a.* To overpower, to subdue.

JERÁ जेरा *s. m.* See *Jigrá.*

JERHÁ जेहा } *pron. (M.)* Who, what:

JERHÁ जेहा } —*un kanún đarije jerhá múnh te kúr mare, un kanún đarije jerhá kandh de páro wafe máre, un kanún wí đarije jerhá daryá de páro huije dewe.* Fear him, who lies to your face, fear him who pelts clods from the other side of a wall, fear him also who insults you from the other bank of a river.—Prov.

JET जेत *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ji*. Victory, conquest, winning.

JETH जेठ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jeshṭh*. The name of the third month of the Hindu civil year

beginning in the middle of May; a husband's elder brother:—*múnh páe Jeth Sáwan jáe leṭ*. If it rains in *Jeth*, *Sáwan* will lie down:—*Jeth kinyá sau diṅ giniyá*. If it rains in *Jeth* count a hundred days, *i. e.* it will not rain for three months.

JETHÁL जेथाल *s. f. (K.)* A wife's elder sister.

JETHÁ जेठा *a.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Jeshṭh*. First born, oldest, eldest; first produced, first in rank, dignity and merit; good, nice, fine, best; (*M.*) first-rate; early (of crops):—*jetthá putt, puttar, s. m.* First born son:—*jeth jetthá, Hárh pichhá, Sáwan werjehá kehá*. Cotton sown in *Jeth* is first-rate, that sown in *Hárh* is late, and that sown in *Sáwan* is third rate.

JETÚ जेतु *s. m.* A victor, a winner.

JEUNÁ जेउना *v. a.* To eat, spoken especially when a Brahman is invited to eat as a religious ceremony.

JEUR जेउर *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zewar*. Jewels, ornaments of silver, and gold; also the same as *jer* in the first sense.

JEURÁ जेउरा } A cord, a rope, a  
JEURÍ जेउरी } string.

JHAB जहब } *ad.* Quickly, speedily:  
JHABB जहब } —*jhabde jhabbde, ad.*  
Quickly, soon.

JHÁB जहाब *s. f.* An earthen vessel with a broad mouth.

JHÁBÁ जहाबा } *s. m.* A leather  
JHÁBBÁ जहाबा } vessel used for hold-  
ing oil; a tassel.

JHABÁRÚN जहाबरुन *a. (M.)* Wet:—*ronden ronden bhochhan thiam jhabárún*. From constantly weeping my sheet has become wet.—Song.

**JHABBE** झबे *ad.* Quickly, speedily; expeditiously.

**JHABBÚ** झबु *s. m.* A small piece of *muj* rope attached to a well-rope drawn with hand; a tassel.

**JHABEL** झबेल *s. m.* (M.) A tribe of fishermen who came originally from Sindh and still speak pure *Sindhí* among themselves, and are addressed by the title of *Jám*. They are Muhammadans, and are considered orthodox because they do not, like the *Kihals* and other fishing tribes, eat turtles and crocodiles.

**JHABKANÁ** झबकना *v. a.* To wink; *i. q.* *Jhamkaná*.

**JHABKAUNÁ** झबकाउना *v. a.* To cause to wink.

**JHABKÍ** झबकी *s. m.* A wink.

**JHÁBÚ** झाबु *s. m.* A muzzle for a horse or an ox; *i. q.* *Chhábbá*.

**JHÁG** झाग *s. m.* (M.) A ford.

**JHAGAR** झगर } *v. n.* (M.) To cross  
**JHÁGAN** झागन } water on foot, to ford,  
to pass through a village (used of small-pox):—*Máí Ránt jhágí khare*. The small-pox (*Máí Ránt*) has passed through (the village.)

**JHAGARNÁ** झगारना *v. n.* To contend, to wrangle, to quarrel, to dispute, to argue, to insist upon, to raise one's demands.

**JHAGG** झग *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Jhág*. Foam, froth, scum:—*jhagg chhadáí*, *v. n.* To foam; to be in a great rage.

**JHAGGÁ** झगा *s. m.* A kind of tunic, a child's coat or frock; (M.) a small wooden churn.

**JHAGGÍ** झगी *s. f.* A small tunic; a small coat for a child, a woman's boddice.

**JHAGLÁ** झगला } *s. m.* A single  
**JHAGULÁ** झगुला } loose garment  
like a shirt worn by *Kashmírís* reaching from the neck to the ankles.

**JHAGRÁ** झगड़ा *s. m.* Contention, wrangling, a dispute, a quarrel:—*jhagrá dená, karduná, v. a.* To make a quarrel, to sow disunion, to foment discord:—*jhagrá páuná, v. a.* To commence a quarrel:—*jhagrá karná, v. a.* See *Jhagará*.

**JHAGRÁLÚ** झगड़ालु } *a., s. m.* Quar-  
**JHAGRÁÚ** झगड़ाऊ } relsome, con-  
tentious; a disputer, a wrangler.

**JHAGRÁUNÁ** झगड़ाउना *v. a.* To cause to quarrel or dispute.

**JHAGRELAN** झगरेलन *s. f.* } A  
**JHÁGRÚ** झाग्रु *s. m.* } wrang-  
ler, a quarrelsome person.

**JHAHÍ** झाही } *s. f.* Barking; quarrel-  
**JHAÍ** झाई } ing;—*jhaí laihe paigí*,  
*v. n.* To quash.

**JHAHIR** झहिर *s. f.* Itching; *c. w.* *duhí, chhuffáí, uffhúí*; *i. q.* *Jhauhar*.

**JHÁHÚ** झाहु *s. m.* See *Jhdá*.

**JHÁÍN** झाई *s. f.* Shadow, freckles on the face.

**JHAINDÍ** झैंदी } *s. m.* An appella-  
**JHAINDÍ** झैंदी } tion given to a  
king's fool.

**JHAIR** झैर *s. f.* The itch, any itching-sensation; *c. w.* *chhuffáí*; *i. q.* *Jhaur, Jhahir*.

**JHAJAKNÁ झनकटा** *v. n.* To start back with fear, to shrink, to startle, to hesitate; *i. q.* *Jhijakná.*

**JHAJJÁ झंजा** *s. f.* The 14th letter of the Gurmukhi Alphabet (**झ**) (*i. q.* *Jhijjád*); —(K.) A steep hill side overgrown with long grass and brushwood and hard to traverse.

**JHAJJAR झंजर** *s. m.* } An earthen  
**JHAJJARÍ झंजरी** *s. f.* } water pot  
with a narrow neck.

**JHAJKÁRNÁ झनकारटा** *v. a.* (caus. of *jhajkaná*.) To drive out, to keep off.

**JHAK झक** *s. f.* Emotion, passion, fear. See *Jhakk.*

**JHÁK झक** *s. f.* A peep, a glance, slight expectation, waiting:—*jhák de rahinád, v. n.* To continue peeping, to be shy, to be afraid:—*jhák láuná, rakkhái, v. n.* To expect, to keep a look out:—*jhák majháká, s. m.* Mutual looking.

**JHÁKÁ झका** *s. m.* A look, a peep:—*jháká jhákí, s. f.* A look, a peep, a mutual interchange of glances:—*jháká láuná, márná, v. n.* To look, to glance.

**JHAKH झध** *s. f.* Talking nonsense, prating; falsehood; a vain effort:—*jhakh chaphái, v. n.* To be angry:—*jhakh márná, v. n.* To make a fruitless effort, to say what is not true.

**JHÁKÍ झकी** *s. f.* Dim. of *Jháká.*

**JHAKJHOR झकजोर** *a.* Heavy and thick clouds; deep intoxication or sleep.

**JHAKJHORÍ झकजोरी** *s. f.* Scrambling and wrangling, snatching.

**JHAKK झक** *s. m.* Doubt, shyness, apprehension, fear, restraint; a dust storm:—

*jhakk pai jáná, painá, v. n.* To be in doubt:—*jhakk chaphái, v. n.* To arise (a dust storm); to be angry.

**JHAKKAR झकर** *s. m.* A squall, a  
**JHAKKH झध** }  
**JHAKKHAR झधर** } tempest, a hurri-  
cane, a storm:—

*jhakkar jhold, jhakkhar jhold, jhakkar jhánjád, jhakkar jhánjá, s. m.* The same as *Jhakkhar*:—*jhakkhar chaphái, v. n.* To become crazy:—*jhakkh chaphái, v. n.* To arise (a dust storm):—*pakki khetí wekk ke garbh kíd karsón jhakkhar jhold bahut hai ghar dwe tán ján.* The farmer felt pride when he looked on his flourishing crops, but there are plenty of dust storms (to come); count it yours when it is safely housed.

**JHAKKÍ झकी** *a.* Perverse, contrary.

**JHAKKNÁ झकटा** *v. n.* To doubt, to fear, to hesitate, to shrink, to start back with horror or disgust, to be abashed.

**JHAKKRÁ झकरा** *s. m.* } An earthen  
**JHAKKRÍ झकरी** *s. f.* } milking  
vessel with a wide mouth.

**JHAKNÁ झकटा** *v. n.* To be angry, to be passionate; to chatter, to lament:—*s. m.* An earthen vessel with a wide mouth for butter or milking.

**JHÁKNÁ झकटा** *v. u.* To peep, to glance, to expect, to wait for.

**JHAKOLNÁ झकलटा** *v. a.* To shake (as milk in churning); to stir (liquid); to work about in water.

**JHAKOR झकोर** *s. f.* Cloudiness, gathering of clouds, thick clouds.

**JHÁL झल** *s. f.* Heat (of condiments); forbearance; coating of metals, as gilding and tinning:—*jhál jhallái, v. a.* To take great pains, to make provision for comfort and enjoyment:—*jhál pherái, v. n.* To gild, to tin, to bronze.

**JHAL झल** *s. m. (M.)* The watering of a dam up to the brink, the second watering; the stout beam thrown across the well-mouth parallel to the *bar* and at right angles to the *latth*, on which the *Baghidr* rests:—*jhal jhal karná, v. a.* To shine.

**JHALÁÍ झलाई** *s. f.* The wages of a *Pankhá* cooly.

**JHALAK झलक** } *s. f.* Splendour,  
**JHALK झलक** } glitter, refulgence:  
—*jhalak marná, v. a.* To shine, to glitter.

**JHALAKNÁ झलकना** *v. n.* To shine, to glitter.

**JHÁLANÁ झालना** *v. n.* To suffer; to gild, to polish.

**JHALÁNG झलंग** } *s. m.* Morn-  
**JHALÁNGH झलंग** } ing, morning  
time.

**JHALÁNGE झलंगी** } *ad.* In the  
**JHALÁNGHE झलंगे** } morning, to-  
morrow morning.

**JHALÁR झलार** *s. f.* An excavation by the side of a pond, river or canal, from which water is taken up for irrigation; also a Persian wheel fixed on the bank of a river, canal or pond for irrigation purposes; a contrivance for catching fish with a basket.

**JHÁLAR झलर** *s. f.* A fringe, a ruffle.

**JHALÁUNÁ झलाउना** *v. a.* To cause (a *pankhá*) to be pulled, to cause to fan.

**JHALÍJAN झलीज** *v. n. (M.)* To be arrested (Passive of *Jhallay*.)

**JHALKÁ झलका** *s. m.* } A flash,  
**JHALKÁRÁ झलकारा** *s. m.* } glance;  
**JHALKÍ झलकी** *s. f.* } splend-  
our, glitter, shining, brightness.

**JHALKÁUNÁ झलकाउना** *v. n.* To cause to shine or glitter.

**JHALKNÁ झलकना** *v. n.* To shine to glitter.

**JHALL झल** *s. m.* Madness, insanity, rage; a thicket, a jungle of reeds; a marsh, a bog: motion or swing of a fan or *pankhá*:—*jhall marná, v. n.* To fan, to pull a *pankhá*.

**JHALLÁ झला** *a.* Outrageous, mad, crazy;—*s. f. (M.)* A blast of wind especially a hot westerly wind that scorches the *rabí* crops. In the months of May and June a scorching wind *jhallá* blows in the *Pachád*, and is dangerous to human life.

**JHALLAN झलन** *s. f. lit.* A support, a prop, a stick suspended above to support a weaver's loom; the beam fixed across the centre of the mouth of the well, which supports the *latth* and all the apparatus of the Persian wheel;—*v. a. (M.)* To stop, to support, to endure:—*Present participle: jhalendá; Future: jhalesán; Past participle: jhalliá*:—*máran te jhallay jawádná dá kamm hai.* To fight and to endure is the work of brave men.

**JHALLÍ झली** *s. f. (M.)* A sheet used to cause a draught, when there is no wind at winnowing time.

**JHALLÍÁ HOIÁ झलिआ होआ** *a.* Crazy, mad.

**JHALLNÁ झलना** *v. a.* To suffer, to bear, to endure, to support; to pull (*a pankhá*), to move (a fan).

JHÁLLÚ झाल्लु *s. m.* Helping, keeping charge:—*jhállú banṇá, honá, v. a.* To help, to give aid, to take charge of, to defend, to become defender of.

JHÁLÚ झालु *s. m. (M.)* A division in a field made for irrigation purposes. Each field is divided by ridges (*jhálús*.) into rectangular compartments of a size that will admit of their being successively filled with water.

JHAMÁJHAM झमाझम *ad.* Heavily (as rain pouring); with great slaughter.

JHAMAK झमक *s. m. f.* A wink, a twinkle, glitter.

JHAMÁKÁ झमाका *s. m.* A glance:—*jhamáká láuṇá, v. n.* To glance.

JHAMAKNÁ झमकना *v. n.* To glitter;—*v. a.* To wink.

JHÁMÁN झामां *s. m.* See *Jhávān*.

JHÁMARÍ झमरी *s. f.* An affectionate embrace as of friends on meeting after a long separation; *c. w. deṇí.*

JHÁMBH झमभ *s. f.* See *Jhāmbh*.

JHAMBHNÁ झभना } *v. a.*  
JHAMBHSITNÁ झभसिटना } *To*

shake, to brush, to clean, to train, to smite down, to fell, to press down, to beat, to cut; to throw down upon the ground; to kill; to card cotton; *i. q. Jhāmbhṇá.*

JHAMBEL झबेल *s. f.* } Dispute,  
JHAMBELÁ झबेला *s. m.* } quarrel,  
JHAMEL झमेल *s. m.* } wrangl-  
JHAMELÁ झमेला *s. f.* } ing, clamour, noise, confusion, disturbance, distress, trouble; *i. q. Jhāmbel.*

JHAMJHAM झमझम *a.* Glittering, shining.

JHAMKÁ झमका *s. m.* A wink, a cold; *c. w. lagṇá.*

JHAMKÁUNÁ झमकाउना *v. a.* To cause to wink; to cause to glitter, (a jewel.)

JHAMKÍ झमकी *s. f.* Winking; sleep.

JHÁMLÁ झमला *s. m. (Poṭ.)* An earthen vessel with a wide mouth; *i. q. Ballhṇá.*

JHAMMAN झमन *s. m.* The cover of a cart.

JHAMMNÁ झमना *v. a.* To cut off; to throw down on the ground.

JHAMNÁ झमना *v. n.* To be withered; *i. q. Jhauṇá.*

JHÁMPH झमफ } *s. f.* A shutter  
JHÁNBH झंभ } of matting; *i. q. Jhāmbh.*

JHANÁT झटाट *s. f.* A tingling sensation; *i. q. Jhājhanáṭ.*

JHAND झंड *s. f.* The lanugo, the hair on the head of a new born child, hair two or three inches long, the first hair that grows on a child's head. It is customary amongst Hindus to take boys to the temple of *Devī* or some other sacred place to cut off the *jhand*. In Multan and other places west of Lahore it is customary to take both Hindu and Muhammadan boys to the shrines of Muhammadan saints and there cut off the *jhand*. The ceremony includes an offering to those in charge of the shrine. This ceremony, called *jhand luhāwāṇ* or *utármá*,

is in the case of boys performed several times till puberty, but only once in the case of girls, and then at home, not at the shrines.

JHĀṆḌĀ झंडा *s. m.* } Corrupted from  
JHĀṆḌĪ झंडी *s. f.* } the Sanskrit  
word *Jayaṇṭi*. A standard, a flag staff,  
an ensign:—*jhaṇḍā gaḍḍā*, *v. n.* To fix  
or plant one's standard.

JHĀṆḌLĀ झण्डला *a.* See *Jhāṇḍā*.

JHĀṆḌŪLĀ झण्डूला *s. m.* One whose  
hair is of a medium length.

JHĀṆETHŪ झटैठु *s. m.* A leader in  
a particular game; a daughter's son; a  
descendant of the gods.

JHĀṆG झंग *s. m.* } Woods, a large  
JHĀṆGĪ झंगी *s. f.* } cluster of trees.

JHĀṆGAR झंगर *s. m.* (*Poṭ.*) A  
thicket, a jungle of reeds, a marsh; *i. q.*  
*Jhall*.

JHĀṆGĀRNĀ झंगारना *v. n.* To  
scream (as a peacock, an elephant), to  
screech.

JHĀṆĪ झाटी *s. m.* (*Poṭ.*) A place  
where corpses are burnt; *i. q.* *Masā*.

JHĀṆIN झांटी *s. f.* See *Jhāṇṭi*.

JHĀṆJ झंज *s. m.* The sound of a  
musical instrument.

JHĀṆJĀ झंजा *s. m.* A tempest, a  
quarrel:—*jhāṇjā karnā*, *v. a.* To quarrel:  
—*jhāṇjā wagā*, *v. n.* To blow (a tem-  
pest).

JHĀṆJAR झंजर *s. f.* A foot orna-  
ment with bells attached worn by women.

JHĀṆJAT झंजट *s. m.* A quarrel, a  
brawl, perplexity.

JHĀṆJATAN झंजटन *s. f.* } A quar-  
JHĀṆJATĪ झंजटी *s. m.* } relsome  
person.

JHĀṆJHĀN झंझं *s. f.* The sound of  
cymbals, rupees, and other metallic sub-  
stance; *c. w.* *karnā*.

JHĀṆJHĀNĀT झंजटनट *s. m.* A  
tingling sensation through the limbs, the  
sensation produced by applying cold  
water to aching teeth; *i. g.* *Jhāṇḍ*.

JHĀṆJHĀNĀUNĀ झंजटनौना }  
JHĀṆNĀUNĀ झननौना }  
*v. n.* To feel the sensation of the limbs  
being asleep, to thrill, to tingle.

JHĀṆJĪĀ झंजीआ *a.* Quarrelsome.

JHĀṆJORDENĀ झंजोरेदेना }  
JHĀṆJORNĀ झंजोरेना }  
JHĀṆJOR SITṬNĀ झंजोरसिटना }  
*v. a.* To shake, to throw into spasms.

JHĀṆKĀR झंकार } *s. m.* Clink-  
JHĀṆKĀR झंकार } ing, twinkling,  
jingling, ringing; screaming, a scream.

JHĀṆKHĀR झंखार *a.* Old, large, horns  
of an elk, branches of trees without  
leaves.

JHĀṆSĀ झंसा *s. m.* Deception, fraud,  
wheedling, coaxing, seducing:—*dhāṇjān-  
sā deṇā*, *jhāṇsā deṇā*, *v. a.* To trick, to  
delude, to deceive, to cheat:—*jhāṇse bāj*,  
*s. m.* A flatterer, a seducer:—*jhāṇse  
wichchā deṇā*, *v. n.* To be cheated.

JHĀNSNĀ झंमना *v. n.* To wheedle, to coax, to seduce, to debauch.

JHĀNSŪ झंमु *s. m.* See *jhānsobāj* in *Jhānsā*.

JHĀNT झंट } *s. f.* Pudendal hair  
JHĀNTĪ झंटी } (used generally in  
the plural as *jhāntān*):—*jhānt khuhāt*,  
*khuh sītāt*, *puṭṭ sītāt*, *v. n.* To pluck out  
the pudendal hair:—*jhānt mungāt*, *v. n.*  
To shave off the pudendal hair.

JHĀNTĪĀ झंटीआ } *s. m.* A person  
JHĀNTĪĀ झंटीआ } having  
pudendal hair (abusive.)

JHĀNULĀ झंउला } *s. m., a.* See  
JHĀNWLĀ झंदला } *Jhā.*

JHĀNULĪ झंउली } *s. f.* See *Jhāul*.  
JHĀNWLĪ झंदली }

JHĀNWĀN झंदं *s. m.* A pumice-  
stone, a piece of cinder or potter's ware  
used for scraping the dirt off the soles  
of the feet; *i. q.* *Jhāmān*.

JHĀNWAR झंदर *s. f. (M.)* A slight  
shower.

JHAPĀJHAP झपाझप } *ad.* Quick-  
JHAPĀJHAPĪ झपाझपी } ly, hastily,  
in a trice; *i. q.* *Ohhapā chhapā*, *Shapā-  
chap*, *Sharap*.

JHAPAKNĀ झपकना *v. a.* To wink;  
*i. q.* *Jhamaknā*.

JHAPAT झपट *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Jaupat*. A spring, a  
pounce a snatch; an assault, an attack:  
—*jhapat laigī*, *v. a.* To attack:—*jhapat  
mānī*, *v. a.* To snatch.

JHAPATNĀ झपटना *v. n.* To spring,  
or pounce upon, to snatch, to seize upon.

JHAPATĀ झपटा *s. m.* } Assault,  
JHAPATĪ झपटी *s. f.* } sudden  
attack, the spring, of a tiger, the swoop  
of a kite:—*jhapatā mānī*, *v. a.* To  
snatch.

JHAPKĪ झपकी *s. m.* A wink.

JHAPP झप *a.* Quick;—*ad.* Immediately,  
quickly, suddenly; *i. q.* *Shapp*, *Chhapp*.

JHAPPH झपह *s. f.* A trice, the swoop  
of a bird upon its prey—*jhapp  
khānī*, *v. a.* To be capsize, (a paper  
kite in flying):—*jhapp mānī*, *v. n.* To  
swoop down upon prey:—*japp laigī*,  
*v. a.* See *Jhappnā*.

JHAPPHNĀ झपटना *v. a.* To  
catch, to seize; to fell; to swallow.

JHAPRĪJNĀ झपरीजना *v. a. (M.)* To  
be hard and tight (a knot in thread or  
cord); *i. q.* *Pichnā*.

JHAPTĀ झपटा *s. m.* See *Jhapatā*.

JHAR झर *s. m.* Clouds overspreading  
the sky, heavy rain; the wards of a  
padlock, a splinter of metal; beauty,  
elegance, delight, enjoyment:—*jhar hōd*,  
*v. n.* To be cloudy:—*jhar jānī*, *v. a.* See  
*Jharā*:—*jhar jhakhar*, *s. m.* Clouds and  
gusty winds.

JHĀR झार *s. m. (M.)* A cotton bush  
while green.

JHĀR झार *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Jhāt*. A thornbush, a  
shrub, a bush; a kind of fire work;



a lustre or chandelier; the produce of the earth; an imperative of *v. n. Jhará*; a purgative:—*jháṛ bār*, *s. f.* A thorn hedge; reproving:—*jháṛ jhamb*, *s. f.* Sweeping, brushing, cleansing; reproving:—*jháṛ khaṇḍ*, *s. m.* A bushy country:—*jháṛ laing*, *v. a.* To take a purge; to take, to derive, to obtain, to take something from one by a treacherous act, to take something through deceit:—*jháṛ pachhār*, *s. f.* Reproving:—*jháṛ paṇṭ*, *v. n.* To reprove, to threaten, to abuse:—*jháṛ siṭṭā*, *v. a.* To brush clothes, to dust, to trim trees; to clear out, to drive away (person).

**JHÁRÁ झारा** *s. m.* Excrement, dirt; a stool, a purge, sweeping; exorcising, conjuring; search for a concealed object:—*jháṛ baithā*, *v. n.* To sit at stool:—*jháṛ denā*, *v. a.*, To conjure; to deceive one; to shake out one's clothes, to show anything that may be concealed:—*jháṛ jānā*, *v. n.* To go to stool:—*jháṛ jhapā*, *s. m.* Conjuring; a stool, excrement; searching a person:—*jháṛ karnā*, *v. a.* To exorcise, to conjure, to utter incantations:—*jháṛ laing*, *v. a.* To shake the clothes of another in search of something supposed to be concealed:—*jháṛ pānā*, *v. a.* To conjure, to utter incantations; to deceive one:—*jháṛ phirā*, *v. a.* To ease oneself.

**JHARAF झरफ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Hindi word *Jharap*. Contention, sparring, fighting (as of cocks); a spring, a pounce, a sudden attack; *c. w. laing*.

**JHARAFNÁ झरफना** *v. n.* To spar, to fight (as cocks), to contend.

**JHARÁÍ झरायी** *s. f.* Onset, invasion; ascent; the wages for shaking fruit from a tree, brushing clothes.

**JHARÁ JHAR झरा झर** *ad.* Hastily, rapidly, immediately, without stop.

**JHARÁK झराक** } *v. n.* Haste,  
**JHARÁKÁ झराका** } speed, hurry, a

trice, a jerk:—*jharáká mārā*, *v. n.* To jerk.

**JHARÁL झराल** *s. f.* An excavation by the side of a river from which water is drawn up for irrigation; *i. q. Jhalār*.

**JHARAL JHARAL MÚTNÁ झरल झरल मुटना** *v. n.* To void urine copiously through fear.

**JHÁRAN झरान** *s. m.* A dusting cloth, a dish cloth; sweepings.

**JHARÁR झरार** *s. m.* A spilt, a rent, a breach (in a garment); disaffection; *c. w. paījāṭi, paṇṭ*.

**JHARÁUNÁ झराउना** *v. a.* To cause to ascend or mount; to offer up; to cause to be shaken (fruit) from a tree; to cause (clothes) to be brushed; *i. q. Charháund*.

**JHARÁWÁ झरावा** *s. m.* An offering, a present; clothes sent to a bride by the relatives of the bridegroom before marriage; *i. q. Charháud*.

**JHARBER झरवेर** *s. m.* A kind of wild fruit.

**JHARBERÍ झरवेरी** *s. f.* A wild tree on which the *Jharber* grows. *Zizphus nummularia*, Nat. Ord. *Rhamnaceae*.

**JHARPHÁÍ झरफायी** *s. f.* Clock fighting; the fighting of any birds; sparring.

**JHARPHÁ JHARPHÍ झरफ झरफी** *s. f.* Sparring and fighting (of birds), falling upon one another.

**JHARPHÁŪ झरफाऊ** *s. m.* A fighting cock, or other bird, one that spars or contends.

**JHARPHĀUNĀ झरफाउना** *v. a.* To fight (cocks or other birds), to cause to spar or contend.

**JHARĪ झरी** *s. f.* Continued rain; continuance, delay:—*jharī bajjhāī, lāunī, v. a.* To have a long continued rain; to keep up a frolic for several days; to keep up incessant labour for a length of time:—*phull jharī, s. f.* A kind of fire work.

**JHARĪ झरी** *s. f.* A small thornbush.

**JHARĪT झरीट** *s. f.* A scratch; *c. w. dūṭī.*

**JHARNĀ झरना** *v. n.* A nocturnal emission.

**JHARNĀ झरना** *s. m.* } A cullender;  
**JHARNĪ झरनी** *s. f.* } a grating at a water way, a jet.

**JHARNĀ झरना** *v. n.* To be broken or shaken off, to fall off, (as fruit from a tree); to be disjoined as limbs from the body; to be defeated, to be disappointed; to fall off (fettters); to be sounded (a serenade); to be poured down (as grain); to be emitted (*semen virile*).

**JHARNĀ झरना** *v. a.* To sweep, to brush, to shake off; to thresh by beating the ears of wheat against a log or the side of a plastered hole in the ground; to reprove; to take fraudulently.

**JHAROKHĀ झरोखा** *s. m.* } Corrupted  
**JHAROKHĪ झरोखी** *s. f.* } from the Sanskrit word *Jālak*. An air hole, a round window, a lattice.

**JHAROT झरोट** *s. f. (M.)* The name of a female camel after she is 8 years old.

**JHĀRŪ झारू** *s. m. f.* A broom; a steel for striking fire:—*jhārū buhārū, s. m.* A broom, sweeping:—*jhārū deṇḍ, pherūd, v. n. a.* To sweep; *meṭ.* to destroy totally:—*jhārū mārnā, v. n.* To beat with a broom:—*jhārū pāuṇḍ, v. n.* To reprove, to threaten:—*jhārū phirūd, v. n.* To be swept clear, to be ruined.

**JHARŪS झरूम** *s. f.* A long beard.

**JHARWĀĪ झरवायी** *s. f.* Wages for shaking down fruit, brushing clothes.

**JHARWĀUNĀ झरवाउना** *v. a.* To cause (fruit) to be picked or shaken from a tree; to cause to be cleaned by shaking or brushing; to cause defilement to be removed.

**JHASĀĪ झसायी** *s. f.* A nointing; the price of anointing.

**JHASĀUNĀ झसाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be removed, or anointed.

**JHASS झम** *s. m.* Habit, disposition, taste; *c. w. āpaṇḍ.*

**JHASSĀ झमो** *s. m.* See *Jhāṇḍ.*

**JHASSNĀ झमना** *v.* To rub, to smear, to anoint.

**JHAT झट** *s. f. (M.)* A grove of date palms:—*sir jhat wichch puchhāṭ haṭṭh wichch.* Its head in the date grove and its tail in your hand.—Riddle: a Hatchet.

**JHĀT झट** *s. m.* Peeping:—*jhāt karnī, mārnī, v. n.* To peep. See *Jhātī.*

**JHATAK झटक** *s. f.* A sudden shake, a toss, a throw, a jerk:—*jhatāk siṭṭḍ, v. a.* See *Jhāṭakṇā.*

**JHATAKNA झटकना** *v. a.* To shake suddenly, to jerk (cloth);—*v. n.* To become lean.

**JHATAMJHATA झटमझटा** } *s. m.*  
**JHATAMJHUTA झटमझुटा** } Mu-

tual scuffling, fighting and tearing one another's hair:—*jhatam jhate hona*, *v. n.* To scuffle, to fight and tear one another's hair.

**JHATI झाड़ी** *s. f.* Peeping:—*jhati duni, marni, pauni*, *v. n.* To peep, to stretch forward to get a sight of any thing; *i. q.* *Jhat*.

**JHATKA झटका** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jhatākarakā*. A sudden shake, a jerk; cutting off the head of an animal at a stroke with a sword, the meat of such an animal which alone is lawful for Sikhs or Rajputs:—*jhatka karna*, *v. a.* To decapitate at a stroke (as a goat offered in a sacrifice or killed for eating):—*jhatka lunda, marna*, *v. n.* To shake, to jerk.

**JHATKAUNA झटकाउना** *v. a.* To cause to slaughter an animal at a stroke, cans. of *Jhatakna*.

**JHATLA झटला** *a.* Having leaves and branches.

**JHATT झट** *s. m.* A short space of time, a few moments, haste, a sudden attack, a snatch:—*ad.* Quickly, hastily:—*jhatt kar jana, kar lana*, *v. n.* To make haste:—*jhatt karna*, *v. a.*—To make a sudden attack, to snatch:—*jhatt langhuna*, *v. n.* To help at a pinch:—*jhatt pat*, *ad.* In a moment, immediately, quickly:—*jhattku*,—*s. m.*, *ad.* A little while, a minute, a moment; in about a moment.

**JHATTA झटा** *s. m.* The work of lifting water by wooden baskets swung by rope from the excavations on the

banks of ponds:—*jhatte da ki jhatte khar garide ghama*. What is the trouble of (working) a *jhatte*, nothing more than a clapping of hands by girls (at their play).—Prov. ironically used, in reality the working of the *jhatte* is hard.

**JHATTA झटा** *s. m.* The long hair of a woman:—*dhaula jhatte*, *s. m.* Grey hair of a woman:—*jhatte khidri, khidri*, *a.* Having the hair disheveled (a woman):—*jhatte muni*, *a.* Having the hair of the head shaved off (a woman) used as a term of abuse.

**JHATHA झाँवा** *a.* Less, diminished, (sunshine, rain, the force of a fever), tired. (*c. w. hona. pauna*):—(*Pos.*) Angry, sullen, ashamed, confused; *i. q.* *Chhittha*.

**JHATTNA झटना** *v. n.* To work the *Jhatte*.

**JHAU झाँव** *s. m.* A species of willow of the stalks of which brooms and baskets are made (*Tamarix dioica*, *T. Gallica*, *bel Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Tamariscineae*). In the Ravi valley the name is also given to *Artemisia Elegans*, Nat. Ord. *Compositae*.

**JHAUDI झैली** *s. f. (M.)* A variety of *Jawar*.

**JHAUHAR झैहर** *s. f.* Itching; *i. q.* *Jahir*.

**JHAULA झैला** } *s. m.* Dimness, mis-

**JHAULA झैला** } tinness, obscure, vision;—*a.* Dim, obscure:—*jhaula dissad, diss pauna, jhaula pauna*, *v. n.* To be seen obscurely.

**JHAULI झैली** } *s. f.* A wink, a

**JHAULI झैली** } look, a glance, a sly wink, coquetry, ogling:—*jhauli deni*, *v. a.* To glance, to show the face for a moment and then conceal it, to coquette.

JHAUNÁ **झैठा** } v. n. To  
 JHAUNJÁNÁ **झैनाठा** } wither, to  
 JHAUNNÁ **झैठा** } dry up,  
 (the face), to shrivel, to become lean and thin.

JHAUNPHRÁ **झैफरा** s. m. }  
 JHAUNPHRÍ **झैफरी** s. f. } A  
 JHAUNPRÁ **झैपरा** s. m. } thatched hut.  
 JHAUNPRÍ **झैपरी** s. f. }

JHAUR **झैर** s. f. Itchiness, scabies;  
 c. w. *झुग, chhuffut, laggut.*

JHAUR **झैर** s. f. A spring, a pounce,  
 a snatch; squabbling, threatening;  
 sounding all the strings of a musical  
 instrument at once:—*jhaur heh duná*,  
 v. n. To be suddenly attacked, sprung  
 upon or assaulted.

JHÁWÁN **झावां** s. m. Pumicestone,  
 a piece of cinder or potter's ware used  
 for scraping the dirt off the soles of  
 the feet; i. q. *Jhámán.*

JHAWDE **झादे** ad. See *jhabde* in *Jhab.*

JHÁWLÁ **झादला** s. m. } a. *Jhauld*,  
 JHAWLÍ **झादली** s. f. } *Jhaulí.*

JHEAU **झै** s. m. (K.) A measure  
 of grain, (two seers raw rice cleaned, or  
 two and half seers rice unhusked.)

JHEL **झैल** s. f. (K.) Second plough-  
 ing of a field; i. q. *Jel.*

JHERÁ **झैरा** s. m. A quarrel; expla-  
 nation, narrative:—*jhepe hatthá*, s. m.  
 One who is well acquainted with narra-  
 tives, a great talker; a quarrelsome  
 fellow; i. q. *Jhagrá.*

JHERAN **झैरन** v. a. (M.) To  
 quarrel with, to argue with.

JHIBKÍ **झिबकी** s. f. (M.) A sudden  
 motion, a shaking, a jolt, a shock.

JHIJAKNÁ **झिजकना** v. n. To start  
 back, to shrink, to be alarmed, to sneak  
 away shame faced, to start, to feel the  
 sensation of the limbs being asleep.

JHIJKÁUNÁ **झिजकाउना** v. a. (Caus.  
 of *Jhijakná*.) To make to shrink.

JHIJKÍ **झिजकी** s. f. Alarm; rout:  
 —*jhijkí khatá*, v. n. To be alarmed, to  
 be put to flight.

JHLJNÚ **झिलनु** } s. m. (M.) A kind  
 JHLJRÚ **झिलरु** } of Moth. (*Phaseolus*  
*Aconitifolius*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*.)  
 Its grain is white with black spots.

JHÍK **झीक** s. f. The quantity of water  
 or other liquid, drunk without taking  
 breath, the act of drinking that quan-  
 tity:—*jhík láke pánt pátá*, v. a. To  
 drink water without taking breath.

JHIKÁHÁN **झिकाहान** ad. Below.

JHÍKH **झीख** s. f. A very thin, poor,  
 and lean thing, a thread;—a. Poor, thin,  
 lean, spare, meagre:—*jíkh jíhā*, a. Thin  
 like a thread (a person).

JHÍKHNÁ **झीखना** v. n. To grieve,  
 to pine, to mourn, to lament; i. q. *Jhíká.*

JHIKK **झिक्** prep., ad. Below, under,  
 beneath;—s. m. A low country.

JHIKKÁ **झिक्का** a. (M.) Low; i. q.  
*Níwán.*

JHIKLÁ झिकला *a.* Low, not hilly, of or belonging to the plains.

JHÍKNÁ झीकना *v. n.* To grieve, to pine, to lament, to think of anything with sorrow, to mourn.

JHÍL झील *s. f.* A lake, a pond.

JHILL झिल *s. m.* Thorns, briers, bramble, a hedge of thorns:—*jhill* *hoke chimbbarad*, *v. n.* To stick to one like briers.

JHILLÍ झिली *s. f.* A thin skin, a pellicle, the placenta; the caul:—*jhillí* *lahugí*, *v. n.* To skin, to flay.

JHILMAL JHILMAL KARNÁ

JHILMIL JHILMIL KARNÁ

JHILMILÁUNÁ

झिलमल झिलमल करन।  
झिलमिल झिलमिल करन। *v. n.*  
झिलमिलाउटा  
To shine, to glitter.

JHILMILÍ झिलमिली *s. f.* A shutter, a Venetian blind.

JHÍLNÁ झीलना *v. a.* To take reprove.

JHIMJHIM झिम झिम *ad.* Softly and lightly.

JHIMMÍ झिमी *s. f.* A kind of shawl worn by women.

JHÍNGÁ झिंगा } *s. m.* A shrimp, a  
JHÍNGÁ झींगा } cray fish.

JHÍNGÁR झिंगार *s. m. (M.)* The noise made by a Persian wheel.

JHÍNGAR झींगार } *s. m.* The name of  
JHÍNGUR झींगुर } an insect, a cricket.

JHÍNGÁRAN झिंगारन *v. n. (M.)* To creak, (used of the noise made by a Persian wheel.)

JHÍNGÁRNÁ झिंगारना *v. n.* To screech; *i. q.* *Chinghárná*.

JHÍNÍ झीनी *a.* Weak, feeble.

JHINKÁ झिनका *s. f. (M.)* Rebuke, rebuff, scolding:—*asán pardesí, tusán watandá de sáin; de ná jhinká, pure watsán sabhdín*. We are strangers, you are lords of your native country, scold us not; we shall move on to-morrow.—Song.

JHINKAN झिनकन *v. a. (M.)* To scold.

JHIRAK झिरक } *s. f.* Rebuke, threat,  
JHIRK झिरक } rebuff:—*jhirík*  
*jhamb*, *s. f.* The same as *Jhirík*.

JHIRAKNÁ झिरकना } *v. n.* To re-  
JHIRKNÁ झिरकना } prove, to re-  
buke, to threaten, to storm at, to jerk.

JHIRÁLÚ झिरालु *a. (M.)* Quarrelsome (from *Jherá*.)

JHIRÍ झिरी *s. f.* A grove, a tope of trees.

JHIRJHIRÁ झिरझिरा *s. m.* A very thin kind of cloth, gauze.

**JHIRJHIR KARNÁ** झिरझिर करना

*v. n.* To roar as a water fall.

**JHIRKÁ JHIRKÍ** झिझका झिझकी

*s. f.* Continuous rebuke, rebuff, frowning, snappishness, a jerk.

**JHIRKÍ** झिझकी *s. f.* A rebuke, a rebuff,

huff; a rise in the market price; *c. w.* *kháñi*.

**JHIRNÍ** झिरनी *s. f. (M.)* Sheets worn

by Muhammadans on a certain day before marriage.

**JHISSÍ** झिमी *s. f.* Shame; conceal-

ment, flight, rout:—*jhiissí kháñi*, *v. n.* To be routed, to pass away, to disappear.

**JHIT** झित *s. m. (M.)* A tree (*Salva-*

*dora Indica*) commonly found in inundated parts. Its wood is used as a *manwak* (tooth-brush.)

**JHÍT** झीत *s. f.* A crack, a crevice.

**JHÍTÚ** झीतु *a.* Squint-eyed, bleared-

eyed, one who peeps.

**JHÍUR** झीउर } *s. m.* A water bear-

**JHÍWAR** झीवर } er; the name of a

caste, both Hindus and Muhammadans, who catch fish, birds, carry *pálkís*, *bahingís*.

**JHÍURÍ** झीउरी } *s. f.* A female

**JHÍWARÍ** झीवरी } *Jhiur*.

**JHOJ** झेन *s. m.* The stomach, a pendulous belly.

**JHOJAR** झेनर *s. m.* A man with a pendulous belly; *i. q.* *gogarwárá* in *Gogay*.

**JHOK** झेक *s. f.* A swinging motion, a

nod, a jolt, nodding from sleep, especially from the effects of opium;

—(*M.*) A small village on the bank of a river; a hamlet in the lowlands near the rivers where cattle are stabled at night:—*jhok dúñi*, *v. n.* To become

drowsy:—*jhok láñi*, *máñi*, *v. n.* To bend downwards:—*jhokáñi láñi*, *v. n.* To be drowsy, to nod:—*jai píñi*

*jhokán dí chháñ*, *uñ kún wisar gié píñi máñ*.

Whoever has drunk buttermilk in a *jhok* forgets his father and mother.—Saying in praise of pastoral life.

**JHOKÁ** झेका *s. m.* } One whose business

**JHOKÍ** झेकी *s. f.* } it is to feed a fur-

nace or an oven, hence an epithet of contempt; contract, collision; a gust or current (of wind.)

**JHOKH** झेध *s. m.* A flame.

**JHOKNÁ** झेकना *v. a.* To cast, to throw

fuel into a furnace, to rush forward (as men in battle); to let off artillery to spend money (in bribes.)

**JHOL** झेल *s. m. f.* Slackness, loose-

ness, wrinkling (as of ill-made clothes); a brood, a birth; tenure.

**JHOLÁ** झेला *s. m.* A bag, a wallet, a

knapsack.

**JHOLÍ** झेली *s. f.* An ascetic's wallet;

the skirt of the waist-cloth used as a bag; a lap; a brood, a birth; as much grain as can be carried in the skirt of the waist cloth or shawl (*chaddar*); a

small quantity of grain taken by the landlord in addition to the rent (one *pai* per *patth* or nearly 20 seers from every 32 maunds) for village menials:—*jholi páñá*, *v. n.* To throw into the lap; to

throw a child into one's lap to be adopted; to seek one's protection:—*jholián páñáñ*, *v. n.* To throw dust from the skirt of a *chaddar* at the time of investigation of anything stolen:—*chauth báñi*

*páí jhollí; ejihán mujere dá Allah belí.*  
The whole crop was a *chauth*, (about 70 seers), the landlord took a *pai* as *jhollí*, Allah alone can protect such a tenant.

JHOLLÁ *झोला* *s. m.* Paraplegia, palsy supposed to be caused by a sudden chill, *c. w. már jágá, wag jágá.*

JHOL LAINÁ *झोल लैना* } *v. a.* To  
JHOLNÁ *झोलना* } stir butter-  
milk after churning so that the butter may rise.

JHOMRÍ *झोमरी* *s. m. (M.)* A member of a *Jhumar*.

JHONÁ *झोना* *v. a.* To turn (a mill); to begin, to commence (a song.)

JHONNÁ *झोना* *s. m.* Rice before it is separated from husk:—*kanak díge kam-bakhtí dá, jhonnd díge bakhstáwar dá.* The beaten down wheat ears make the owner miserable, but the falling of rice makes him rich.—Prov.

JHOR *झोर* *a.* Very sour.

JHORÁ *झोरा* *s. m.* Care, grief, pining; *c. w. laggná; i. q. jhurewán.*

JHOSÁ *झोसा* *s. m.* Pulling and pushing, rubbing, moving backward and forward; *c. w. láungá, mórna.*

JHOTÁ *झोटा* } *s. m.* A male  
JHOTÁ *झोटा* } buffalo; *met.* a fat  
JHOTRÁ *झोटरा* } stout man:—*jhotte*

*kuttí, s. m.* A peasant, a rustic, a brawny athletic person:—*chóre ráh kuráh, jhotte nún gáh, buddhtí nún ráh; mard nún chakhtí, ghore nún chhattí.* All four ways are wrong ways, for a male buffalo to thresh, for a woman to travel, for a

man to grind corn, for a horse to carry laden sacks; *i. q. Maihán.*

JHOTAR *झोटार* *a.* Very fat.

JHOTÍ *झोटी* } *s. f.* A young female  
JHOTÍ *झोटी* } buffalo; *met.* a fat  
stout woman.

JHUÁÍ *झुआयी* *s. f.* The price of grinding grain.

JHUÁUNÁ *झुआउना* *v. a.* To cause to be turned (a millstone.)

JHUBKÁ *झुबका* *s. m.* A pendant ear ring worn by women.

JHUDDO *झुड्डो* *s. f.* A whore.

JHUDDO *झुड्डु* *s. m.* A man without spirit; a whoremaster; one impudent or wanton.

JHUGGÁ *झुगा* *s. m.* A house, a hut:—*jhuggá jháhá, jhájd, s. m.* A house with its contents:—*jhumge ráh, v. n.* Get out, go home (in contempt or anger):—*jhuggá lufáungá, v. n.* To give gratis, to distribute lavishly, to ruin one's house.

JHUGGÍ *झुगी* *s. f.* A cottage or hut with a thatched roof and sides of plastered *kána* or switches.)

JHUJKÁ *झुजका* *s. m. (Pot.)* A sudden motion, a shaking, a jolt, a shock.

JHÚJNÁ *झुजना* } *v. n.* To fight;  
JHÚJHNÁ *झुजना* } to be killed in  
battle; to be tired out.

JHUK	झुक	<i>s. m.</i>	} Stooping, bowing, bending, nodding.
JHUKÁU	झुकाँ	<i>s. m.</i>	
JHUKÁUT	झुकाँट	<i>s. f.</i>	

**JHUKÁUNÁ झुकाउना** *v. a.* To bend,  
to bow, to cause to stoop.

**JHUKNÁ झुकना** *v. n.* To stoop, to bow,  
to bend, to nod.

**JHÚLÁ झुला** *s. m.* A cradle, a swing;—  
(*K.*) A rope bridge.

**JHULÁÍ झुलायी** *s. f.* Swinging;  
fanning; present for fanning or swinging.

**JHULASDENÁ झुलमदेना** } *v. a.* To  
**JHULSNÁ झुलमना** } scorch, to  
 char, to singe :—*jhulsi* *dd. s. m.* (The son)  
 of a scorched woman (a term of abuse.);  
*Persian Pidr Sookhte.*

JHULÁH DENÁ झुलाह देना } v. a.  
 JHULÁHUNÁ झुलाहुना } lit.  
 To burn; met. to marry.

JHULÁUNÁ झुलाउना *v. a.* To swing,  
to fan.

**JHULKÁ झुलका** *s. m.* As much fuel as suffices to be thrown into the fire at one time, burning; a sensation of hunger; in this last sense *c. w. phirná, wagná.*

**JHULKANÁ झुलकना** *v. n.* To go, to walk; to hang down, to slip down, to pucker or wrinkle (as ill-made clothes); in the last sense *i. q.* *Dhilkand*.

JHULL	झुल्ल	<i>s. m.</i>	} An ox blanket, a horse or elephant blanket.
JHULI	झुली	<i>s. f.</i>	

**JHULLNÁ झुलना** *v. n.* To swing, to be swung (as a fan); to blow (as wind), to be in a rage; to be compelled, to be obliged:—*nakkō māhō jhullāḍ*, *v. n.* To be forced beyond measure.

**JHŪLNĀ झुलना** *s. m.* A cradle, a swing;—*a.* Swaying;—*v. n.* To move, to rock, to oscillate, to vibrate:—*gore lākhe hāih nā pāin, jhūlne bhāgse nare nā jāin, eṣān pare parere jāin.* Do not take a black or a red bullock, don't go near a swaying bullock, get well away from them.

**JHULSĀUNĀ झुलसाउना** v. a. To  
cause to be scorched or charred.

**JHÚMAR झुमर** *s. m.* The name of  
an ornament hung on the forehead.

JHUMAR	झुमर	} s. m. (M.) A	
JHUMIR	झुमिर		} gathering, a
JHUMMAR	झुमर		

of an ornament; a circular dance of Jats with hands joined all round. They dance it at weddings and wherever they happen to collect in large numbers:—*lammochar jhumar*, *s. m.* Southern *jhumar*:—*trai tārī jhumar*, *s. m.* *Jhumar* with three claps of the hands:—*tirkhi jhumar*, *s. m.* Quick-time *jhumar*:—*nā jhumar nā tārī te ayāī mūñh te dāphī*. Can't dance *jhumar* or clap your hand! what is the use of the beard on your face.—Prov.

JHUMB ईष *s. m.* } A blanket or  
 JHUMBई ईषी *s. f.* } shawl folded

like a cowl over the head:—*jhumb mārṇā*, v. n. To cover one's self with a blanket or shawl, by folding one end of it over the head, while the rest hanging like a cloak.

**JHUM JHUM    झुम झुम    s. m.    The**  
gathering of clouds.



JHUMKÁ झुमका s. m. }  
 JHUMKAN झुमकन s. f. } See *Jhubká*.  
 JHUMKÍ झुमकी s. f. }

JHUMM झुम s. m. See *Jhumb*.

JHÚMNÁ झुमना v. n. To move the head up and down, to wave; to gather (as clouds); to hang down and move.

JHUN झुन s. f. A slight resemblance, a minor degree of a thing:—*jhuṇ jhuṇá*, s. f. The tingling sensation felt when a limb is asleep, trembling:—*jhuṇ jhuṇá dhuṇá*, v. n. To be in a rage, to be in a passion, to have intermittent fever.

JHÚN झुन } s. f. The pudendal  
 JHÚNH झुनह } hair:—*j h á h á ṇ*

*khuhnáṇ, puṭṭi suttanáṇ, puṭṭináṇ, ukher-náṇ*, v. n. To pull out the pudendal hair, a phrase to express the ability or inability of one person to injure another as, *bi uḥ meriṇá jhúnháṇ puṭṭi saṭṭe gá?* Can he pluck out my pudendal hair? i. e., he can do no harm; i. q. *Jháná*.

JHÚNÁ झुना s. m. Shaking a tree to dislodge fruit from the branches.

JHÚNANÁ झुनना v. a. To shake a tree, to bring down fruit or anything that may be lodged in the branches.

JHUNB झुब s. m. See *Jhumb*.

JHUNBAR झुबर s. m. See *Jhumar*.

JHUND झुड s. m. Sprouts around the stump of a tree; a crowd, a swarm, a flock, a troop; a company of *faqirs*; a shawl or other garment drawn over the face by women to conceal it, in the last sense c. *w. kadāhṇá, karná*. *Jhund* is used chiefly by Hindus, the Muhammadan equivalent is *Ghuṇḍ*.

JHUNDÍ झुडी s. f. Small sprouts around the stump of a tree.

JHUNDNÁ झुडना v. a. See *Jhánanḍ*, *Halḍanḍ*.

JHÚNGÁ झुगा } s. m. Something given  
 JHUNGÁ झुगा } by a seller in addition

to the thing sold, something thrown into the bargain. Women who pick cotton always harass the owner for *jhungá* in addition to their proper share as wages for picking; an animal with horns slant or bent forward:—*mull bakrī áṭh jhungá*. What! buy a goat and expect a camel to be thrown into the bargain.—Prov.

JHUNGÁ झुगा s. m. An ox with horns curved forward and downward. See *Jhuggá*.

JHUNGÍ झुगी s. f. A cow with horns curved forward and downward: also See *Jhuggí*.

JHÚNJHÁ झुझा s. m. (M.) The last picking of a cotton field, when little cotton is left:—*jhúnjhe dí chún tel te lún*. A *jhúnjha* picking is worth only oil and salt, i. e., it is only worth being exchanged for trifling things.—Prov.

JHUNJLÁT झुजलाट s. f. Anger, rage.

JHUNJLÁUNÁ झुजलाउना v. n. To be angry, to be peevish, to be fretful, to rage.

JHUNKÁR झुनकार s. f. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jhugatkár*. A jingling sound, clanking.

JHÚNNÁ झुनना v. a. (M.) See *Jhánanḍ*, *Halḍanḍ*.

**JHURÁ झुरा** *s. m. (M.) (lit. the clenched fist.)* The knot into which the Sikhs and *Labánds* tie their back hair; *i. q. Járá.*

**JHURÁMM झुरम्म** *s. m.* Acting like a sweeper : foolish and shameful conduct; *i. q. Ohuphamm.*

**JHURÍ झुरी** } *s. f. (M.) (lit. the clenched fist.)* The payment

made to a land owner for permission to sink a well, or, on the banks of rivers to bring his land under cultivation; —*jhurí band, s. m.* Is a tenant who cultivates after paying a royalty to the land owner, who marks out the plot given by tying down the bushes and grass in knots—hence the name *jhuríband*. Tenants of this description generally cultivate after an agreement with the landowner for a term of years.

**JHURÁUNÁ झुराउना** *v. a.* To cause to wither and fade, to fill with grief.

**JHUREWÁ झुरेवा** } *s. m.* Grief, care,  
**JHUREWÁN झुरेवान** } pining.

**JHURIR MURIR झुरिर मुरिर** *a.*  
Withered, wrinkled, twisted and warped; *i. q. Ohurar murar.*

**JHURKÁUNÁ झुरकाउना** *v. a.* To cause one to long for a thing, to excite an earnest desire. *Jhirkáund.*

**JHURKNÁ झुरकना** *v. n.* To desire earnestly, to look wistfully at; to long for; *i. q. Jhirakná.*

**JHURMAT झुरमत** } *s. m.* A crowd,  
**JHURMUT झुरमुत** } an assembly; a  
• cluster of trees, moving round in a circle

with all hands joined (a play); in this sense *c. w. paid, páund.*

**JHURNÁ झुरना** } *v. n.* To grieve, to  
**JHURNÁ झुरना** } regret, to repine, to  
pine away with grief; to be penitent, to repent; to wither, to fade, to decay.

**JHURRÍ झुररी** *s. f.* The wrinkles of old age.

**JHUSMUSÁ झुसमुसा** *s. m.* The morning, or evening twilight; *i. q. Ghusmusá.*

**JHUTÁ झुटा** *s. m.* The sweep of a swing or fan; a nod; enjoyment of self to the full; taste.

**JHUTÁÍ झुटाई** *s. f.* Money paid to those who work a swing.

**JHUTÁUNÁ झुटाउना** *v. a.* To swing.

**JHÚTH झुठ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jhāt*. A lie, a falsehood: —*jháth bakná, bolná, káhná, v. n.* To lie, to tell a falsehood: —*sachch jháth, s. m.* Misrepresentation, fable, fabrication: —*jháth sachch káhná, bolná, v. n.* To misrepresent, to speak against.

**JHÚTHÁ झुठा** *s. m.* } A liar; —*a.*  
**JHÚTHÍ झुठी** *s. f.* } insincere, faith-  
less; false imitation, unreal; un-  
sound, invalid, weak, unserviceable;  
alloyed, not pure; factitious, forged;  
imaginary, delusive: —*jháthí gawáthí, s. f.* False evidence: —*jháthá karná, v. n.* See *Jhuthálang*: —*jháthá kágná or ashám bandúná, v. n.* To fabricate, to forge: —*jháthí khabar - degá, v. a.* To misrepresent: —*jháthá págná, v. n.* To become weak or unserviceable, to be discredited.

JHUTHĀLĀNĀ झुठालना }  
 JHUTHĀLĀNĀ झुठालना }  
 JHUTHĀLĀNĀ झुठालना } v. a.  
 JHUTHĀUNĀ झुठाउना }  
 JHUTHĀUNĀ झुठाउना }  
 JHUTHĀUNĀ झुठाउना }  
 JHUTHĀUNĀ झुठाउना }  
 JHUTHĀUNĀ झुठाउना }

To belie, to falsify, to prove false, to make one confess; to acknowledge one's fault, to confess.

JHUTHĪĀR झुठिआर s. m. A liar.

JHUTNĀ झुटना v. n. To swing.

JHUTTHĀ झुथा s. m. } The vulva :—  
 JHUTTHĪ झुथी s. f. } j h u t t h ā or  
 j h u t t h ī m a r d u ṅ ḍ, v. a. To play the  
 whore (an abusive term):—j h u t t h ā,  
 j h u t t h ī m ā r n ā, v. n. To cohabit with a  
 woman (an abusive term.)

JHUTTHO झुथो s. f. A whore (an abusive term.)

JHUTTHŪ झुथु s. m. A poor spirited creature; a whoremaster.

JĪ नी s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jīva*. Life, soul, self, spirit, mind, heart, conscience; the passions, the appetites; an insect, a worm, an animalcule; disposition, health; courage, bravery; a form of honorific address as "O worthy one"; a beloved friend, a darling;—ad. Sir, yes:—jī d u ṅ ḍ, v. n. To come, to welcome:—jī b h a r d u ṅ ḍ, v. n. To be touched with compassion, to be moved to tears:—jī b h a r j ā ṅ ḍ, v. n. To be full or satisfied:—jī b u r ā k a r n ā, v. a. To vomit; to displease; to grieve:—jī c h ā ṅ ḍ, c h ā ṅ ḍ, v. n. To desire, to thirst or long for:—jī d h a r a ṅ ḍ, k a m m ṅ ḍ, v. n. To have palpitation of the heart; to shudder:—jī dī jī w i c h c h r a h i ṅ ḍ, v. n. To remain one's inmost soul:—jī ḍ u b b ṅ ḍ, v. n. To sink, to faint; to be lost in meditation:—jī d u k h t h o ṅ ḍ, v. n.

To be troubled at heart, to be distressed:—jī g h a b r d u ṅ ḍ, v. n. To be uneasy, to be restless, to be agitated in mind:—jī g h ā t, s. m. Unwarrantable destruction of life, murder:—jī g h ā t a ṅ, g h ā t, s. f. A destroyer of life, a murderer:—jī h ā ṅ ḍ, v. n. To be wearied out, to be dispirited; to be enamoured:—jī h a ṭ j ā ṅ ḍ, p h i r ṅ ḍ, v. n. To feel nausea; to turn from or against:—jī h o r t h e p ā ṅ ḍ, v. n. To turn one's mind from anxiety or grief:—jī k a c c h ḍ h o ṅ ḍ, v. n. To feel nausea, to feel sick:—jī k a ḍ ḍ h ṅ ḍ, v. a. To revive one's courage, to encourage, to animate:—jī k a r n ā, v. a. To desire, to long or wish for:—jī k h a p d u ṅ ḍ, v. a. To wear out or spend one's life:—jī k h a p ṅ ḍ, v. n. To be wearied out one's life:—jī k h o l k e, ad. Freely, without restraint; to one's satisfaction:—jī l a ḡ d u ṅ ḍ, v. a. To pay attention, to fix one's mind upon:—jī l a ḡ ṅ ḍ, v. n. To take an interest in or incline to, to be fond of, to entertain an affection for:—jī m ā r, s. m. A destroyer of life; one who curbs the passions; one who denies himself:—jī m ā r n ā, v. a. To destroy life; to curb the passions, to deny one's self, to keep the body under:—jī m a t l ā n ā, v. n. To feel sick:—jī m i l j ā ṅ ḍ, m i l ṅ ḍ, v. n. To agree, to be in accord; to be friends:—jī p a i ṅ ḍ, v. n. To be generated (worms as a result of corruption); to feel a new life:—jī r a k k h ṅ ḍ, v. n. To please:—jī s ā ṅ ḍ, v. a. To burn, to inflame; to hurt, to grieve:—jī t a r a ṅ ḍ, v. n. To long for, to pine, to yearn for:—jī t h o r ā h o ṅ ḍ, v. n. To faint, to lose courage:—jī u p ā ṅ ḍ, v. n. To turn away one's mind or affections; to be tired, to be disgusted:—jī u t t h ṅ ḍ, v. n. To be alive, to get a new life:—jī w i c h c h d u ṅ ḍ, v. n. To come into the mind:—jī w i c h c h b a i t h ṅ ḍ, or j a m m ṅ ḍ, v. n. To be impressed or fixed on the mind or heart:—jī w i c h c h r a h i ṅ ḍ, v. n. To remain unsatisfied (a desire.)

JĪĀ नीआ inter. voc. O Soul! O my soul!:—jī ā g h ā t, s. m. Taking life unwarrantably, whether of man, beast, or insect; murder; c. w. k a r n ā:—jī ā g h ā t, s. m. A destroyer of life, a murderer:—jī ā k u, s. m. A little animated being, an animalcule, an insect:—jī ā p o l ā, s. m. A tree (*Putranjiva Roxburghii*) which

grows in the eastern part of the Siwalik tract. It is handsome, and has fine foliage. The leaves are lopped off for fodder. The wood is white, strong, and durable, and in some parts of India is used by turners; though in the Punjab it is only made into implements of various sorts. The leaves and the stones of the fruit are used medicinally in some parts of the Punjab, and the stones are used by Hindu *faqírs* as necklaces.

**JIÁDÁ ਜਿਆਦਾ** *a., ad.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ziádah*. More, too much, too many.

**JIÁFAT ਜਿਆਫਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ziáfat*. A feast, a grand feast, an entertainment, a banquet, an invitation.

**JIÁFTAN ਜਿਆਫਤਣ** *s. f.* } A person  
**JIÁFTÍ ਜਿਆਫਤੀ** *s. m.* } invited  
to a feast, a guest.

**JÍÁK ਜੀਆਕ** *s. m.* See *jíáku* in *Jíd*.

**JÍÁN ਜਿਆਣ** *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zián*. Loss, damage; hurt, harm, injury.

**JÍÁRAT ਜਿਆਰਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zayárat*. A place of pilgrimage; a visit:—*jíárat karná*, *v. n.* To go on a pilgrimage; to visit.

**JÍÁRATÍ ਜਿਆਰਤੀ** *s. f.* A pilgrim.

**JIBÁ ਜਿਬਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zibáh*. Slaughter, sacrifice, killing; *c. w.* *karná*.

**JÍBH ਜੀਭ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jibwá*. The tongue, the organ of speech.

**JÍBHÁ ਜੀਭਾ** *m.* } *a.* Of a tongue:—  
**JÍBHÍ ਜੀਭੀ** *f.* } *kál jíbhá, kál jíbá*  
*wólá, wólá, s. m. f. líf.* Of a black tongue, one whose curses are effective.

**JÍBHÍ ਜੀਭੀ** *s. f.* A little or false tongue; a metallic case mounted on the end of a sword sheath to protect it; a coating of lime applied to a brick wall;—  
(*M.*) Wheat or barley, when the ear has just come out of the sheath.

**JICHAR ਜਿਚਰ** *ad.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yaddá*. As long as, till then, until:—*jichar ku, jichar topí, ták, talak, ad.* About as long as.

**JICHCH ਜਿੱਚ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zich*. Trouble, perplexity, worry, mental perturbation:—*jichch honá, v. n.* To be troubled, to be worried, to be at a loss, to fret; to be teased and annoyed; to be baffled, to be rendered helpless:—*jichch karná, v. a.* To tease, to trouble, to anger; to defeat:—*jichch paigá, v. n.* To be teased, to be annoyed, to be troubled, to know not what to do:—*jichch pichch, a.* Vexed, perturbed, annoyed:—*jichch rahigá, v. n.* To remain in a perturbed and fretful state of mind, to be at one's wit's ends; to be in a dilemma.

**JID ਜਿਦ** } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
**JIDD ਜਿੱਦ** } the Arabic word *Zid*.

Opposition, perverseness; persistence:—*jid chaph jéut, chaphut, v. n.* To insist on, to be obstinate:—*jid honá, hojéut, rakkhut, v. n.* To have malice against:—*jid jhardut, v. n.* To resist obstinately and perversely:—*jid karná, v. a.* To persist, to perverse.

**JIDÁUNÁ ਜਿਦਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To render contrary and perverse.

**JIDPÁ ਜਿੱਡਾ** *a.* As [large as, as long as;—*a.* Lazy, sluggish, slow, un-

even, kinked (as thread) :—*jiddā kiddā*,  
a. About how large or long.

JIDDAṆ ਜਿੱਦਣ } u., s. m. f. Cor-  
JIDDĪ ਜਿੱਦੀ } rupted from  
JIDĪĀ ਜਿੱਦੀਆ } the Arabic

word *Zidd*, *Ziddā*. Obstinate, contrary,  
opposed; a perverse person.

JIDDHAR ਜਿੱਧਰ } ad. Corrupted from  
JIDHAR ਜਿਧਰ } the Sanskrit word

*Yatar*. Whither, which direction;—*jid-  
dhar kiddhar*, ad. Here and there, hither  
and thither, wherever.

JIDDIN ਜਿੱਦਿਣ ad. (contracted form  
*jiddin*.) On what day, when.

JIDHARE KIDHARE ਜਿਧਰੇ

JIDHARIN KIDHARIN ਜਿਧਰੀਂ

ਕਿਧਰੇ } ad. Whithersoever; (K.) on  
ਕਿਧਰੀਂ } the day, when.

JIDNĀ ਜਿੱਦਣ v. n. Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Zidd*. To be opposed  
to, to be contrary, to be at issue with one,  
to differ in opinion, to insist, to persist.

JIDO JIDĪ ਜਿੱਦੋ ਜਿੱਦੀ ad. Out of oppo-  
sition, with ambition; competitively.

JIGĀ ਜਿਗਾ s. f. A head ornament  
worn by kings and nobles:—*jigā kalgā*,  
s. f. The same as *Jigā*.

JIGAR ਜਿਗਰ s. m. (P.) The liver;  
soul, heart; a very near relation, as son,  
or brother:—*jāg jigar*, s. m., a. Life and  
soul; nearly related, of one's own blood :  
—*jigar dā fūkrā*, s. m. lit. Piece of liver, i. e.,  
a son:—*jigar phatnā*, v. a. To have one's  
heart broken:—*jigar jalnā*, v. n. Misery,  
wretchedness:—*jigar nūn thānā painā*, v. n.  
To be comforted:—*khet jigar de waḥh  
lāwe*, *ghat ke birhon de lāwe*; *d mil kidhīn  
ronḍīn dī kiwēn wihāwe*. He reaps  
the harvest of the heart using the snares  
of love sickness; meet me sometimes, how  
else is the night to pass for me weeping :  
—Song.

JIGARĀ ਜਿਗਰਾ s. m. Courage, spirit,  
bravery, valour, resolution, endurance,  
patience:—*jigarewāldā*, *wāldā*, s. m. f. One  
who acts humbly and meekly, though  
his prosperity, and standing might make  
him conceited and overbearing; i. q.  
*Jerd*, *Hausld*.

JIGARĪ ਜਿਗਰੀ } a. Belonging to the  
JIGRĪ ਜਿਗਰੀ } liver; intimate, bosom  
(friend), dear, darling, (as son, brother) :  
—*jigrī dast*, s. m. Stools, the result not  
of disease but of purgatives.

JIH ਜਿਹ pron. (obl. of *Jo*). Who, which,  
that;—s. f. An edge, a border (of a shoe) :  
—*jih lāwā*, v. n. To put on a border or  
edging:—*jih sūwā*, v. a. To sew the  
upper border of a shoe.

JIHĀ ਜਿਹਾ } a. Corrupted from  
JIHĪ ਜਿਹੀ } the Sanskrit word  
JIHĀN ਜਿਹਾਂ } *Yādush*. Such as,  
JIHE ਜਿਹੇ } according as, in like

manner;—conj., ad. As, when; also an  
adjunct to adjectives meaning, as it were,  
rather, somewhat; also used an affix like  
the Hindustānī *ad*, *ijhā*, *ijhān* like this  
(*aisā*):—*kāld jihā*, *jihān*, a. Blackish :  
—*bhājī jihān bhājī te kahtā muhtājī*.  
My present (*bhājī*) is as good as yours ;  
so neither of us is under an obligation  
to the other:—*jihe* or *jihen rūh tehe  
firishte*. As the soul is, so will the (re-  
cording) angels be.—Prov.

JIHAR BIDDĪĀ ਜਿਹੜ ਬਿੱਦੀਆ s. f.  
Beating, teasing.

JIHARNĀ ਜਿਹੜਨਾ v. a. To beat.

JĪHDĀ ਜੀਹਦਾ } pron. Whose, of  
JĪHDĪ ਜੀਹਦੀ } whom:—*jīhdī koḥī*  
*wichh dāye uh de kamle we siāye*. In  
whose granary is grain his fools are also

wise, (i. e., the relations of influential persons, though fools, are said to be wise.)

JIHRĀ निरुद्र *m.* } *pron.* Who, which,  
JIHRĪ निरुद्री *f.* } what:—*jihṛá, kihṛá,*  
*jihṛí, kihṛí, Whosoever, whichever,*  
whatsoever.

JIHRĀUNĀ निरुद्राण्डा *v. a.* To cause to be beaten.

JÍJĀ नीजा } *s. m.* A brother-in-law,  
JÍJĀ नीजा } a sister's husband, a child,  
a bridegroom.

JÍJĪ निनी *s. m. (M.)* Inspissated nasal mucons.

JÍJĪ नीनी *s. f.* A woman's breasts used by a mother in suckling; a girl, a bride.

JIJMĀN निजमान *s. m.* } See  
JIJMĀNĀNĪ निजमानडी *s. f.* } *Jaj-*  
*mān, Jajmānāṇī.*

JIJMĀNĪ निजमानी *s. m. f.* See *Jajmānī.*

JIKAR निवर *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zikar*. Mention, recollection, account; praise, fame; recital, relation; repeating the *Qurān* and reciting the praise and names of God; *c. w. karnā.*

JIKK निक् *s. f.* See *Jakk.*

JIKKAR निक्कर *s. m. (K.)* A thicket or tangle of trees and bushes hard to penetrate.

JIKKNĀ निक्कटा *v. a.* To squeeze and press the limbs and rack the joints, to shampoo.

JIKKÚN निक्कुं } *ad.* Corruption of  
JIKKUR निक्कुर } the Sanskrit word  
JIKÚN निक्कुं } *Yat.* In what manner, as.

JÍL नील *s. f.* A very small bell tied to the leg of a hawk or other tamed birds by which to discover where it is after it is made fly to catch any thing; the seventh note in the octave; the wire of a musical instrument.

JILAU निलौ *s. m.* Pomp, glory, pageantry, retinue:—*jilau dār, s. m.* A man of pomp and consequence; *i. q. Jalau.*

JILD निलट *s. m.* The binding of a book; the skin; *i. q. Jilt.*

JILLH निल्लु *s. f.* Sloth, slowness, sluggishness.

JILLHĀ निल्लु *a., s. m.* Inactive, lazy, sluggish; sluggish.

JILLHAN निल्लुट *s. f.* A bog, a quagmire; a quicksand; hard stiff clay met in sinking wells.

JILODHAR निल्लेयर *s. m.* See *Jalodhar.*

JILODHARAN निल्लेयरट *s. f.* }  
JILODHARĪ निल्लेयरी *s. m.* }  
See *Jalodharan.*

JILT निलउ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jild*. The binding of a book; the skin:—*jilt bannhāt, bandūṇī, v. a.* To bind a book:—*jilt gālī, v. a. lit.* To melt the skin, *i. e.,* to destroy utterly.

JIMĀUNĀ निमाउटा *v. a.* To cause to be eaten, to feed; to cause to be born; *i. q. Jamāunā, Jidunā.*

JIMÍ जिमी } s. f. Corrupted  
JIMÍN जिमीं } from the Persian  
JIMÍN जमीन } word *Zamín*. The

earth, soil, land, ground; region, country; the ground work of a cloth or picture; a floor:—*jimíndár, jimíndár, s. m.* A cultivator, a farmer; a landlord, a landholder:—*jimíndára, jimíndára, s. m.* Agriculture, the business of a farmer, the land or estate held by him:—*jimíndári, jimíndári, s. f.* Agriculture, the ownership of land; the office or business of a *Jimíndár*:—*jimíndární, jimíndární, s. f.* A farmer's wife or daughter:—*jimín dá málak, s. m.* A landowner:—*jimín* or *jimín púttá, v. a.* To dig, to excavate:—*jimín wichch dabbá, gaddá, v. n.* To bury; *jimín kand, s. f.* The yam; sweet potato:—*jimín wichch nigghar jánd, niggharand, v. n.* lit. To be buried in the ground; to be greatly ashamed:—*jekar jimín wehal deandé tán nigghar jánd.* If the earth would have opened then (I) would have been swallowed.

JIMMÁ जिम्मा s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zimmah*. See *Jummá*.

JIN जिन pron. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yad*. Who;—*ad. (M.)* Wherever:—*jin kin, jin kiné, pron.* Whosoever:—*jine wenjen tehi marji*. You can go wherever you please.

JÍN जीन s. f. Corrupted from the Persian word *Zín*. A saddle; a kind of cloth drill:—*qabbal jín, s. m.* A kind of double cloth, extra strong drill, duck:—*jín kasará v. n.* To saddle (a horse):—*jín posh, s. m.* A saddle cloth:—*jín sawári, s. f.* Riding on horse back.

JINÁN जिनां } pron. pl. (obl. of Jo)  
JINÁNH जिनांह } Whom, which, what.

JINÁT जिनात s. m. f. pl. of *Jinn*. Genii.

JIND ਜਿੰਦ s. f. Life, soul, spirit; strength:—*jindgahí, s. f.* Life, life-time:—*jind mární, v. n.* To kill; to make a great effort, to put forth great exertions.

JIND ਜੀਂਦ s. f. The dirt which settles inside a well; the Jind State; the name of a town in the Jind State.

JINDÁ ਜਿੰਦਾ a. Corrupted from the Persian word *Zindah*. Alive, living.

JINDAGÍ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ s. f. Corruption of the Persian word *Zindagí* Life, life-time.

JINDH ਜਿੰਧ } s. m. (K.) The Stub-  
JINDHÁ ਜਿੰਧਾ } ble in a cornfield.

JINDRÍ ਜਿੰਦਰੀ s. f. (Dim. of *Jind*.) Life.

JINDÚÁ ਜਿੰਦੁਆ s. m. voc. O dear! O my soul!

JINHÁN ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ pron. pl. (obl. of Jo.) Whom, which, what.

JINHÍN ਜਿਨ੍ਹੀਂ } pron.; (i. q. *Jinhán ne*)  
JINÍN ਜਿਨੀਂ } Who.

JINJÁL ਜਿੰਜਾਲ s. m. Corrupted from the Hindi word *Janjál*. Difficulty:—*bákká hállí muft dá jinjál*. A foppish ploughman is needlessly involved in troubles. See also *Janjál*.

JINJARÁRÁ ਜਿੰਜਰਆਰਾ s. f. (K.) The ceremony of second marriage of a woman.

JINO ਜਿਨੋ } ad. (M.) (obl. of *Jin*) From  
JINON ਜਿਨੋ } wherever, whensoever:  
—*jinodí wá tindhá dá oghir*. From

wherever the wind comes, thence also comes the shelter.—Prov.

\* JINN जिन् } s. m. One of the genii,  
JINN जिन् } a genius, a ghost: *met.*

a fat and ugly man:—*jāt dādamrī jinn wāngūn chambri, Karār dā sau nā qar nā bhau.* A quarter pice owed to a *Jāt* clings like a ghost; in a hundred owed to a *Karār* there is neither fear nor danger.—Prov. The *Jāt* makes very persistent efforts to realise to his debts.

JINNAN जिन्ना } *ad.* As much as.  
JINNIN जिन्नी }

JINNANI जिन्नी } s. f. A female genius,  
JINNI जिनी } or spirit, or demon,  
one of the genii.

JINNAT जिन्नत s. f. (pl. of *Jinn*.) Genii.

JINNAT जिन्नत s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jannat*. Paradise, heaven.

JINS जिन्स s. f. Genus, kind, sort, species; family, race; articles, goods, merchandise, moveables; grain, corn,

JINSI जिन्सी s. f. A heavy piece of artillery; a caste of Brahmans of mixed blood.

JINWEN जीवे } a. (M.) As:—*domān*  
JINWEN जीवे } *ghar wiwān jīwēn*  
*bhānwēn tiwēn gān.* When the wedding is in the musician's house you can have whatever song pleases you.—Prov.; i. q. *Jiwēn.*

JIRÁ जिरी s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jarah*. Objection, argument:—*jirā karānā, v. a.* To cross-examine; i. q. *Jirhā.*

JIRÁ जिरी s. m. } Cummin seed;  
JIRÍ जिरी s. f. } (*Cuminum officinale*),  
Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferae*, called *Chittā* or *Safed jirā*, in contradistinction to. *Kalā* or *Sisā jirā*, black Cummin, the product of *Cuminum cyminum*, also of *Carum gracile*. The name is also given to the fruit of *Nigella Sativa* and *Veronica anthelmintica*; a smith's vice.

JIRARÍ जिररी a. Obstinate, perverse.

JIRHÁ जिरी s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jarah*. An inferential truth; objection, exception:—*jirhā pagār vī, pakārī, v. n.* To take a hint, to ferret out the truth on any subject, to infer; to object, to take exception to; i. q. *Jirā.*

JIRNÁ जिरना v. n. (Pof.) To be immersed, to be absorbed (water); i. q. *Ji-urā, Jiwārā.*

JIS जिस् pron. (obl. of *Jo*). Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yat*. Who, which, that, what:—*jisdd, jise, jisdī, a.* Whose, of whom:—*jisdām, jisgharī, jiswele, ad.* When, while, whilst:—*jis jagah, jis thān, ad.* Wherever, where:—*jis, karke, jisgallon, ad.* On which account:—*jiskise, jiskist, pron.* Whoever, whichever:—*jistarah, ad.* According to, as:—*jiste, ad.* (lit. by which.) That, in order that, on which, whereupon.

JISM जिस्म s. m. Body, material frame.

JIST जिस्त s. m. Pewter; evens, (in the game odds or evens):—*jist tāk, jist tānk, s. m.* Even and odd; i. q. *Jast.*

JISTÁ जिस्ता } s. m. The fraying of  
JISTE जिस्ते } cloth (in washing); the  
irregularity of colour (in dyeing); c. v. *paire*; i. q. *Jastā.*

JISTÍ जिस्ती a. Made of pewter.

JIT जिट pron. See *Jis*:—*jitwāl, ad.* Wherever, in whichever direction.

JÍT जीट s. f. Victory, triumph; profit, advantage; i. q. *Jitt, Jet.*



JITÁNA ਜਿਤਾਣਾ } *v. a.* To cause  
 JITÁUNA ਜਿਤਾਉਣਾ } to be victorious,  
 to enable to gain a victory.

JITARAN ਜਿਤਰਨ *v. n.* (M.) To wait,  
 to be patient.

JITÁÚ ਜਿਤਾਉ *s. m.* One who helps to  
 gain a victory.

JITHÁNI ਜਿਠਾਣੀ *s. f.* See *Jathdā*.

JITÍ ਜਿਤੀ } *a.* (M.) As much:  
 JITLÁ ਜਿਤਲਾ } —*rajjā mullān bukhī*  
*menh, jitt khānde.* A Mullān who has  
 dined can still eat as much as a starving  
 buffalo.—Prov. on the greediness of  
 Mullāns.

JITNÁ ਜਿਤਨਾ } *pron.* Corrupted from  
 JITNÍ ਜਿਤਨੀ } the Sanskrit word  
*Jāvat.* As much as, so much, how much,  
 as many, all, whatever, whatsoever:—  
*jitnāku, pron.* About as many as, about  
 as much as.

JITNE ਜਿਤਨੇ *pron.* As many as, as  
 much as.

JITRÚ ਜੀਤਰੂ } *s. m.* An insect; a man  
 or animal slender and  
 JITRÚ ਜੀਤਰੂ } weak like an insect, in-  
 fants of a tender age, the young of  
 animals.

JITT ਜਿੱਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Já.* Victory, success,  
 profit, gain:—*jitt hár, s. f.* Victory and  
 defeat, gain and loss:—*jitt hont, hojdt,*  
*v. n.* To be victorious, to be successful,  
 to gain something in spite of opposers:  
 —*jitt indrt, s. m.* One who has sub-  
 dued his passions:—*jitt laing, v. n.*  
 See *Jittgā*.

JITTHE ਜਿੱਥੇ *ad.* Where, in which  
 place:—*jitthe kite, ad.* Wherever, in

whatever place:—*jitthe kitthe, ad.* Here  
 and there, every where:—*jitthe ku, ad.*  
 At about which, or what place, where.

JITHUT ਜਿਠੁਤ *s. m.* See *Jathutt*.

JITTNÁ ਜਿੱਤਣਾ *v. a.* To overcome, to  
 prevail, to gain the victory, to achieve  
 success.

JITÚ ਜੀਤੂ *s. m.* A victor, a conquer-  
 or, a winner; also the same as *Jitrú*.

JÍU ਜੀਉ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Sanskrit word *Jíu.* Life, soul, self,  
 spirit, heart, mind; an insect, an animal-  
 cule; a beloved friend, a darling; *i. q.* *Jí,*  
*Jíu.*

JÍUKÁ ਜੀਉਕਾ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
 Sanskrit word *Upajivaká.* Subsistence,  
 livelihood. See *Ajivaká*.

JÍUN ਜੀਉਣ *s. m.* Life; livelihood:  
 —*jiun báti, s. f.* A bush fabled to have  
 life-giving properties; the plant of life,  
*i. e.,* wheat and other eatable grain;  
 those who are enslaved by their  
 appetites call their favourite source of  
 gratification their *jiun báti*; whatever a  
 man cannot refrain from is called his *jiun*  
*báti*:—*jiunghár, jiunghárd, a.* Living, ani-  
 mate, possessing the power of vitality:  
 —*jiunpáti, s. f.* Life, more life; destiny,  
 recovery after severe illness; *i. q.*  
*Jiwan.*

JÍUN ਜਿਉਂ *ad.* As, in what manner,  
 in whatever way:—*jiun dá tiun, ad.*  
 Exactly as it was, neither more nor  
 less; perfect, sound, same, the very  
 same:—*jiun dá tiun rakkhá, v. n.* To  
 keep safe and sound;—*jiun jiun, ad.*  
 As far as, as long as:—*jiun tiun, ad.*  
 In whatever way, by all means, in  
 some way; any how; with great  
 difficulty.

JÍUN ਜਿਉਂ *As, as soon as*:—*jiun tiun,*  
*ad.* In whatever way, by all means,  
 in some way or other.

**JĪUNĀ ਜੀਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To live, to exist, to enjoy life, to be happy:—*Present participle*: *jīundā*; *Future*: *jīwēgā*, *jīwāsā*; *Past participle*: *jīwid*:—*jīunde jī*, *ad.* Living, alive,—*ad.* While life remains; during life-time, while yet alive:—*jīundē jī marnā*, *mar rahindā*, *v. n.* (*lit.* a living death.) To have the life crushed out of one; to be in extreme trouble or pain, (*i. e.*, death in life.)

**JĪURĀ ਜੀਉਰਾ** *s. m.* (*Dim. of Jī*). Life, soul; the name of a set of Sikh *Bāwās* whose headquarters are at Goindwal. They are called *Jīurdā*, because their ancestor is said to have been raised from the dead by one of the Gurus; a sweetheart, one beloved; will, desire;—*saildē jīurdā*, *s. m.* A roving character.

**JĪURNĀ ਜੀਉਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To be absorbed, as water in a new earthen pot;—*jīurnā* or *jīurkekhāndā*, *v. n.* To be humble when one's advantages natural or acquired, naturally tend to make one proud and overbearing; *i. q.* *Jīrudā*, *jīwarndā*.

**JĪW ਜੀਵ** *s. m.* (*S.*) Life, soul, heart; a sweetheart, a darling:—*jīwōtmā*, *s. m.* The vital principle, spirit, soul; *i. q.* *Jī*, *Jīu*.

**JĪWAIN ਜਿਵੈਣ** *s. f.* See *Jawain*, *Ajwain*.

**JĪWĀLANĀ ਜਿਵਾਲਣਾ** } *v. a.* To feed;  
**JĪWĀLNĀ ਜਿਵਾਲਨਾ** } to give life;  
*i. q.* *Jūdandā*.

**JĪWAN ਜੀਵਣ** *s. f.* Life, vitality; livelihood:—*jīwāghār*, *a.* Living, animate possessing the power of vitality:—*jīwāg mukt*, *a.* Emancipated while yet living.

**JĪWANT ਜੀਵੰਤ** *a.* Animate, having life.

**JĪWARNĀ ਜੀਵਰਣਾ** *v. n.* See *Jīurnā*.

**JĪWĀUNĀ ਜਿਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To revive, to give life; to feed, to cause to eat.

**JIWEN ਜਿਵੇ** *ad.* See *Jīwēg*.

**JĪWNĀ ਜੀਵਣਾ** *v. n.* To live; *i. q.* *Jīundā*.

**JĪWRĀ ਜੀਵਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Jīurdā*.

**JO ਜੋ** *pron.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yadd*. Who, which, that, what;—*conj.* If, since that;—*s. f. (M.)* A wife. See *Joe*,—*jo hai*, *jo ho*, *ad.* Whatever:—*jo ho so ho*. Come what may:—*jo ko*, *ad.* Whoever, any;—*jo kuchchh*, *ad.* Whatever, whatso-ever—*jo jo*, *ad.* Whoever, whatever, which-ever:—*je hosake so tūn kar*. Do what can be done:—*charko ghorē te manohar jo*, *kahē bakhtdwardē ghar ho*. A mare that grazes well and a wife that eats little (is thrifty) are only found in the house of the fortunate.—*Prov.*

**JOANĪ ਜੋਅਨੀ** *s. f. (K.)* See *Jawain*.

**JOBAN ਜੋਬਣ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jobanam*. Puberty, youth, the period of youth the beauty and freshness of youth:—*joban māt*, *joban wāt*, *a.* Being at the age of puberty, being in the prime and beauty of youth, marriageable (a woman), beautiful, handsome:—*joban chaphand*, *joban wichchānd*, *v. n.* To rise or be developed (a woman's breasts):—*joban luffand*, *v. a.* To enjoy the height of pleasure with a beautiful loving woman:—*joban sē tād jātan sē lāgū sē sabh ko*, *joban jātan goāke main rahē nimdā*, *ho*. When (I) was in the freshness of youth, then (I) had earnestness, and every one was in my search or pursuit; (I now) lost my beauty and labour and am helpless.—*Prov.*

**JODH ਜੋਧ** *s. m.* Labour, effort, endeavour, austerity:—*jodh kamdand*, *v. a.* To practice austerities:—*jodh karnd*, *v. a.* To labour hard, to endeavour, to practice austerities.

**JODHĀ ਜੋਧਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yudh*. A powerful man, a warrior, a combatant, a hero, a brave fellow; an ascetic.

**JOG ਜੋਗ** *s. f.* A yoke of oxen or male buffaloes;—*s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yoga*. Junction, fitting; conjunction of auspicious stars, a fortunate moment; opportunity, occasion; devotion, which consists in concentration of the thoughts on a particular point, deep meditation with the body in one fixed posture practiced by certain classes of Hindu devotees; union with the Supreme Being by means of abstract contemplation, or intense meditation; the *Yog* system of philosophy founded by Patanjali; a musical mode;—*a.* Fit, capable, adequate, proper, admissible:—*jog dhṛṇḍ*, *v. a.* To assume the garb of a *jogi*:—*jog jout*, *v. n.* To yoke (oxen):—*jog laṇḍ*, *v. n.* To retire from the world, to become a *faqir*:—*jog kamḍu-ṇā, sādḥṇḍ*, *v. a.* To lead the life of an ascetic, to practice *jog*.

**JOGAN ਜੋਗਣ** *s. f.* A female *Jogi*.

**JOGGĀ ਜੋਗਾ** *a.* Opportune, fit, proper, able, capable, adequate, opposite, applicable;—*s. m.* Dregs, strainings:—*joggā honḍ*, *v. n.* To be fit, to be adequate, to be capable.

**JOGĪ ਜੋਗੀ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yogi*. A Hindu *faqir* or ascetic; one who practices *jog*; a class of Hindu *faqirs* who wear large earrings and are disciples of *Gorakh Nāth*; a class of Muhammadan *faqirs* who sing songs as they beg; a conjurer.

**JOGĪĀ ਜੋਗੀਆ** *a.* Like a *Jogi*, belonging to a *Jogi*;—*s. m.* A reddish yellow or ochre colour with which *Jogis* dye their garments; the name of a *rāg* or musical mode.

**JOGNĪ ਜੋਗਣੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yogini*. A female demon, or being gifted with magical powers, attendants of Siva or *Durgā*.

**JOHAL ਜੋਹਲ** } *s. m. (K.)* A long.  
**JOHAT ਜੋਹਤ** } field or strip of low  
land sunk below the ordinary level.

**JOHAR ਜੋਹਰ** } *s. m.* A pond, a  
**JOHUR ਜੋਹੁਰ** } tank;—(K.) Marsh  
and waste land; moist with springs.

**JOHNĀ ਜੋਹਣਾ** *v. a.* To look at, to examine, to try, to ascertain; *i. q.* *Juhṇḍ*.

**JOHŮ ਜੋਹੂ** *s. m.* One who examines and ascertains a thing.

**JOI ਜੋਇ** } *s. f. (M.)* A wife:—*do*

**JOE ਜੋਏ** } *joīn dā mānḍn, dāpḥī khodḥ*  
*te akkhon kānḍn.* The husband of two wives is thin-bearded and one eyed.—Prov. in allusion to the story of the man the elder of whose wives pulled out the black and the younger the white hairs of his beard; and of the man who allowed the wick of the candle to burn his eye out rather than awake his wives; *i. q.* *Jo*.

**JOJAN ਜੋਜਣ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Yojana*. A measure of distance differently reckoned at four and a half, five, eight and nine miles.

**JOK ਜੋਕ** *s. f. pl.* *Jokḍn.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jalakḍ*. A leech; *met.* a woman who drinks the blood of a man, one who so annoys another that he may be said to drink his blood:—*jokḍn lagḍuṇḍn, v. a.* To apply leeches:—*jokḍn wāgūn chambāṇḍ, v. n.* To stick like a leech:—*jokḍn wāld, wāli, s. m. f.* Men and women whose business it is to keep and apply leeches.

**JOKHĀ ਜੋਖਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A fireman, the man who feeds the fire while sugarcane juice is being boiled into *gur*:—*jokhe dā jukhāi hik shāhī gur te chār bukk chhāi.* The wages of a fireman are a quarter of a *chhiṭānk* of *gur*, and four handfuls of ashes.—Prov.



Power, strength, energy, force, violence;  
—*ad.* Forcibly, by force, violently,  
*molens colens; c. w. harni.*

JORI जेरी *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Zor*. Force, violence, op-  
pression;—*ad.* See *Jordwari*.

JORI जेरी *s. f.* A pair, a pair of doors;  
a couple, two associates, a man and  
woman associated; a double piece of best  
cloth; a pair of horses; a pair of sons;—  
*s. m. (M.)* A set of indigo-vats consisting  
of one small and two large vats:—*joridr*,  
*s. m.* An associate, one of a pair:—  
*karidr di jori, s. m.* A pair of two *karids*:  
—*jori pherit, v. a.* To fix a pair of  
doors.

JORU जेरु *s. f.* A wife, a consort.

JORU जेरु *s. m.* A man who hoards  
wealth, a miser; one who joins anything  
together.

JORNA जेरना *v. a.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Joran*. To join, to  
unite, to connect; to mend, to patch;  
to add together, to reckon, to add up,  
to bring together, to collect; to toil  
and scrape for a living; to fabricate;  
to cement, to consolidate; to tie (as the  
hands), to fold the hands as in prayer  
or supplication; to set a bone; to match,  
to pair.

JOS जेम *s. m. (P.)* Boiling,

JOSH जेम *s. m.* ebullition; rage, excite-  
ment; passion, love, lust; zeal, enthusi-  
asm, fanaticism:—*josh dugd, mard, v. n.*  
To boil up; also *josh wichch dugd, q. v.*:—  
*josh deyd, v. a.* To boil:—*josh wichch*  
*dugd, v. n.* To swell, to bubble up, to  
be enraged; to be touched with emotion;  
to be heated, to feel the sexual passion.

JOSANDÁ जेमाला *s. m.* A decoc-  
tion.

JOSI जेमी *s. m.* A sub-division of  
JOSH जेमी *s. m.* Brahmins; also see *Jo-*  
*tash.*

JOT जेत *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Jyotis*. Light, lustre, a  
ray of light; the flame of a candle or  
lamp; a light generally that lighted before  
an idol or on any festival; eyesight, vision;  
soul, spirit, the divine life; a yoke,  
cultivation:—*jog di jot, s. f.* (*lit.* lighted  
lamp or light.) Everburning light before  
idols or in temples, it may be artificial,  
or natural as in the jets of gas which  
issue in certain places from the ground;  
an appellation of the *Devi* of *Jawla-*  
*mukhi*:—*jot jagdug, v. n.* To light a  
lamp before an idol or in a temple or  
on any religious festival:—*jotman, a.*  
Bright, enlightened.

JOTAR जेतार *s. f.* A leather  
JOTARA जेतारा *s. f.* strap in the yoke of  
oxen at a well which passes through a  
hole in the lower cross bars; a portion  
of harness; the traces.

JOTAS जेतम *s. m.* Corrupted  
JOTASH जेतम *s. m.* from the Sanskrit  
word *Jyotisha*. Astronomy and as-  
trology.

JOTASI जेतमी *s. f.* An astronomer  
JOTASHI जेतमी *s. f.* or astrologer; a  
kind of coarse rice in Peshawar.

JOTH जेथ *s. m. (K.)* A pass in the  
higher Himalayan ranges applied also  
generally to a great range.

JOTI जेती *s. f.* See *Jot*:—*joti sarap, s.*  
*lit.* Having the appearance of light;  
luminous, radiant; one of the names of  
God.

JOTNA जेतना *v. a.* To yoke, to har-  
ness, to plough.

JOTNA जेतना *s. f.* Light, eyesight,  
vision.

JOTRA जेट्रा *s. m.* One round of a  
JOTTA जेटा *s. m.* plough, a single plough-  
ing of a field; *c. w. laugd.*

**JOWAN** ਜੋਵਨ *v. a. (M.)* To yoke.

Present participle: *jowēdd*; Future: *jowēdn*; Past participle: *jutd*:—*jutam jorá pánt láyam wár kún*; *dukhen dé gogrd wanj desún Kirár kún*. I yoked my pair and gave water to the cotton, we will go and give our hard-earned cotton-pods to the *Kirár*.—Song.

**JOWÁR** ਜੋਵਾਰ *s. f. (K.)* The great millet. See *Juár*.

**JOWÁRÁ** ਜੋਵਾਰਾ) *s. m. (K.)* A

**JOWÁRÍ** ਜੋਵਾਰੀ) gathering of neighbours who form a work party to do farm work on one holding. It is held in turn in the fields of the various members of the party. The owner of the field worked in provides food and sometimes music for the party,

**JÚ** ਜੂ *inter.* Sir! lord! master! (poetic);—*s. m. (K.)* Barley (*Hordeum bezastichum*.)

**JÚÁ** ਜੂਆ *s. m.* A die, dice; a game of chance, gambling:—*júebdj*, *s. m.* A gambler:—*júebdjí*, *s. f.* Gambling:—*júekhánd*, *s. m.* A gambling house:—*júá kheqá, márná, v. n.* To gamble.

**JUÁB** ਜੂਆਬ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jawáb*. See *Jubáb*.

**JUÁDHAR** ਜੂਆਧਰ *s. m.* One infested with lice.

**JUÁGAL** ਜੂਆਗਲ *a.* Barley mixed with wheat in a small proportion. If the quantity of barley is great the mixture is called *Gojí*.

**JUÁHÁN** ਜੂਆਹਾਂ *s. m.* The name of a plant of which *tattís* are sometimes made; *i. q. Jauáhn*.

**JUÁÍ** ਜੂਆਈ *s. m.* A son-in-law. See *Jawáí*.

**JUÁLÁ** ਜੂਆਲਾ *s. f.* Flame:—*Juálá-Mukhtí*, *s. f.* A title of *Deví*, a town in

the Kangra Valley where there is a famous temple of *Deví*, in which there are jets of gas kept constantly burning as they issue from the ground. They are supposed by some to issue from the mouth of *Deví*, by others from the mouth of the demon *Jalandhara* whom *Deví* slew and whose head she buried here; volcano. See *Jawáí*.

**JUÁN** ਜੁਆਣ *s. m. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Jawán*. A youth, a robust strong man or woman; a young soldier;—*a.* Young, youthful:—*juáq mard, a., s. m.* Manly, magnanimous; a brave man:—*juáq mardí, s. f.* Bravery; generosity, spirit:—*juáq marg, s. f.* One who dies in the prime of youth (a curse):—*juáq maut, s. f.* Untimely death; *c. w. marná*.

**JUÁNÍ** ਜੁਆਣੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Jawání*. Youth, the period of youth, puberty:—*juáqí charkhí, v. n.* To arrive at the age of puberty:—*juáqí dá díam, s. m.* The season of youth.

**JUÁR** ਜੁਆਰ *s. f.* Indian millet (*Sorghum vulgare*):—*nikktí juár, s. f.* Millet:—*waddí juár, s. f.* Indian corn (*Zed*):—*juár khánd, s. m.* A gaming house.

**JUAR** ਜੁਅਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jowar*. Fever.

**JUÁRAN** ਜੁਆਰਣ *s. f.* A female gambler.

**JUÁRÍ** ਜੁਆਰੀ *s. m. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Jowárí*. A gambler; the place where the strings pass over the bridge of a musical instrument, a thread passed beneath the strings over the bridge to improve the sound.

**JUÁRÍ** ਜੁਆਰੀ }  
**JUÁRÍÁ** ਜੁਆਰੀਆ } *s. m.* A gambler.  
**JUÁT** ਜੁਆਟ }

**JUÁUNÁ** ਜੁਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To revive, to bring to life; to cause to be yoked or harnessed.

**JUBÁB** जुबाब *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Juadb.* Answer, reply; discharge, dismissal; refusal of an offer of marriage or of a request:—*jubáb dáurá, s. m.* The answer to a legal plaint:—*jubáb dená, v. a.* To answer, to reply; to be accountable for, to be responsible; to discharge, to dismiss:—*jubáb honá, milá, v. n.* To be dismissed or discharged:—*jubáb karná, v. a.* To make answer:—*jubáb námá, s. m.* A writing attached amongst *Shiáh* Muhammadans to the winding sheet, on the breast of the deceased, being the answers to the questions to be put by the examining angels *Munkar* and *Nakir* in case the poor soul should be too flurried to answer for himself:—*jubáb suál karná, v. n.* To reason, to dispute.

**JUDÁ** जुदा *a. (P.)* Separate, apart, distinct:—*ad.* Separately, severally, one by one; *c. w.* *honá, karná.* See *Alagg.*

**JUDÁÍ** जुदायी } *s. f.* Separation,  
**JUDÁIGÍ** जुदायिगी } distinction.

**JUDDH** जुद्ध *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yuddh.* War, fight, battle:—*juddh karná, v. a.* To fight:—*juddh macháungá, v. a.* To begin a battle:—*juddh márná, v. a.* To fight, to be successful in battle.

**JUG** जुग *s. m.* A couple, a pair; a term used in the game of *chausar* (the opposite to blot):—*jug phorá, v. a.* To separate, to cause friends to fall out:—*jug phutá, v. n.* To be separated (the pair in the game *chausar*), to become separate; the falling out of friends.

**JUGÁD** जुगाद *a.* He who was at the beginning of the *Jugg*; (an epithet of God.)

**JUGAL** जुगल } *s. m.* Two, a pair, a  
**JUGAM** जुगम } couple, union.

**JUGÁLÍ** जुगाली *s. f.* Chewing the cud; *c. w.* *karná.*

**JUGAR** जुगर *s. m. (M.)* The leather thong by which the yoke is fastened to the plough shaft.

**JUGAT** जुगत *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yuktí.* Arrangement, manner, mode, skill, cleverness, contrivance; art, address, dexterity; prudence, management, economy, frugality; wit; ridicule, irony; a pun or double *entendre*:—*jugat báji, s. f.* Ridicule, witticism, irony:—*Jugat báji, s. m. f.* A person given to ridicule or wit:—*jugatán karná, jugat karná, v. a.* To ridicule, to make sport of:—*jugat nál challá, v. n.* To live economically:—*jugat waháund wittar já.* Without frugality one is lost.

**JUGATAN** जुगतन } *s. f.* A wise,  
**JUGATÍ** जुगती } *s. m.* contriv-  
**JUGATÍA** जुगतीया } *s. m.* ing, clever  
person, a good manager, a person of skill and dexterity; a facetious or witty person.

**JUGG** जुग *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yuga.* An epoch, an era, a period especially one of the four great periods mentioned in the Hindu Shastars, i. e., *Satjugg, Dawápar, Tretá, Kaljugg.* Each of the *Juggs* comprises an age of the world. Each is preceded by a period called *Sandhyá*, "twilight" and followed by *Sandhyansá* "a portion of twilight" The first three have now elapsed. The *Juggs* correspond to the Golden, Silver, Copper and Iron ages:—*jugg jugg, ad.* Always, for ever:—*jugg jugg jít, juggín jít.* Live forever! live from age to age!

**JUGLÁ** जुगला *s. f.* Union, conspiracy, confederacy.

**JUGNÍ** जुगनी *s. f.* An ornament or jewel worn by women round the neck:—*jugní dáungí, v. n.* To sing a song of the *Jugní.*

**JUGNÚ ਜੁਗਨੁ** *s. m.* The firefly, the glowworm.

**JUGRÍ JÁNÁ ਜੁਗੜੀ ਜਾਣਾ** *v. n.* (Pot.) To be joined, to be yoked, to be harnessed.

**JUGTÍ ਜੁਗਤੀ** *s. f.* See *Jugati*:—*ad.* (K.) Carefully.

**JÚH ਜੁਹ** *s. f.* Pasture or uncultivated land or fields where cattle graze; waste land near dwellings.

**JUHANÁ ਜੁਹਣਾ** } *v. a.* To examine,  
**JUHNÁ ਜੁਹਣਾ** } to try, to prove, to ascertain.

**JUHÁR ਜੁਹਾਰ** *s. f.* A Hindu salutation, obeisance.

**JUHUD ਜੁਹੁਦ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zuhud*. Labour, exertion, effort, austerity.

**JUHUDÁ ਜੁਹੁਦਾ** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Yodhd*. Strong, powerful, heroic;—*s. m.* A warrior, a combatant, hero, champion, knight.

**JUJARWED ਜੁਜਰਵੇਦ** *s. m.* The name of the second of the four Vedas (Hindu scriptures.) It is called the *Yajur* or *Yajush* in the Sanskrit. There are two distinct collections of text: the Black or *Krishn Yajush* which is the older and the white or *Suklā Yajush*.

**JUJÁUNÁ ਜੁਜਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To vex, to annoy, to put one out of patience by an incessant prating; to cause to fight; to cause to be killed in battle.

**JUJDÁN ਜੁਜਦਾਨ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Juzdán*, Cloth in which books are wrapped, a satchel.

**JUJHÁUNÁ ਜੁਝਾਉਣਾ** } *v. a.* To cause  
**JÚJHÁUNÁ ਜੁਝਾਉਣਾ** } to fight; to cause to be killed in battle.

**JÚJHNÁ ਜੁਝਣਾ** *v. n.* To fight, to be killed in battle.

**JUJH ਜੁਝ** *s. f.* Battle, engagement; fighting; *c. v.* *karná*.

**JUKAL ਜੁਕਲ** *s. m.* (Pot.) See *Jugal*.

**JUKÁM ਜੁਕਾਮ** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**JUKHÁM ਜੁਖਾਮ** } from the Arabic word *Zukám*. Coryza, a cold, a cold in the head, rheum, catarrh:—*jukám hogá*, *v. n.* To catch a cold in the head:—*jukám wigarúd*, *v. n.* To become thick and clotted (rheum), to be suddenly stopped (the flow of rheum.)

**JUKAR ਜੁਕੜ** *s. m.* (M.) The rope or thong by which the yoke (*punjáli*) is fastened to the beam of a plough.

**JUKARNA ਜੁਕੜਣਾ** } *v. n.* To  
**JUKARJÁNÁ ਜੁਕੜਜਾਣਾ** } have the hands and feet drawn together.

**JUKHÁÍ ਜੁਖਾਈ** *s. f.* Weighing; the price of weighing.

**JUKHÁUNÁ ਜੁਖਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be weighed.

**JUKHÁNÁ ਜੁਖਾਣਾ** *v. n.* To be weighed.

**JUKIÁRÁ ਜੁਕਿਆਰਾ** *s. m.* } One who  
**JUKIÁRÍ ਜੁਕਿਆਰੀ** *s. f.* } keeps and applies leeches.

**JUKIÁUNÁ ਜੁਕਿਆਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To apply leeches:—*jukídiá* or *jukídríá hoiá*, *a.* Having had leeches applied, having leeches adhering, having drunk leeches in drinking water.

**JUKRAN ਜੁਕਰਣ** *s. m.* (M.) See *Jugar*.



**JUL जुल** *s. m.* Deceit, cheating, fraud, a trick; *c. w.* *kheḍā, mārd*:—*julbāj, s. m.* A knave, a deceiver, a cheat:—*julbājī, s. f.* Deceit, fraud.

**JULÁ जुला** *s. m.* The upper horizontal or cross bar of a bullock-yoke (*panjālī*) which presses against the bullocks' necks; (*M.*) responsibility, liability, charge:—*medā jāld teḍe gal hai.* My responsibility is on your shoulder (*lit.* neck.)

**JULÁB जुलाब** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Jullāb*. A purge, a purgative:—*julāb deḡd, v. a.* To give a purge:—*julāb karnd, v. a.* To take or give a purge:—*julāb laingd, v. a.* To take a purge:—*julāb lagḡnd, v. n.* To be purged.

**JULÁBī जुलाबी** *a.* Purgative.

**JULÁH जुलाह** } *s. m.* A weaver,  
**JULÁHÁ जुलाहा** } a Muhammadan weaver; *met.* a foolish or timid man:—*julāhgārī, julāh puḡd, s. m.* The business of a weaver; *met.* the act of a weaver, i. e., the act of a timid person.

**JULÁHī जुलाही** *s. f.* A female Muhammadan weaver.

**JULAKNÁ जुलकटा** *v. n.* To creep; to crawl, to move like a worm or insect.

**JULAN जुलन** *v. n.* (*M.*) To go, to set off, to depart. *Present participle: julāḡ; Future: julsān; Past participle: julāḡ*:—*baṭh we jobhaṭ teḍī yārī, widdā nā kito julāḡī wārī.* O youth! a ſig for your love! you bid no farewell at the time of departure:—*śāt sau chāhe khā billī Hajj kēṭ jull.* The cat goes to Mecca after having eaten seven hundred mice.—*Prov.* used of the conversion of old reprobates.

**JULF जुलफ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zulf*. A curl, a ringlet, a lock of hair.

**JULFī जुलफी** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Zulfī*. The chain by which a door is fastened.

**JULFŪ जुलफू** *s. m.* A man with curls.

**JULHAKANÁ जुलकटा** } *v. n.* To  
**JULHAKNÁ जुलकटा** } weep continually; also see *Julakḡd*.

**JULHÁL जुलहाल** *a.* Angry, vexed; in a state of consternation; wearied, exhausted; *c. w.* *hoḡd*.

**JULÍÁ जुलीआ** *s. m.* A deceiver, a cheat; *i. q.* *Julyḡ*.

**JULJULÁṬ जुलजुलाट** *s. m.* Trembling, creeping.

**JULJULÁUNÁ जुलजुलाउना** *v. n.* To creep as a worm.

**JULL जुल** } *s. m.* A large tattered quilt; a  
**JULLAR जुलार** } covering for an  
**JULLARÁ जुलारा** } elephant, bullock  
**JULLUR जुलुर** } trappings:—*jull*  
**JULLURÁ जुलुरा** } *kaḡdhold, khī-*  
**JULRÁ जुलरा** } *dhold, jull ghaḡdhold, s. m.* A tattered quilt.

**JULLÍ जुली** *s. m. f.* A small tattered quilt.

**JULLÍ जुली** *s. m. f.* A small tattered quilt.

**JULLNÁ जुलना** *v. n.* (*M.*) To go, to move, to depart.

**JULM जुलम** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zulm*. Tyranny, oppression; violence, force, outrage, hardship (corruption of *Jurm*). crime; *c. w.* *karnd*;

**JULMI जुल्मी** *s. f. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zulmí*. Tyranny, oppression ; a tyrant, an oppressor.

**JULYÁ जुलया** *s. m.* See *Julíd*.

**JUMÁ जुमा** *s. m.* Friday, the Friday mid-day prayer of Muhammadans:—*jumá masít*, *s. f.* The great mosque where Muhammadans pray on Friday:—*jumá parhwa*, *v. n.* To pray on Friday.

**JUMÁÍ जुमायी** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Jaṇbháí*. Yawning; *c. w. laigá*.

**JUMÁIGÍ जुमाइगी** *s. f.* A present given by school boys on Friday to their teachers.

**JUMÁLGOTÁ जुमालगौटा** *s. m.* See *jamálgottá* in *Jamál*.

**JUMERÁT जुमेरात** *s. f.* Thursday ; the graves and shrines of Muhammadan saints are lighted up and offerings made on this day:—*palle nahá páisá te jumerát parhwa*. Not a penny in his pocket and going to be married on Thursday.—Prov.

**JUMERÁTÍÁ जुमेरातीआ** *s. m.* A person born on Thursday.

**JUMMÁ जुम्मा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Zimmah*. Trust, charge, responsibility:—*jumme karná*, *v. a.* To entrust, to give in one's charge:—*jumma jámaná*, *s. f.* Responsibility and security:—*jumme lagga*, *v. n.* To be responsible, to be answerable:—*jumme laigá*, *v. n.* To undertake a charge, to take on one self:—*jumme lagduná*, *páuná*, *v. n.* To impute.

**JUN जुन** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yuní*. Birth, transmigration, one of 84,00,000 births or transmigrations which men are subject according to Hindu belief; age, period:—*jún badal-*

*gá*, *v. n.* To go into another body, to transmigrate; to improve or deteriorate:—*jún bhugá*, *v. n.* To pass through one of the periods of existences to which men are doomed:—*jún kaffá*, *pári karná*, *v. n.* To drag out one's days, to exist:—*phittí hot jún*, *s. m. f.* A very fat and awkward person.

**JUN जु** *s. f. pl. Jádá*. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Yúka*. A louse (*Pedicalus*):—*jádá painá*, *v. n.* To become lousy:—*jún tor*, *a.* Very slow; creeping motion:—*jún tor turá*, *jún wángá*, *wánká turá*, *v. n.* To creep along:—*jún wekhá*, *v. n.* To hunt lice, to pick out lice in one's hair.

**JUNÁ जुना** *s. m. (K.)* A word used in conversation without any meaning; an explanation.

**JUNÁS जुनास** *s. f. (K.)* A married woman; *i. q. Jandá*.

**JUND जुंड** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Jhunda*. A company of *faqírs*; a class; *i. q. Jhunda*.

**JUNDÍ जुंडी** *s. f.* A class, a company.

**JUNG जुंग** *s. m.* A collection of books or documents in one volume;—*a. (M.)* Refreshed, not fatigued; having full power.

**JUNGALÁ जुंगला** *s. m.* A yoke; a parapet or railing; *i. q. Jálá*.

**JUNGLÍGOHÁ जुंगलीगौहा** }  
**JUNGLÍGOHÍA जुंगलीगौहिआ** }

*s. m. (Pot.)* Cowdung which has dried where it was dropped and so is ready as a natural fuel; commonly called *Erná*.

**JUNÍ जुनी** *a.* Pertaining to transmigration; also see *Jún*;—*pron. (K.)* He who:—*jún méto haro tini ghar bharo, jún*

*mailo páko táo tháko.* He, who gathers his harvest in proper time, fills his granary; but he, who waits for it to thoroughly ripen, leaves it to rot.

JUNN ਜੁਨਨ *s. m.* Time.

JUNṬ ਜੁਣਟ *s. m.* (*Paṭ.*) The upper horizontal bar of a bullock yoke.

JUPPH ਜੁਧ *s. m.* A matting of the hair; *c. w.* *bannh jýṭḍ, hojýṭḍ.*

JUR ਜੁਰ *s. f.* Fever; strength:—*jurangas, s. f.* A kind of medicine useful for fevers of long standing made by oxidising certain metals.

JURÁ ਜੁਰਾ *s. m.* A knot of hair behind or on the top of the head (of the Sikhs); a large broom:—*júrú bannhýḍ, karná v. n.* To put up the hair in a knot.

JURÁÍ ਜੁਰਾਈ *s. f.* Joining; wages for uniting the parts of a thing.

JURAM ਜੁਰਮ *s. m.* See *Jurm.*

JURÁNA ਜੁਰਾਣਾ *a., s. m.* Strong, powerful, a large powerful man.

JURAT ਜੁਰਤ *s. f.* Boldness, courage, bravery, temerity, valor.

JURÁUNA ਜੁਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* Caus. of *Juráḍ.* To cause to be joined, united.

JURÍ ਜੁਰੀ *s. f.* A small broom; a small knot of hair on the top or back of the head; a bundle of jute (*Sag*); a bundle of tobacco leaves; fate:—*júrú sanjog, s. n.* The name of the Hindu deity who presides over betrothments and marriages; conjunction, union; accident, event, occurrence, chance, hap, luck.

JURJÁNA ਜੁਰਜਾਣਾ *v. n.* See *Jurýḍ.*

JURM ਜੁਰਮ *s. m.* (*A.*) A criminal offence, crime, guilt:—*jurm jamáṭḥḍ, v. a.* To charge, to draw up a charge sheet:—*jurm jamnýḍ, v. n.* To be charged.

JURMÁNA ਜੁਰਮਾਣਾ *s. m.* See *Jar-mánd.*

JURN ਜੁਰਨ *s. m.* Joining, uniting.

JURNÁ ਜੁਰਣਾ *v. n.* To be joined, to be drawn together, to be collected, to be assembled; to be made or gained (a living); to be mended.

JURNÁ ਜੁਰਣਾ *v. a.* To bind, to tie, to tie up the hair in a knot, to fasten, to lash on, to bind up the arms and feet:—*jýre jýṭḍ, v. n.* To be bound with a rope, to be tied, to be fastened, to be drawn together.

JURRÁ ਜੁਰਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Jurrah.* A hawk, a male falcon.

JURUTT ਜੁਰੁੱਤ } *s. f.* Junction,  
JURUTTUN ਜੁਰੁੱਟੁਨ } union;—*a.* Joined together, united together; *c. w.* *hojýṭḍ.*

JURWÁNA ਜੁਰਵਾਣਾ *a., s. m.* Strong powerful; a large powerful man; *i. q.* *Jarwánýḍ.*

JUSÁG ਜੁਸਾਗ *s. m.* (*M.*) A common weed, the leaves of which are boiled as greens. It is also added to other vegetables, it is supposed to hasten their cooking.

JUSÁNDÁ ਜੁਸਾਂਦਾ *s. m.* A decoction; *i. q.* *Dushándá.*

JUSSÁ ਜੁਸਾ *s. m.* The body of either man or beast.

JUST ਜੁਸਤ *s. m. (M.)* See *Jast, Jist*.

JÚT ਜੂਤ *s. m. (M.)* The four wheels of the churning staff.

JÚT ਜੂਤ } *s. m.* A slipper, shoe;  
JÚTÁ ਜੂਤਾ } *met.* loss, damage, disgrace:—*jút lagguá, v. n.* To incur a loss, to be disgraced.

JUTÁÍ ਜੁਤਾਈ *s. f.* Yoking.

JUTÁUNÁ ਜੁਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be joined, to cause to be yoked or harnessed.

JÚTH ਜੂਠ *s. f.* The leavings of a meal.

JÚTHÁ ਜੂਠਾ *a., s. m.* Impure, the uneaten portion of food which forms the leavings of a person's meal; a vessel which has been used and has not been ceremonially cleansed.

JUTHÁLNÁ ਜੁਠਾਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To de-  
JUTHÁUNÁ ਜੁਠਾਉਣਾ } file as food,  
JÚTHÁUNÁ ਜੁਠਾਉਣਾ } by eating part of it, or a vessel, by eating or drinking out of it; the mouth, by putting food into it.

JUTIAUNÁ ਜੁਤਿਆਉਣਾ *v. n.* To beat with a shoe.

JUTNÁ ਜੁਤਣਾ *v. n.* To be engaged in close combat; to be joined, to be engaged in any work.

JUTRÍ ਜੁਤੜੀ *s. f.* A shoe of little or no value.

JUTT ਜੁੱਟ *s. m.* A pair of bullocks; a pair of wood sawyers; a whole cocoa nut (each half of which is called *thúthí*);

(*Pol.*) a ring worn on the thumb or big toe; *i. q.* *Gutt*; *c. w.* *karná, páungá*.

JUTT ਜੁੱਤ }  
JUTTA ਜੁੱਤਾ } *s. m.* A large big shoe.

JUTTI ਜੁੱਤੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindí word *Jatá*. A shoe, slippers, a pair of shoes:—*chándí dí juttí mární, v. n. lit.* To beat with a silver shoe; to give a bribe in cash:—*juttíán challgíán, v. n.* To have a fight with shoes:—*juttíán khánda, v. n.* To get a shoe beating; to suffer humiliation:—*juttíán khánde phirgá, v. n.* To wander about, dishonoured:—*juttíán márníán, v. n.* To give one a shoe beating; to taunt:—*juttíán sídhíán karníán, v. a. lit.* To take charge of one's shoes; to do menial service:—*juttí te juttí chophgá, v. n. lit.* To come one shoe on the other; it is considered an omen of impending journey:—*juttí uphánugá, v. a.* To take charge of one's shoe: to be ready to beat one with shoes:—*merá sir tuhádíán juttíán*. Your shoes on my head, *i. e.*, beat me with your shoes if I am in fault:—*uhdá sir uhdián juttíán*. His own head (beaten) with his own shoes, *i. e.*, the engineering hoist with his own petard.—Prov.

JUTTNÁ ਜੁੱਤਣਾ *v. n.* To be joined; to be yoked or harnessed.

JUWÁR ਜੁਵਾਰ *s. f.* A species of Indian corn; *i. q.* *Juár*.

JUWÁRAN ਜੁਵਾਰਣ *s. f.*  
JUWÁRÍ ਜੁਵਾਰੀ *s. m.*  
JUWÁRÍÁ ਜੁਵਾਰੀਆ *s. m.* } A gambler.

## K, KH(—(ਕ, ਖ)

KÁ ਕਾ *prep.* Of, belonging to, concerning.

KAB कब } *s. m.* A poet, an author;  
KÁB काब } a foolish person.

KÁB काब *s. f.* A dish.

KABÁB कबाब *s. m. (P.)* A roast,  
roasted meat:—*kabáb bhuná, karná, v. n.*  
To roast:—*kabáb chíqí, s. f.* A kind of  
pepper, cubebs:—*kabáb hoqá, v. n.* To be  
roasted; to burn with anger, love; to be  
enraged.

KABÁBAN कबाबन *s. f.* } A person  
KABÁBÍ कबाबी *s. m.* }  
KABÁBÍÁ कबाबीआ *s. m.* } who roasts.

KABÁBÍ कबाबी *a.* Fit to be roasted.

KABÁBCHÍ कबाबची *s. f.* The name  
of a medicine.

KABÁDÁ कबादा *s. m.* A small bow.

KABAÐÐ कबड्ड *s. m.* } The name  
KABAÐÐÍ कबडडी *s. f.* } of a game  
played by boys, a kind of 'prisoners' base.  
There are two sides. A boy from one  
side approaches the other. He has to  
touch one of the opponents and return  
in one breath calling out "*kabaḍḍí*"  
all the while. The other side do their  
best to take him prisoner. If he succeeds,  
the opponent touched is "out," other-  
wise he himself falls out. There are  
two varieties of the game *baddhí kabaḍḍí,*  
*lamḥí kabaḍḍí.*

KÁBAH काबह *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic *Kábh.* The temple at Mecca  
to which pilgrimages are made by Mu-  
hammadans:—*kháná kábah, s. m.* A  
title of respect for the temple.

KABÁHAT कबाहत *s. f.* Corrupted  
from the Arabic word *Qabáhat.* Villainy,

dishonesty; baseness, nuisance, deformity  
trouble; evil; deficiency, perversion,  
abuse, damage, loss.

KABÁHATAN कबाहतन *s. f.* } •A  
KABÁHATÍ कबाहती *s. m.* } vile  
person.

KABAJ कबज *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Qabz.* Costiveness, consti-  
pation:—*kabaj karná, v. a.* To take  
possession, to possess, (*i. e.*, the soul by  
the angel of death).

KÁBAL काबल *s. m.* The name of the  
capital of Afghanistan;—*a.* Corrupted  
from the Arabic word *Qábil.* Able,  
strong:—*kábal kár, a.* Worthy, able.

KABÁL कबाल *s. m. (M.)* The net-  
work of fibres that is formed round each  
leaf-stem of the date-palm. It is  
used for making ropes.

KÁBALÍ काबली *a.* Pertaining to  
*Kábal*, of *Kábal*:—*Kábalí kikkar, s. f.*  
A kind of tree (*Acacia Farnesiana,*  
*Acacia Arabica var. cupressiformis*):—*Ká-*  
*balí demhún, s. m.* A red coloured wasp.

KABAR कबर *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Qabar.* A grave, a  
tomb:—*kabar astá, kabarastá, s. f.* A  
grave-yard, a cemetery, a burial ground:  
—*kabar kaḍḍá, khaḍḍá, v. a.* To dig  
a grave:—*kabrā de murde puttā, v. a.*  
*lit.* To dig up the buried dead, to  
renew old quarrels:—*kabar wichch pair*  
*pāṅṅ, v. n.* To have one foot in the  
grave, to be on the point of death:—  
*kutte dí kabar te mashrú dá uchhár.* A  
dog's grave and a covering of striped  
cloth.—Prov. used of a person of low  
position having valuable things at his  
disposal, *i. e.*, a jewel in a pig's snout.

KABÁRÁ कबाड़ा *s. m. (M.)* Appara-  
tus:—*káth kabárá, s. m.* Wood-  
work:—*welāe dá kabárá, s. m.* The

apparatus and appendages of a sugar-press :—*kháh dá kabárá*, *s. m.* The machinery of a well.

**KABB** ਕਬ *s. f.* Crookedness, perverseness, obstinacy, pertinacity :—*kabb pugá*, *s. m.* The same as *Kabb*.

**KABBÁ** ਕਬਾ *a.* Pertinacious, obstinate, perverse, crooked ;—(*M.*) A grass, which grows in the rains, it is excellent fodder while green, but it soon grows hard and uneatable.

**KABI** ਕਬਿ } *s. m.* A poet ; a *Paṇḍit* ;  
**KABÍ** ਕਬੀ } the planet Venus.

**KABÍLÁ** ਕਬੀਲਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qabílāh*. A wife, a family ; the name of a medicine for tape-worm obtained from *Rottlera tinctoria* Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ* ; (*i. q.* *Kamíld*).

**KABÍLDÁR** ਕਬੀਲਦਾਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qabíldár*. A married man, a man with a family.

**KABÍLDÁRÍ** ਕਬੀਲਦਾਰੀ *s. f.* The having a family.

**KABÍLAT** ਕਬਲੀਅਤ } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**KABÍLT** ਕਬਲੀਤ } from the Arabic  
**KÁBLÍT** ਕਾਬਲੀਤ } word *Qáblíyat*.

Ability, skill, fitness, sufficiency, capacity ; power strength.

**KABÍR** ਕਬੀਰ *s. m.* (*A.*) One of the greatest of Hindu reformers. He was an eclectic philosopher, popular poet and epigrammatist, and he lashed alike the follies of Muhammadans and Hindus ; a kind of abusive and indecent song, sung by the lower classes at the *Hól* :—*Kabír bansí*, *Kabír bansíá*, *s. m. lit.* One of the descendant of *Kabír* ; a follower of *Kabír* :—*Kabír pañth*, *s. m.* The faith of *Kabír* :—*Kabír pañthi*, *s. m.* A follower of *Kabír*.

**KABÍSAR** ਕਬੀਸਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kabíshvar*. A

great, poet, an author.

**KABÍSARÍ** ਕਬੀਸਰੀ *s. f.* Poetry, composition.

**KABITÁ** ਕਬਿਤਾ *s. f.* Poetry, a poem.

**KABITT** ਕਬਿੱਤ *s. m.* A sort of verse, a poetry, a kind of Hindu verse of four lines.

**KABJÁ** ਕਬਜਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qabzah*. A hinge, a handle, a hilt ; the upper arm ; holding possession, tenure, tenancy, tenement :—*kabjá bahál rakkhád*, *v. a.* To leave in possession, to uphold the right of possession :—*kabjá deud*, *v. a.* To make over charge, to give delivery :—*kabjá dílaungá*, *v. a.* To put in possession :—*kabjá karnd*, *kabje wichck láungá*, *v. a.* To take possession, to acquire, to get hold of :—*kabjá náhakk karnd*, *v. a.* To take unlawful possession :—*kabjá rakkhád*, *v. a.* To keep, to hold ; to be in possession of :—*kabjá ufháungá*, *v. a.* To disturb one's possession.

**KABJÍ** ਕਬਜੀ } *s. f.* Corrupt-  
**KABJÍAT** ਕਬਜੀਅਤ } od from the  
**KABJÍT** ਕਬਜੀਤ } Arabic word  
**KABJ** ਕਬਜ } *Qabj*. Con-  
stipation, costiveness.

**KÁBLÍ** ਕਾਬਲੀ *a.* See *Kábalí*.

**KABRÁ** ਕਬਰਾ *a.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Kurbur*. Of a grey colour, of a dirty white, variegated, having grey eyes :—*chit kabrá*, *a.* Of variegated colours.

**KABRÍ** ਕਬਰੀ *s. f.* A kind of bamboo stick of a grey colour.

**KABTÁ** ਕਬਤਾ *s. f.* See *Kabítá*.

**KĀBŪ ਕਾਬੂ** *s. m.* Power, hold, reach; command; opportunity, favourable opportunity:—*kābū chālūḍ, v. a.* To be able to do:—*kābū lagḡḍ, pāṇḍ, v. n.* To get an opportunity, to get the upper hand:—*kābū wichch, ad.* Within one's reach or power, under one's power or authority, at one's discretion:—*kābū wichch ná hoḡḍ, v. n.* To be beyond one's power or control.

**KABŪCHĪ ਕਬੂਚੀ** *s. m.* A des-  
**KABŪCHĪĀ ਕਬੂਚੀਆ** *pot, a ty-*  
rant; a shrewd, clever man.

**KĀBUK ਕਾਬੁਕ** *s. f.* A pigeon house.

**KABŪL ਕਬੂਲ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qabāl*. Agreement, acceptance, acknowledgment; favourable reception; recognition, sanction, confirmation; *c. w. karnā*:—*kabūlwāḍ, s. f.* Accepting, acceptance, acknowledgment:—*kabāl s̄rat, a.* Beautiful, handsome; *c. w. hoḡḍ, karnā, paṇḍ.*

**KABŪLŌNĀ ਕਬੂਲਣਾ** *v. a.* To accept, to acknowledge, to receive, to approve.

**KĀBULĪ ਕਾਬੁਲੀ** *a.* See *Kābāl*.

**KABŪLWĀUNĀ ਕਬੂਲਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.*  
To cause to be accepted, to cause to be received.

**KABŪTAR ਕਬੂਤਰ** *s. m.* A pigeon:—*kabatar bāj, s. m.* A pigeon flyer, a pigeon fancier:—*kabatar bāj, s. f.* Rearing of pigeons, pigeon flying:—*kabatar wāṇḡ, v. n.* To fly pigeons.

**KABŪTARĪ ਕਬੂਤਰੀ** *s. f.* A hen pigeon; a mare of the colour of a hen pigeon.

**KĀCH ਕਾਚ** *s. m.* Glass (so termed in poetry);—*a.* Raw (used in poetry.)

**KACHAHIRĪ ਕਚਹਿਰੀ** *s. f.* Cor-  
**KACHĀRĪH ਕਚਾਰੀਹ** *rupted*  
from the Sanskrit word *Kutiasharī*. A court, a court-house or office, cutchery, a court of justice, tribunal:—*bharī kachahirī wichch.* In an open court:—*kachahirī chaphḡḍ, v. n.* To bring an action, to go into court:—*kachahirī dā kuttā, s. m. lit.* An official dog, Jacks in office (the *ahalkārs* and constables are commonly so called):—*kachahirī karnā, lagḡḍ, v. a.* To hear cases in court.

**KACHĀLŪ ਕਚਾਲੂ** *s. m.* The name of an esculent root (*Arum colocasia*) which the people eat. Its leaves likewise are at times eaten.

**KACHAR KACHAR ਕਚਰ ਕਚਰ** *s. m.*  
The sound caused by eating raw vegetable.

**KACHAUL ਕਚੌਲ** *s. f. (M.)* A disease in horse's feet; *i. q. Chakraul.*

**KACHAURĪ ਕਚੌਰੀ** *s. f.* A kind of pastry filled with bruised pulse.

**KACHĀWĀ ਕਚਾਵਾ** *s. m. (M.)* See *Kajāwā.*

**KACHCH ਕੱਚ** *s. m.* Glass; rawness;—*(M.)* Strips and patches of arable land inside the beds of ravines and *nallāhs*:—*kachch bachch s. m.* Little children:—*kachch lahū, s. m.* Sanguinopurulent discharge:—*kachch pakk, s. m.* Uncertainty, vacillation.

**KACHCHĀ ਕੱਚਾ** *a.* Raw, green, un-  
**KACHCHĪ ਕੱਚੀ** *ripe; not baked,*

nor burnt; inferior, imperfect, unsound; premature (birth); built of sun-dried bricks, clay-built; lower, smaller (a weight, measure); brittle, frail, weak; not fast (colour); silly, inexperienced; unauthenticated; unstamped (deed or

agreement); loose, vague, uncertain, fluctuating, unsteady; rough, approximate;—*s. m.* An embryo;—(*M.*) Low land between rivers and high land, or the alluvial land tract flooded by river:—*kachchí ukal, s. f.* Weak and defective understanding:—*k a c h c h á dhággá, s. m.* Loose-spun cotton thread:—*kachchá honá, v. n.* To loose heart or courage; to be exposed, or put to shame:—*kachche ghare pánt bharná, v. a.* To make one pass through a difficult ordeal:—*kachchó karná, v. n.* To discourage; to put to shame, to abash:—*kachchí karní, v. n.* To refracture a bone which has been badly set for further treatment, to dislocate:—*jí or díl kachchá honá, v. n.* To be nauseated:—*kachchá pakká, s. m., a.* Brick work with mud instead of lime for mortar; half ripe, half cooked:—*kachchá pakká karná, v. n.* To fry partially; to settle a bargain:—*kachchí pakkí, a.* Uncertain, vague:—*kachchí peshí, s. f.* Primary hearing of a case:—*kachchá tol, s. m.* Beneath the standard weight:—*kachchí tūtūtí, v. n. met.* To loose one's virginity before puberty.

**KACHCHH ਕੱਛ** *s. f.* The armpit; embrace; breeches or drawers reaching to the knees or short drawers coming half way down to the knee; worn generally by the Sikhs; measuring land:—*kachchhá bajáuníán, wajáuníán, v. a.* To beat the elbows against the sides as indicative of intense pleasure:—*kachchhe márná, v. n.* To conceal under the arm, to take up under the arm:—*kachchh laíná, páuná, v. a.* To measure (land):—*kachchh páuná, v. n.* To put on the *kachchh*.

**KACHCHHÁ ਕੱਛਾ** *s. m.* The fore and aft of certain boats which are elevated for passengers to sit on.

**KACHCHHNA ਕੱਛਣਾ** *v. a.* To measure (especially land), to estimate the produce of land.

**KÁCHCHÚ ਕਾੱਚੂ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Chákú*. A knife,

a pen-knife:—*káchchú honá, v. n. met.* To do a hard work.

**KACHCHHÚ ਕੱਛੂ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kachchhap*. A turtle, a tortoise:—*kachchhú kummán, s. m.* The same as *kachchhú*.

**KÁCHH ਕਾਛ** *s. m.* Measurement of a field.

**KACHHAHIRÁ ਕਛਹਿਰਾ** *s. m.* Breeches; *i. q.* *Kachchh*.

**KACHHÁÍ ਕਛਾਈ** *s. f.* Appraising a crop; the price of appraisal.

**KÁCHHAL ਕਾਛਲ** } *s. f.* The shore  
**KÁCHHAR ਕਾਛਰ** } of a river.

**KACHHÁUNÁ ਕਛਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause land to be measured, or a crop to be estimated.

**KACHHOTÁ ਕਛੋਟਾ** *s. m.* } A cloth  
**KACHHOTÍ ਕਛੋਟੀ** *s. f.* } worn ab<sup>out</sup>  
the loins.

**KACHHRÁLÍ ਕਛਰਾਲੀ** *s. f.* A boil or bubo in the armpit.

**KACHHU ਕਛੂ** } *pron.* Some, any, some-  
**KACHHÚ ਕਛੂ** } what.

**KÁCHHÚ ਕਾਛੂ** *s. m.* One who measures a field or estimates a crop.

**KACHHÚÁ ਕਛੂਆ** *s. m.* See *Kachchhú*.

**KACHHWÁHÁ ਕਛਵਾਹਾ** *s. m.* A tribe of *Rájputs* claiming descent from *Rus*, the son of *Ramchandra*; one who measures land.



KACHIÁHAN ਕਚਿਆਹਣ } *s. f.* The  
 KACHIÁHAT ਕਚਿਆਹਟ } smell of  
 KACHIÁNDH ਕਚਿਆਂਧ } rawness;  
 abhorrence.

KACHIÁÍ ਕਚਿਆਈ *s. f.* Rawness,  
 unripeness, imperfection, crudity, indiges-  
 tion; surfeit.

KACHIČHÍ ਕਚੀਚੀ *s. f.* Gnashing  
 the teeth, gritting the teeth; *c. w. laingí.*

KACHKHÁM ਕਚਖਾਮ *a.* Raw;  
 false, insincere.

KACHKOL ਕਚਕੋਲ *s. m.* A dish  
 used by devotees in which to collect their  
 alms. It is formed of half of the shell of  
 the double cocoanut of the *Seychelles*  
 islands *Lo'o'cea Seychellarum.*

KACHLAHÚ ਕਚਲਹੂ } *s. m.* See  
 KACHLOHÚ ਕਚਲੋਹੂ } *Kachchlahú* in  
*Kachch.*

KACHNÁL ਕਚਨਾਲ } *s. m.* The  
 KACHNÁR ਕਚਨਾਰ } name of a tree  
 (*Bauhinia variegata*), the buds of which  
 are eaten as a vegetable.

KACHNAÚ ਕਚਨਉ *s. m.* Prostitution;  
*i. q. Kanjraú.*

KACHRÁ ਕਚਰਾ *s. m.* An unripe musk-  
 melon.

KÁCHRÁ ਕਾਚਰਾ *s. m.* Green Indian  
 corn with the stalk cut as fodder for  
 cattle.

KACHRÁDHÁ ਕਚਰਾਧਾ  
 KACHRÁDHÁ HOIÁ ਕਚਰਾਧਾ

ਹੋਇਆ } *a.* Raw; imperfect.

KACHRÍ ਕਚਰੀ *s. f.* The name of a  
 fruit, a kind of vegetable.

KACHRÁUNÁ ਕਚਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
 fear, to frighten.

KACHÚR ਕਚੂਰ *s. m.* The name of  
 a drug (*Hedychium spicatum*) similar to  
 turmeric. It is used as a tonic and  
 stimulant.

KACHWÁ ਕਚਵਾ } *s. m.* Green *máph.*  
 KACHWE ਕਚਵੇ }

KAD ਕਦ *ad.* Corrupted from the San-  
 skrit word *Kadá.* When?—*kadkad, ad.*  
 Not often:—*kadku, ad.* When? about  
 what time?

KADÁ CHITT ਕਦਾਚਿੱਤ *ad.* Some-  
 times, ever, perhaps, perchance; casually.

KADÁHÁN ਕਡਾਹਾਂ } *ad. (M.)*  
 KADÁHÍN ਕਡਾਹੀ } Sometimes,  
 at any time;—*kutte dí púchhar wángen*  
*kaḍáhán sídhí ná thísí.* Like a dog's tail  
 he will never be straight.—Prov.

KADAM ਕਦਮ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Qadam.* A pace, a step,  
 footstep, the name of a tree:—*kadmán dá*  
*melá, s. m.* A fair held in reverence of the  
 saint of *Nagáhid* near *Sakhi Sarwar* whose  
 shrine is at a town of that name in  
 the Dera Ghazi Khan District, at  
 every stage the pilgrims halt one day:  
 —*kadam bharyá, v. a.* To carry the foot,  
 to go on, to quicken one's steps:—*kadam*  
*kadam, ad.* Step by step:—*kadam*  
*kadam jáḡá, v. n.* To go at a foot's pace:  
 —*kadam kash, s. m. (M.)* A man who  
 measures the area of fields by pacing the  
 sides; a tax of annas eight per well of which  
 annas four went to Government and an-  
 nas four to the *káchhú* or appraiser:—  
*kadam uḥáke challḡá, v. n.* To walk  
 fast.

KADAMÍ ਕਦਮੀ *s. m. (M.)* A man  
 who measured the area of fields by  
 pacing the sides.

KADĀN कडाँ }  
KADAN कडन } ad. (M.) When.

KĀDAR कदर a. Corrupted from Arabic word *Qādir*. Potent, capable, skilful; The Omnipotent God, Omnipotence, The Almighty.

KADAR कदर s. m. Corruption of the Arabic word *Qadar*. Worth, value, estimation, honour; greatness; portion, part, quantity.

KADD कद s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qad*. Height, stature, size:—*kaddābar*, *kaddāwar*, a. Of large stature, tall, gigantic.

KADḌHNĀ कडुन v. a. To cast out, to cast off; to exclude, to expel, to take out, to draw out, to eradicate, to weed a corn-field; to pick with nails, to draw a line; to draw or unsheath a sword, to bring forth, to give birth to, to hatch; to solve a problem; to thresh, to beat out corn; to extract; to distil, to milk; to discover, to find out, to invent; to remove; to put away; to issue, to publish; to train or break in (cattle):—*kadḍh liāḍā*, v. a. To bring away:—*kadḍh liāḍā*, *lai jāḍā*, To steal, to make away with, to abduct:—*māhon kadḍhā*, v. a. To bring out words, to speak:—*kadḍh rakḥā*, v. n. To lay or put by.

KADDŪ कदू s. m. A large gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceae*) cultivated throughout the Punjab; also called *Kābul kaddū*:—*kaddū dānā*, s. m. (lit. the seed of the *kaddū*.) The tape-worm:—*halwā kaddū*, *miṭṭhā kaddū*, *sufā kaddū*, s. m. A species of *Kaddū*, a large pumpkin (*Cucurbita maxima*):—*gol kaddū*, *peṭhā*, s. m. *Benincasa Cerifera*:—*snagaj kaddū*, s. m. The seeds of the *Kaddū* used as medicinally, being given in headache.

KADE कदे ad. Ever, sometimes:—*kade kade*, ad. Sometimes, occasionally,

rarely, seldom:—*kadeku*, ad. Ever, sometimes:—*kade nā kade*, ad. Some-times or others, sooner or later.

KADEN कडेँ ad. (M.) See *Kadāhā*.

KĀPH कप s. f. Casting out, drawing out, cleaning (a well); the beam of carriage, a yoke.

KĀPHĀ कपा s. m. A large black ant; the weed in a field of corn:—*kāphā kaḍḍā*, v. n. To weed from a field of corn as a fodder.

KADHĀĪ कदायी s. f. Weeding for payment.

KADHAN कडन v. a. (M.) To extract to draw out, to give out; i. q. *Kadḍhā*—*gakar kadhan*, v. a. To extract stones of dates:—*maṇḍā kadhan*, v. a. To give abuse:—*kiṛe kadhan*, v. a. To lay out beds in a garden or field:—*walk kadhan*, v. a. To take refuse indigo out of the vats:—*uchi khaji jāṇḍā buthā kamaṇḍ he*; *maṇḍā hāṇ pānjā bhawā kadḍā dāḍe*. A tall date-tree with a rotten climbing-rope, I ask a handful of dates, the wretch shows his teeth.—Song:—*tinne lai khal nān gharī mahīn, surang; jion jion hon purānīā tione tione kadhan rang*. The *semaḍārs* desire three things:—a mare, a she-buffalo, and a horse; these three become more useful as they grow older.

KADHĀUNĀ कदाउना v. a. (caus. of *Kadḍhā*.) To cause to be taken out; i. q. *Ghaḍāṇḍ*.

KADHĪĀĪ कपिआली s. f. (K.) Carpenter's work-shop; a labour's *harāl*.

KADĪ कदी } ad. Corrupted from  
KADĪN कदी } the Sanskrit word  
KADĪN कडी } *Kadāpi*. Ever, some-times:—*kadī dā*, *dī*, ad. Sometime ago,

long ago, long since:—*kadī kadī*, *ad.* Sometimes, now and then, occasionally, rarely, seldom:—*kadī nā kadī*, *ad.* Some-time or other, sooner or later; rarely, seldom:—*kadī nahīn*, *ad.* Never, by no means:—*hochhī rann dī natth kadīn*, (or *kaḍīn*) *nakk te kadī* (or *kaḍīn*) *hatth*. A frivolous woman's nose-ring is sometimes in her nose and sometimes in her hand.—Prov.—*kadī tolā*, *kadī māsd.* *lit.* Sometimes *tolā* or sometimes *māsd.* —Prov. used of a person of capricious disposition.

**KADIALĀ कडिआला** *s. m.* The bit of a bridle:—*kaḍīāle chabbāḡe*, *v. a.* To chew the bit, to be in a rage.

**KADĪM कदीम** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**KADĪMĪ कदीमी** } from the Arabic  
word *Qadīm*. Ancient times:—*a.* Old, ancient, immemorial; ancestral, hereditary:—*kadīm thon*, *ad.* Of old, from ancient times, a long time ago, from time immemorial, from the beginning.

**KADLĪ कदली** *s. m.* A plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*).

**KADOKNĀ कदोकना** *a.* For a long time.

**KADOKNĀN कदोकनां** *ad. (M.)* Long ago; for a long time.

**KADON कदों** *ad.* When:—*kadonku*, *ad.* About what time.

**KĀDRĀ कादरा** *s. m.* A long coat; a sub-division of *Jāṭs*.

**KADŪRAT कदुरत** *s. f. (A.)* Foulness, impurity; dust; malice, resentment.

**KAF कफ** *s. f.* Foam, froth, scum; phlegm, cough:—*kafgir*, *s. m.* A skimmer.

**KAFĀIT कफाइट** *s. f.* Account, epitome, circumstances; sufficiency, plenty, surplus, thrift, economy, frugality:—*kafāit karnt*, *v. a.* To economize, to save.

**KAFĀITAN कफाइटन** *s. f.* } A thrif-  
**KAFĀITĪ कफाइटि** *s. m.* } ty, eco-  
nomical person.

**KAFAN कफन** *s. m.* Coffin, a shroud; *i. q.* *Khaphan*.

**KĀFAR काफर** } *s. m.* An infidel, here-  
**KĀFIR कफिर** } tic, renegade; *c. w.*  
*honā*:—*shakal momindā dī te andar kāfarān dā*. To appear a believer and be a heretic at heart.

**KAFNĀUNĀ कफनाउना** *v. a.* To shroud, to prepare for burial.

**KAFNĪ कफनी** *s. f.* A kind of dress worn by *faqīrs* (generally Muhammadan mendicants); *i. q.* *Khaphnā*.

**KAFNĪRNĀ कफनीरना** *v. a.* To enshroud, to shroud.

**KĀG काग** *s. m.* A stopper, a cork.

**KĀG काग** } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
**KĀGĀ कागा** } the Sanskrit word *Kāk*.

A crow:—*Kāgbhusuṇḍ*, *s. m.* A *risht* or god of crows who ate the leavings of Ram Chandra in the form of a crow:—*haṇsā haṇsā chal gai kāgā bhai dīwāḡ*. *lit.* Swans went away (died) and crows became *dīwāḡs* (Prime or Finance Ministers).—Prov. used where the wise men are dead and foolish persons succeed them.

KĀGAD	कागद	} s. m. Corrupted from the Persian word <i>Kāgaz</i> . Paper ; a bond ; an account
KĀGAJ	कागज	
KĀGAT	कागड	
KĀGAL	कागल	

book :—*chitthi dā kāgaj*, s. m. Note paper :—*kāgajān de ghore bhujānne*, durānne, v. a. To keep up a brisk correspondence ; met. to have little money and to negotiate merely by paper :—*kāgaj kālā karnā*, v. a. To scribble :—*kāgaj likhā*, or *likh denā*, v. a. To give a bond or note of hand :—*kāgaj likhā lānā*, v. a. To take a bond :—*kāgaj wargā*, a. Thin as paper.

KĀGAL कागल s. m. (M. A kind of tree (*Tamarix orientalis*) found in the Jhang district. Its wood is hard, and is used in a variety of ways.

KĀGAJĪ कागजी } s. m. Corrupted  
KĀGATĪ कागडी } from the Persian

word *Kāgaz*. A paper maker ; a writer, an accountant ; a case made of paper ;—s. f. A plaster for a wound ; a little circular piece of cloth or paper with a plaster on it applied to the temple for various diseases ;—a. Made of paper, thin, fine :—*kāgajī*, *kāgattī*. 1. *badām* ; 2. *kharoṭ* ; 3. *nimbū*, s. m. A superior thin skinned or shelled ; 1. almond, 2. walnut, 3. lemon.

KĀH काह s. m. Straw, grass, a kind of reed ;—pron. (obl. case of *kī*) What ?—*kāh phulle tāt mīnā bhulle*. When grass flowers, the rains are forgotten, (i. e., the rainy season ends.)

KAHĀ काहा s. f. Noise, rumour ;—s. m. A word, a saying, an order :—*kahākar*, a. Obedient :—*kahāke*, s. m. Committing to do.

KAHĀĪ काहायी s. f. A strip of cloth worn between the legs.

KĀHAN काहन s. m. A priest ; an epithet of Krishna ; met. a beautiful man.

KAHĀNĪ काहानी s. f. A story, a fable, an idle tale ; a marriage engagement ; one betrothed.

KAHĀR काहार s. m. A water-bearer, a bearer ; a caste of Hindus who draw water and carry *ḍolis*.

KAHAR काहर a. (M.) Giving milk (used of animals).

KAHĀRĪ काहारी } s. f. A female  
KAHĀRNĪ काहरनी } *Kahār*.

KAHĀUT काहाउट s. f. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kathāwat*. A saying, a maxim, a proverb, a parable.

KAHĀUNĀ काहाउना v. a. To cause to be said or spoken, to be called or named.

KAHE काहे pron. Of what sort ?—*kahēkar*, a. Obedient ; i. q. *Kihe*.

KAHĪ काही s. f. A hoe, a small mattock ; a shovel used for the same purposes as a spade in England ; forage ; c. w. *karnī*.

KĀHĪ काही s. f. The name of a medicine ; a reed or coarse grass (*Saccharum spontaneum*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineae*) which is common on island throughout the Punjab plains and the root of which is called *khas*. It is used for *chiks*, *ṭāṭīs*, &c. and pens are made from its stem. It is also given as fodder to buffaloes :—*buḍhiān dhaggiān dī wāhī ugge dabbh te kāhī*. Land ploughed by old cattle, grows only spear grass and reed in it ; i. q. *Kān*.

**KAHIÁ ਕਹਿਆ** *s. m.* A saying, a word, an order.

**KAHIGAL ਕਹਿਗਲ** *s. f.* Plaster made of mud and straw or chaff; *c. w. karnt.*

**KAHILÁBHEJNÁ ਕਹਿਲਾਭੇਜਣਾ** *v. a.* To send word, to send and tell.

**KAHILÁUNÁ ਕਹਿਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To  
**KAHINÁUNÁ ਕਹਿਨਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* cause to  
be said or told, to be called or named.

**KÁHIN ਕਾਹੀਂ** *s. f. (M.)* A sheaf, as much as a reaper cuts before laying the corn on the ground; harvest:—*wasse je wasse káhtn, tá Sáwan menh náhtn.* If it rains at harvest, there will be no rain in the rainy season.

**KAHINÁ ਕਹਿਣਾ** *v. n.* To speak, to talk, to open one's lip; to tell, to say, to declare; to call or name; to bid; to direct, to admonish; to answer, to reply; —*s. m.* A word, saying; advise; order, bidding:—*kahindtén gallán, s. f.* Mere words:—*kahin or kahine wichch, a.* Under or subject to one's orders; obedient:—*kahiné karná, v. a.* To do one's bidding, to carry out instructions:—*kahiné maná, kahine wichch rahiné, kahine te challá, v. n.* To obey:—*kahiné suná, s. m.* To advise, to influence:—*kahine te jáyá, v. a.* To heed, to regard.

**KAHIND ਕਹਿੰਦ** *s. m.* A rustic, a wild fellow, a blockhead:—*kahindpuná, kahindwátn, s. m. f.* Stupidity, rusticity, wildness.

**KAHIOS ਕਹਿਓਸ** *s. m.* A compound phrase, (equivalent to *us ne kihá, or us náh kihá*, he said to him).

**KAHIR ਕਹਿਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qahr*. Wrath, anger; oppression, a calamity, evil; —*a.* Excessive, great:—*kahir dá, a.* Calamitous,

ruinous:—*kahirmán, kahirwá, a.* Wrathful, angry; oppressive.

**KAHIRÁ ਕਹਿਰਾ** *a.* Thin, spare, poor, lean, fine; single.

**KÁHJIBÁN ਕਾਹਜਿਬਾਣ** *s. f.* A small bushy plant (*Rhododendron anthopogon*, Nat. Ord. *Ericaceæ*) used medicinally. The leaves are officinal, being considered stimulant:—*káhjibán dá ark, s. m.* The juice or liquor of *Káhjibán*.

**KÁHKAR ਕਾਹਕਰ** *s. f. (M.)* Land where *káht* grass grows, as in the *beld* or *mand*; *i. e.*, low land on the side of a river.

**KÁHLÁ ਕਾਹਲਾ** *a.* Hasty, quick, speedy.

**KÁHLÍ ਕਾਹਲੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic *Káhlí*. Haste.

**KAHN ਕਹਨ** *s. f. (Pot.)* A kind of eruptive disease somewhat similar to eczema.

**KÁHLON ਕਾਹਲੋਂ** *s. m.* A sub-division of *Játs*.

**KÁHNAṚÁ ਕਾਹਨਾਰਾ** *s. m.* The name of a musical mode, which is sung after evening:—*rágón kí pat káhnará táron kí pat chand.* The honour of musical modes is *Káhnará*, and the honour of stars is the moon, *i. e.*, the *Káhnará* is considered one of the best *rágs*.

**KÁHNUN ਕਾਹਨੂੰ** *intj.* Why.

**KÁHRÁ ਕਾਹਰਾ** *s. m.* A decoction of various medicinal roots and herbs; *i. q. Kárhá.*

**KÁHRNÁ ਕਾਹੜਨਾ** *v. n.* To warm, to boil (milk, &c.).

**KAHU ਕਹੁ** *s. m. (K.)* Half a *gaddi* or sheaf of corn given at harvest to village menials.

**KÁHU ਕਾਹੁ** *pron.* Any, some;—*s. m.* A lettuce, the seeds are considered diuretic and purgative, (*Lactuca sativa*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.)

**KÁHYÁ ਕਾਹਯਾ** } *s. m.* Event, accident, occurrence ;  
**KAHYÁ ਕਹਯਾ** }  
misfortune, calamity, wailing.

**KAI ਕੈ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qai*. Vomit, vomiting;—*pron.* How many?—*kai durt*, *v. n.* To feel nausea :—*kai karní*, *v. a.* To vomit.

**KAI ਕਈ** } *pron.* Corrupted from the  
**KÁI ਕਾਈ** } Sanskrit word *Kat*. Several,  
any, some :—*kai ikk*, *pron.* Some, some few, a few :—*kai ku*, *pron.* The same as *kaí* :—*kaíwár*, *pron.* Several times, often.

**KÁIÁN ਕਾਇਆਂ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Káy*. The human body, person, appearance.

**KAID ਕੈਦ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Qaid*. Custody, confinement, imprisonment, captivity; hindrance, obstacle; restraint, control :—*kaid honá*, *v. n.* To be imprisoned, to be taken prisoner :—*kaid karná*, *v. n.* To imprison, to capture, to make prisoner :—*kaid kaffá*, *v. n.* To undergo a term of imprisonment :—*kaid kháqá*, *s. m.* A prison, jail :—*kaid rahíqá*, *v. n.* To remain in bonds, in prison :—*kaid rakkhá*, *v. a.* To detain, to hold in custody.

**KAID ਕੈਡ** } *a.* How large? how  
**KAIDÁ ਕੈਡਾ** } much? how long?—*kaiq-*  
*ku*, *kaiqáku*, *a.* About how large? about how much? about how long?

**KAIDAN ਕੈਦਣ** *s. f.* } Corrupted  
**KAIDÍ ਕੈਦੀ** *s. m.* } from the Ara-  
bic *Qaidí*. A prisoner, a captive; *c. w.* *honá*, *karná*.

**KAIHNA ਕੈਹਣਾ** *s. m.* A spider; also see *Kahingá*.

**KÁIJÁ ਕਾਇਜਾ** *s. m.* See *Kájá*.

**KAIKOIA ਕੈਕੋਇਆ** *s. m.* A small tree (*Flacourtia sapida*, Nat. Ord. *Flacourtiaceæ*.) The wood is used for turnery, the fruit is eaten; *s. q.* *Kukod*, *Kukai*, *Kangá*.

**KAIL ਕੈਲ** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qáiyal*. Convinced, confuted; *c. w.* *honá*;—*s. m.* Blue pine (*Pinus excelsa*.)

**KAILÁ ਕੈਲਾ** *a.* Grey coloured clouds, from which lightning proceeds; grey (used of horses and cattle):—*kailá kaplá*, *a.* Grey and black :—*kaile kaple háth ná páin doh koh agele jáin*. Do not buy a *kailá* or a *kaplá* coloured bullock, go two kos further (to buy another.)

**KAIM ਕੈਮ** } *a.* Corrupted from the  
**KÁIM ਕਾਇਮ** } Arabic word *Qáim*.

Firm, established, lasting, durable :—*sir káim jag dáim*. (If) the head lasts, the fight (is) always, *i. e.*, as long as a man is alive, he can encounter many struggles.

**KAIMBAL ਕੈਮਬਲ** *s. m.* A large tree (*Odina wodier*, Nat. Ord. *Terabiuthaceæ*.) Said to be the male of *Rhus Buckiamela*. The gum is used in cloth printing and medicinally as a cordial for women and in asthma.

**KÁIMÍ ਕਾਇਮੀ** } *s. f.* Firmness, dura-  
**KAIMÍ ਕੈਮੀ** } bility.

**KAIN ਕੈਣ** *s. f. (M.)* A drag-shovel used for levelling fields or making embankments.

**KAINCHAN** कैंचन *s. f.* A caste of people whose women are dancers and prostitutes.

**KAINCHANÍ** कैंचनी *s. f.* A dancing girl, a prostitute.

**KAINCHÍ** कैंची *s. f.* Shears, scissors; a pair of rafters including the uniting brace.

**KAINDH** कैंध *a.* Stupid, foolish, undiscerning:—*kaindhpuṇḍ*, *kaindhwāṇ*, *s. f.* Stupidity, foolishness.

**KAINS** कैंस *s. f.* Hatred, malice, quarrel.

**KAINTH** कैथ *s. f.* The wild pear (*Pyrus variolosa*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceae*.) The timber is strong, the fruit is edible when rotten.

**KÁIPHAL** काइफल *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kadphal*. The name of a fruit (*Myrica sapida*, Nat. Ord. *Myricaceae*.) used medicinally, as also the bark of the tree.

**KAIR** कैर *a.* Timid, cowardly:—*kair hojāṇ*, *v. n.* To be defeated, to lose courage.

**KAIRÁ** कैरा *a.* Having yellowish eyes.

**KAISÁ** कैसा *ad.* How?—*a.* What sort of? what like; *i. q.* *Kihá*.

**KÁITH** काइथ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
**KAITH** कैथ } Hindi word *Káyasth*.  
The name of a caste of Hindus, a man of that caste.

**KÁITHÍ** काइथी *a.* Belonging to the *Kaith* caste.

**KÁITHIÁNÍ** काइथिआनी } *s. f.* A  
**KÁITHNÍ** काइथनी } female  
**KÁITHYÁNÍ** काइथयानी } *Kaūh*.

**KAJ** कज *s. f.* Crookedness, defect, deformity; irregularity in caste; *c. w.* *pai jāṇ*.

**KÁJ** काज *s. m.* Business, work, occupation, affair; a wedding; a buttonhole:—*ikk paṇṭh do káj*. Two birds are killed with one stroke:—*jāṭṭā saude khaṭṭhe to káj karen Kirdār*. If he earn profits from *Jāts*, the *Kirdār* will marry.—Prov.

**KAJÁ** काजा *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qazá*. Amongst Muhammadans the saying of prayer (*namáz*) after the stated period if the person has been lawfully hindered; the completion of life, death; fate, destiny; the office of a *Qásí* (Muhammadan judge); persistence, insisting:—*kajá karní*, *v. n.* To persist, to insist:—*nimáj kajá karní*. Not to say *nimáj* within the appointed time:—*kajá umr*; *s. f.* One day in the year in which it is allowable to make up the defaults of the whole year as regards *nimáz*.

**KÁJÁ** काजा } *s. m.* Binding the reins  
**KÁJE** काजे } of a horse to the pom-  
mel of a saddle.

**KAJÁÍ** काजयी *s. f.* The snaffle.

**KAJÁK** काजाक *s. m.* Corrupted from the *Táṭár* word *Qazáq*. A robber, a desperado; a glutton:—*kaják puṇḍ*, *s. m.* The same as *Kaják*.

**KAJÁKÍ** काजाकी *s. f.* The profession or behaviour of a *Kaják*. Robbery; gluttony.

**KAJAN** कजन *v. a.* (M.) To cover, to hide:—*ghore dá púchhar áṇṇí chutt kajest*. A horse's tail will cover his own rump.—Prov.

**KAJĀWĀ ਕਜਾਵਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Kajāwāh*. Panniers on the sides of a camel for freight or passengers, a camel's saddle.

**KĀJĪ ਕਾਜੀ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Qāḍī*. A Muhammadan judge or interpreter of law (*shard*); a Muhammadan who has taken out a license for selling stamps and writing bonds; *met.* one who insists strongly or who resists persistently:—*kājī nūn rast denā*, *v. a. lit.* To give rations to a *Kājī*; *met.* to go to ease oneself (a *Sikh* term):—*mīdān bibī rājī, tān kī karegā kājī*. If a man and a woman are pleased (to marry) what can the *Kājī* do:—*Kājī kotredā dī mār. s. f.* A play among children.

**KAJĪĀ ਕਜਿਆ** *s. f.* The office of a civil and religious Muhammadan judge.

**KAJĪĀ ਕਜਿਆ** *s. m.* See *Kajyā*.

**KAJĪĀIN ਕਜਿਆਇਣ**  
**KAJĪĀN ਕਜਿਆਣ**  
**KAJĪĀNĪ ਕਜਿਆਣੀ** } *s. f.* The wife of a *Kājī*.

**KAJJAL ਕੱਜਲ** } *s. m.* Lamp black  
**KAJLĀ ਕਜਲਾ** } used to paint the eyelids.

**KĀJJĪ ਕਾੱਜੀ** *a.* Busy, employed.

**KAJJNĀ ਕੱਜਣਾ** *v. a.* To cover, to conceal:—*kajjī gah*. Covered by the male, used of cattle and mares; *i. q.* *Phakkṛḍā*.

**KAJLĪ ਕਜਲੀ** *s. f.* The name of a purgative:—*kajlī baṭṭ*, *s. m.* The name of a forest where elephants abound.

**KAJLOPHĪ ਕਜਲੋਠੀ** *s. f.* A pot in which lamp-black is kept.

**KAJU ਕਜੁ** *ad. (K.)* Why.

**KAJYĀ ਕਜਯਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qazyah*. A dispute, a quarrel:—*kajyā gal pāṇḍā, v. a.* To interfere in the disputes of others:—*kajyā karndā, v. a.* To quarrel, to fall out; to discuss:—*kajyā mukāṣṣā, v. a.* To settle a dispute.

**KĀK ਕਾਕ** *s. m.* The cork of a bottle; *i. q.* *Kāg*.

**KĀKĀ ਕਾਕਾ** *s. m.* A little child; the son or grandson of a *Sikh* Raja or Sardar; an elder brother; a slave belonging to one's father:—*kākā raulā, s. m.* A noise.

**KAKAHIRĀ ਕਕਹਿਰਾ** *s. m.* The alphabet.

**KĀKAL ਕਾਕਲ** *s. m. (K.)* Paper.

**KAKAURĀ ਕਕੌੜਾ** *s. m.* The name of a vegetable (*Momordica muricata*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceae*). The fruit is cooked and eaten. The root is used medicinally, as an astringent and carminative.

**KĀKĪ ਕਾਕੀ** *s. f.* A little girl; the pupil of the eye.

**KAKKĀ ਕੱਕਾ** *s. m.* The name of the 6th letter (ਕ) of the Gurmukhi Alphabet;—*a.* Of a brown colour, having light or brown hair, of a brown complexion; (*M.*) pure, mere, unmixed:—*medī jamīn kakkī ret hai*. My land is mere sand.

**KAKKAR ਕੱਕਰ** *s. m.* Frost, snow, ice; *c. v. paṇḍā*:—*paṇḍe kakkar bhagṇe pattar*. If frost comes, it breaks the leaves.



**KAKKAR** कक्कर *s. m.* The name of a caste of *Khatris*; the name of an animal;—*s. f.* The name of a tree; the second growth of the tobacco plant; *i. q.* *Modd*:—*kakkar singi*, *s. f.* See *Kikka singi*:—*kakkar tamakké*, *s. m.* A species of tobacco (*Nicotiana rustica*.)

**KAKKARĪ** कक्करी *s. f.* A kind of cucumber (*Cucumis utilisimus*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*); a caste of *Khatris*; in the former sense; *i. q.* *Khakhṛī*.

**KAKKH** कक्ख *s. m.* Grass cut up by the roots; a stalk of grass, chaff; rubbish:—*barse Chet*, *kakkh thore dāye basekh*. Rain in *Chet*, increases the grain, and decreases the chaff:—*kakkhā dī jhugg dāy khaṇḍ dā parnālā*. A hut of grass, and spouts of ivory.—Prov.

**KAKKO** कक्को *s. f.* (*M.*) Heated sugar-cane juice.

**KAKKRĀIN** कक्कराइन *s. m.* A kind of tree (*Pistacia integerrima*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceæ*.) The fruit *Sumāk* is a digestive, an excrescence which forms on the tree *kikka singi*, is used for cough.

**KAKKRIN** कक्करिन *s. m.* A kind of tree (*Rhus succedanea*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceæ*.)

**KAKRĀ** कक्करा *s. m.* (*M.*) A nodule of limestone, gravel, a round stone or pebble.

**KĀKRĀ** काक्करा *s. m.* The green fruit of the *ber* tree (*Zizyphus jujube*); hail, a hail stone, cold;—(*M.*) small pox:—*kākṛe jharyā*, *v. n.* To shed the green fruit (of a *ber* tree); *met.* to be discouraged in any enterprise or struggle.

**KAKRAIL** कक्करैल *s. m.* The skin of a *Kakkar*.

**KAKREJĪ** कक्करेनी *a.* Of a chocolate colour.

**KAKRĪ** कक्करी *s. f.* See *Kakṛī*, *Khakhṛī*.

**KAKROLĀ** कक्करोला *s. m.* (*M.*) The pheasant.

**KAKŪHĀ** ककुहा *s. m.* (*M.*) A sand-piper (*Totnus acropus*.)

**KAL** कल *s. f.* A machine; art, trick, mutiny, disturbance; ease, tranquillity, peace, rest;—(*M.*) A green grass of excellent quality. It is so called because its flowers resemble a *madhāṇī* or churning stick:—*kaldār*, *a.* Made by machinery, stamped, (a rupee or gold *mohar*):—*kaljagāṇī*, *v. a.* To raise a mutiny or quarrel:—*kal jāyā*, *v. n.* See *Kalyā*:—*kaljogan*, *kaljogāṇī*, *s. f.* A supposed invisible being, who moves round the earth once a month, it is unfortunate to commence a journey towards him but not away from him:—*kaljug*, *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Kalyuga*. The fourth age of the Hindus (the iron age which is now current):—*kaljugā*, *a.* Belonging to the iron age; mischievous.

**KĀL** काल *s. m.* Time, age, season; death, fate; famine, dearth, drought; tomorrow (used in poetry); black, dark (in comp.):—*kāl āngārī*, *s. f.* Cockle:—*kāl āṇḍā*, *v. n.* To come (one's time or death):—*kāl de wass honā*, *v. n.* To be in the hand of death, to be seized by fate:—*kāl jibhā*, *s. m.* One whose curses are verified;—*a.* Of a black tongue:—*kāl kalichī*, *kālkarichī*, *kāl karchhī*, *s. f.* A bird which is revered by *Shīd* Muhammadans, because it brought water to *Imām Hassan* when he was killed, and also because it is always astir early so much so that its note is said to be *uṭṭh sohāgan chakkī pī*, i. e., Get up house wife and grind corn:—*kāl mūhāṇ*, *s. m.* Black mouthed (a term of reproach); one who breaks off all connection with another:—*kāl painā*, *v. n.* The coming on of a famine:—*kāl samā*, *s. m.* A season of famine; the time of dearth:—*kāl sirī*, *s. f.* (lit. of a black head). The world:—*kāl wātāṇḍā*, *batāṇḍā*, *v. a.* To kill time, to waste time:—*rāje de ghar motīāy dā kāl*. The house of a king and a famine of pearls.

**KALĀ** कला *s. f.* Machine; art, trick; calamity; mutiny, insurrection, slaughter; the goddess of mutiny:—*kālā bājī*,

*s. f.* Turning head over heels, tumbling, juggling:—*kālā dā māl, s. m.* (*lit.* the root of quarrel). One who fomenta quarrel:—*kālā jagūnī, v. 2.* (*lit.* to raise a disturbance again when once peace has been made.) To tease, to rail at, to raise a disturbance, to excite a mutiny or insurrection:—*kālājag, s. m.* The name of a trick in wrestling.

**KĀLĀ काला** *a.* Black, of a dark colour;—*s. m.* A thief; a black snake, any snake:—*kālā dāmī, s. m.* A black man; a native of India (contemptuously so called by Europeans; also used by the people themselves):—*kālā chor, s. m.* (*lit.* a black thief) Any unknown person:—*kālā dānā, s. m.* A plant, the seeds of which (*Ipomœa cœrulca*) are purgative, and are found in all bazars. This plant when young, is used on the *Beḍā* as a pot-herb:—*kālā dhatārā, s. m.* The purple-thorn apple (*Datura fastuosa*):—*kālā jīrā, s. m.* Carraway seeds:—*kālā koilā, s. m.* Black like charcoal:—*mānāh kālā karṇā, v. n.* (*lit.* to blacken one's face.) To break off all connection with another; to disgrace; to have connection with bad women; to expel:—*kālā pānī, s. m.* (*lit.* black waters) Andaman islands used as a penal settlement:—*kālā wāl, s. m.* The pubic hair:—*dāl wicch kuchchh kālā hoṅā, v. n.* To find something black in the pulse.—Prov. used where suspicion about the truth of anything exists:—*koilān dī dīlāl wicch mānāh kālā hoṅā, v. n.* In selling charcoal one's face is blackened, *i. e.*, who can touch pitch and be not defiled:—*mānāh kālā te nīle pair hoṅā, v. n.* To be a black face and blue feet, *i. e.*, to be a great rascal.

**KĀLABATŪ कालावतु** *s. m.* Gold or silver thread.

**KĀLAF कालफ** *s. f.* Painting or staining the nails, hair or beard, the dye used for the purpose; *c. w. karṇī, lāuṅī; i. q. Kalap.*

**KĀLAHINĀ कालहिना** *s. m.* } A trou-  
**KĀLAHINĪ कालहिनी** *s. f.* } blesome,  
**KĀLAHINĪ कालहिनी** *s. f.* } quarrel-  
some, noisy person:—*kallar khetī kapūt*

*ghar, ghar kalaihoṅ nār, turyān agge chālīd chāre nark saṅsār.* Nitrous soil, an unworthy son, a woman contentious at home, to go in front of horses, these four things are hell on earth.—Prov.

**KĀLĀI काली** *s. f.* Tin; white lime:—*kalai karṇī, v. a.* To tin cooking vessels; to whitewash; *i. q. Kalī.*

**KĀLĀI काली** *s. f.* The wrist.

**KĀLAICHBŪṬĪ कालाचिबुटी** *s. m.* (*M.*) The name of a plant.

**KĀLAK कालक** *s. f.* Blackness; blackening, smut or soil adhering to the outside of pots and other cooking utensils.

**KĀLĀL कालल** *s. m.* The name of a caste; a person of this caste; a distiller, a seller of ardent spirits.

**KĀLĀLAN काललन** } *s. f.* A female  
**KĀLĀLĪ कालली** } *Kaldī.*

**KĀLĀM कालम** *s. f.* Discourse, a word; speech; an incantation, a charm:—*kālam-Allah, s. m.* (*lit.* the word of God.) The Alquran, the Muhammadan Scripture.

**KĀLAM कालम** *s. f. pl. kalamān.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qalm*. A pen, a reed pen to write with; a graft, cuttings of trees for planting; a wedge; a red-dish wood of which combs are made:—*kalamān, s. m.* The upper part of the beard tapering to a point:—*kalamān lagāuṅīdā, v. a.* To set down slips or cuttings:—*kalam bandūṅī, v. a.* To mend a pen:—*kalam chālūṅī, wagāuṅī, v. a.* To drive the pen, to write:—*kalamdān, s. m.* A pen-case:—*kalam duāt, s. m. f.* Pen and ink:—*kalam karṇā, v. n.* To graft:—*kalam kārī, s. f.* Workmanship:—*kalam lāuṅī, s. m.* To prune, to cut for grafting or planting:—*par dī kalam,*

*s. f.* A quill pen:—*kalam pheraī, v. n.* To run the pen through; to strike out, to erase; to cancel:—*lakkhān te kalam.* May the rule of your pen be on thousands (a benediction.)

**KALAN कलन** *s. m. (Poř.)* The time of famine, dearth, drought:—*khūh kalan dā ghand* or *gahnd.* A well is a jewel in time of famine.

**KALANDAR कलंदर** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qalandar*. A kind of Muhammadan monk who deserts home, wife and friends, and travels about with shaven head and beard; a monkey or bear man:—*sayad rāhak te kalandar bhūtar.* A Syed the tenant and a *kalandar* the landlord.—Prov. used when a noble man is working under a low person.

**KALANDARĪ कलंदरी** *a.* Pertaining to a *Kalandar*;—*s. f.* A kind of tent.

**KALANGGĀ कलंगगा** *s. m.* } A crest,  
**KALANGGĪ कलंगगी** *s. f.* } a crop,

a cock's comb, a tangle of hair on the top of the head:—*kalanggdā singh, singh, s. m.* One who has scald head, one who has lost his hair by disease, or otherwise (spoken ironically.)

**KALANK कलंक** *s. m.* Fault, blemish, stigma, stain; reproach, scandal; sin:—*kalank laggnā, v. n.* To be branded, to be traduced; to be notorious:—*kalank dā fikkkā laggnā, v. a.* To calumniate, to traduce.

**KALANKAN कलंकन** *s. f.* } a. Stain-  
**KALANKĪ कलंकी** *s. m.* } ed, having a blemish, stigmatized, lying under reproach.

**KALAP कलय** *s. m.* A day of *Brahmā* or 1,000 *Yugās*, a period of four hundred and thirty-two million years, according to human reckoning. A month of *Brahmā* contains 30 *kalaps*; 12 months make his year and 100 years his life time. Fifty years of his life have passed. We are

now in the *Svetavarhā kalpā* or 51st; the same as *Kalap*:—*kalap birchh, s. m.* One of the fabulous trees of Indra's Heaven or *Swargā*, said to yield whatever may be desired.

**KALAPNĀ कलयण** *v. n.* To be grieved, to be afflicted, to be tormented;—*s. f.* Keen desire, ardent wish:—*kalapnā karnī, v. a.* To make a vow; to suppose (in Geom.)

**KALĀRĪ कलारी** *s. f. (Poř.)* The tail of a *dumbā* or fat-tailed sheep; *i. q. Chakkī.*

**KALĀSH कलाम** *a. (M.)* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Kalash*. Poor, distressed; short, little.

**KALATHŪN कलथुन** } *s. m. (M.)* The  
**KALATTHON कलथुन** } day before  
yesterday, the day after to-morrow.

**KALATTAR कलत्तर** *s. m.* See *Kalittar*.

**KALĀUNĀ कलाउना** *v. a.* To winnow, to clean grain.

**KALAUNJĪ कलौंजी** } *s. f.* A plant  
**KALWANJĪ कलवैजी** } (*Nigella sati-*

*va*, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceae*.) the seeds of which are found in the bazars. They are reckoned stimulant, and are administered by *hakims* often in milk, for rheumatism and cough.

**KALĀUNT कलाउंट** } *s. m.* A class  
**KALĀWANT कलावैउंट** } of musician,  
a professional musician and singer.

**KALĀUNTANĪ कलाउंटनी** } *s. f.* A  
**KALĀUNTŪNĪ कलाउंटनी** } female  
*Kalaunt.*

KALÁWÁ कलावा } *s. m.* Encir-  
KALÁWARÁ कलावरा } cling with the  
arms.

KALBÚT कलबुत *s. m.* A mould, a  
form; an image; a shoe maker's last,  
a shoe stretcher.

KALBÚTÍ कलबुती *a.* Made with a  
mould or form; arched:—*kalbúti dar-  
wajjá, s. m.* An arched door (because an  
arch is built on a temporary frame erect-  
ed for the purpose.)

KALCHÚNÁ कलचुना *s. f. (M.)* The  
temples; *i. q.* *Purpurí.*

KALEJÁ कलेजा *s. m.* } The liver; for-  
KALEJÍ कलेजी *s. f.* } bearing, the  
liver of animals used as food; patience.  
See *Kálijá.*

KALER कलेर *s. m.* A sub-division of  
*Játs.*

KALES कलेस *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Kalesh*. Pain, trouble,  
affliction, torment; *c. w.* *karná.*

KALGÁ कलगा *s. m.* The name of a  
flower (the prince's feather or cox-comb);  
also see *Kalgí*:—*kalgásinh, singh, s. m.*  
One who is bald, one who is troubled  
by baldness.

KALGÍ कलगी *s. f.* A feather worn  
in a cap or turban, a crest, a plume—  
*kalgidár, a.* Having a *kalgí* on the head:  
—*s. m.* A kind of snake, cobra.

KALH कलह *s. m. (M.)* Yesterday.

KALHÁ कलहा *s. m. (Pot.)* A large  
cake of wheaten bread fried in *ghí*. It is

used at weddings, not less than eleven  
nor more than 101, being given by the  
bride's father to the bridegroom; *i. q.*  
*Pakwá, Matthá*;—*a. (M.)* Corruption of  
the Hindi word *Akelá*. Alone:—*kháre  
gallá, maríje kalhá.* A man eats, (*i. e.*,  
enjoys himself) in company, but he dies  
alone.—Prov.

KALHOKÁ कलहोका *a. (M.)* Of yes-  
terday.

KALHOTÍ कलहोटी *s. f. (M.)* A nearthen  
cylinder from five to six feet high used  
for storing grain.

KÁLÍ काली *a.* Fem. of *Kálá*:—*káli  
jírt, s. f.* *Vernonia anthelmintica*, Nat. Ord.  
*Compositæ*. The seeds are used medi-  
cinally in anasarca, and for ab-  
cesses:—*káli pos, s. m.* A kind of *faqír*  
who wears a coat of various colours:—  
*káli ghaṭṭ darduní chitti mīnṭ warhānṭ*;  
Black clouds are alarming but (it is the  
white clouds (that) give rain.

KALÍ काली *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Káliká*. Tin; white lime;  
a bud, a blossom especially of *Chambá*  
(Jossamine); a pipe, a *huggá* made of  
brass; new feathers.

KALÍÁ कलीआ *s. m.* See *Kalyá*.

KALÍÁN कलिआन } *s. m.* The enu-  
KALYÁN कलयान } meration aloud of  
the names of one's ancestors by a family  
*Mirásí*; a pipe, *huggá*, the name of a tune  
or *rāg*:—*shām kalíán, s. m.* The sub-  
division of *Kalyán rāg*.

KALÍCHÁ कलीचा *s. m.* See *Galichá*.

KALIHÁR कलिहार *s. f.* Firmness,  
stability *i. q.* *Ghalihár*.

KALIHÁRÁ कलिहारा *a.* Troublesome,  
quarrelsome;—*s. m.* A newly fledged  
bird.

**KALÍN कलीट** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**KALÍN कालीट** } from the Turkish  
 word *Qálin*. A superior kind of carpet.

**KÁLJÁ कालजा** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Kalj*. Liver, heart:—  
*káljā dharkṣá, v. n.* To beat or throb  
 (the heart):—*káljā kambṣá, v. n.* To  
 tremble, or palpitate (the heart):—*káljā*  
*sṛṣá, v. n. lit.* To cause to burn one's  
 heart, to give one trouble:—*káljā sṛṣá,*  
*v. n.* To burn (the heart):—*káljā ṭhandá*  
*hoṣá, v. n.* To be appeased, to be sa-  
 tisfied:—*kálje náḷ lagá rakṣṣá, v. n.* To  
 cherish or to enshrine in one's heart :  
 —*kálje te sapp leṭṣá, v. n.* To burn with  
 envy or jealousy, to repine.

**KÁLKÁ कालका** *s. f.* A name of  
*Devī*, the Hindu goddess;—*s. m. (M.)*  
 A tassel; a stone of soap nut.

**KALKÁ कलका** *s. m.* Severe solar  
 heat.

**KALKAL KARNÁ कलकलकरना** *v. n.*  
 To wrangle, to quarrel, to recriminate.

**KALL कल्ल** } *ad.* Corrupted from the  
**KALLU कल्लु** } Sanskrit word *Kaly*.

Yesterday, to-morrow:—*kall dí gall, s. f.*  
 A matter of yesterday, something that  
 happened very lately:—*kall kulotar nán,*  
*ad., conj.* In future, perchance:—*kall*  
*khōr, s. m.* An unsociable, selfish per-  
 son, one who lives alone, an envious  
 wretch:—*kall khōr, s. f.* Churlishness,  
 sordidness, selfishness.

**KALLÁ कल्ला** *a.* Single, solitary, un-  
 accompanied;—*ad.* Alone, single handed,  
 unprotected;—*s. m. (M.)* Noise, clamour,  
 uproar, din:—*kallá dukallá, a. (lit.* single  
 or double) Single, unaccompanied, soli-  
 tary; *i. q.* *Akallá*.

**KALLAR कल्लर** *s. m.* Barren soil,  
 ground saturated with nitrates or  
 other salts; earth containing saline sub-  
 stances used as a top dressing; manure;—  
 (*K.*) Soil with a large mixture of sand :  
 —*kalaráchhi, kallardshí, s. f.* Good land  
 impregnated with salt:—*kallardshí bhueṣ*  
*raháṣ tá hásil miṭṭi cháiṣ.* If you cul-  
 tivate *kallardshí* land, you must expect  
 a crop of earth.—Prov.

**KALLIÁN कल्लिमाट** } *s. f. (S.)* Wel-  
**KALLYÁN कल्लयाट** } fare, happi-  
 ness, salvation; the name of a tune or  
*rāgṣṭ.*

**KALITTAR कलित्तु** *a.* Black, blue.

**KALMÁ कलमा** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Kalmah*. A word; the  
 Muhammadan confession of faith, *i. e.,*  
*lá ilah, illillah Muhammadarrasúl Allah.*  
 There is no God but God, and Muhammad  
 is the apostle of God:—*kalmá parṣṣá,*  
*v. n.* To repeat the *kalmá*; to become  
 a Muhammadan, to acknowledge  
 one's superiority:—*kalmá parṣṣu-*  
*ṣá, v. n.* To convert to Muhammadan-  
 ism:—*kufar dá kalmá, s. m.* Blasphemy,  
 profanity.

**KALMAL कलमल** *s. f.* Distress,  
 misery, trouble.

**KALMALÁUNÁ कलमललुटा** *v. n.*  
 To be in distress, to faint, to fidget,  
 to writhe.

**KALMÍ कलमी** *a.* Corrupted from the  
 Arabic word *Qalmí*. Written;—*s. m.*  
 Saltpetre:—*kalmí shorá, s. m.* Crysta-  
 lized saltpetre.

**KALNÁ कलना** *v. a.* To know, to  
 understand, to learn, to perceive; *i. q.*  
*kaljáṣá in Kal.*

**KALOL कलल** *s. f.* Wantonness,  
 friskiness; sport; recreation, diversion;  
*c. w. karná.*

**KALOLNĀ कल्लन** *s. m. (M.)* A leather rope which keeps the yoke within a fixed distance of the uprights of the well; *i. q. Nārd, Wall.*

**KALOR कल्लर** *s. f.* A heifer.

**KALOTĪ कल्लेडी** *s. m. (M.)* An earthen vessel for keeping corn similar to a *bharoli*; —(K.) The grain which *kamīns*, artisans, &c. get from the threshing floor.

**KALP कल्प** *s. m.* See *Kalap*.

**KALPĀUNĀ कल्पपुट्ट** *v. a.* To give pain.

**KALS कलम** *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Kalsh*. An earthen water vessel used in Hindu worship; the spire of a temple, a dome, a pinnacle, the peaked top of a kind of sedan-chair used by ladies at weddings.

**KALŪ कलू** *s. m. (M.)* The shovel mattock, also its blade.

**KALSĪ कलसी** *s. m.* A small pinnacle or spire.

**KALSIRĪ कलमिरी** *s. f.* A subject.

**KALWANJĪ कलदंजी** *s. f.* See *Kalamjī*.

**KALWĀRĀ कलदादा** *s. m. (M.)* A stock of oom; *i. q. Khalbārd.*

**KALWATAR कलदड़** *s. m. (M.)*  
**KALWATARĪ कलदड़ी** *s. f. (M.)* A handsaw.

**KALYĀ कलया** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qalyah*. Meat, flesh; a curry.

**KĀLYĀ कालया** *s. m.* A black man.

**KAM कम** *a.* Deficient, less, little, few, rare; —*ad.* Rarely, seldom:—*kam akal, a.* Stupid, foolish:—*kam akli, s. f.* Stupidity;—*kambakht, a.* Unlucky, unfortunate:—*kambakhti, s. f.* Ill-luck, adversity, misfortune, calamity:—*kam himmat, himmatā, a.* Mean spirited; cowardly:—*kam himmat, s. f.* Want of spirit:—*kam jāi, s. m.* (Corruption of *kam jāi*.) Of low extraction, of mean birth, wicked, mischievous, mean:—*kam jāi, s. f. (kam jāi)* Low extraction, lowness, meanness, wickedness, mischief:—*kam-jor, a.* (Corrupted from *kamzor*). Weak, feeble, infirm:—*kamjori, s. f.* (Corruption of *kamzor*) Weakness:—*kam kharch, a.* Thrifty, economical:—*kam kharch, bālā nashin.* Economy gives a high seat, *i. e.*, economy advances a man in social position.

**KĀM काम** *s. m.* Desire, love, lust; the god of love:—*kām dew, s. m.* Lust, the god of lust, Cupid:—*kām dhan, dhaig, s. f.* A fabulous cow, the possession of which secured its owner anything he might wish:—*kām want, wanti, s. m. f.* A lustful person.

**KĀMĀ कामा** *s. m.* A farm servant paid by wages; *i. q. Kāmān*:—*kāme lāran bakhtāwarde te bālā lāran kambakht de.* The man is fortunate whose field servants fight with each other, but he is unfortunate if his cattle fight.

**KAMĀCH कामाच** *s. m.* The bow of a fiddle, the name of a tune.

**KAMĀD कामाद** *s. m. (M.)*  
**KAMĀDĪ कामादी** *s. f. (M.)* A crop of sugar-cane, a raiser of sugarcane; sugarcane.

**KAMĀĪ कामाई** *s. f.* Earnings, gain, profits; work, performance:—*kamāī karnā, v. a.* To earn, to gain, to derive:—*khaṭṭī kamāī, s. f.* Earnings, gain.

KAMAID ਕਮੈਦ } *s. m.* A bay horse;  
 KAMAIT ਕਮੈਤ } *i. q., Kumait.*

KAMAL ਕਮਲ *s. m.* Madness, insanity; a plant (*Gentiana Kurroo*, Nat. Ord. *Gentianaceæ*), which has a handsome blue flower (*Kamal phull*). It is common on rather sunny slopes in many places in the Punjab Himalaya. Locally its root is used as a tonic and febrifuge, and given to cattle in inflammations. It is exported to the plains in some quantity, it constitutes part of the medicinal *karrû*:—*kamal puṇḍ*, *s. m.* Madness, insanity.

KAMĀL ਕਮਾਲ *s. m.* Perfection, completion, excellence;—*a.* Perfect, complete, excellent;—*ad.* Most highly.

KAMĀLĪT ਕਮਾਲੀਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Kamālīyyat*. Perfection, completion, excellence.

KAMĀM ਕਮਾਮ *s. m.* Occupation, trade, profession, custom, habit, practice:—*kamām dār*, *s. m.* A tradesman, one who has an occupation or profession; an artificer:—*kamām dārī*, *s. f.* Occupation, trade, business:—*kamām dārī*, *s. f.* The wife of a *kamām dār*.

KĀMAN ਕਾਮਣ *s. m.* Juggling; the jugglery performed by women at the time of marriage, by which it is supposed the bridegroom is ensnared in the bride's love:—*kāman bhainṇ*. An expression used by eunuchs at the house of any man where a marriage or the birth of a male child has taken place; *c. v. pāṇḍe*.

KAMĀN ਕਮਾਣ *s. f.* A bow, an arch; (corrupted from the English word *Command*) authority, jurisdiction:—*kamān afsar*, *s. m.* Commanding officer:—*kamān bole jāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be ordered on service:—*kamān te jāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To go on (military) service.

KĀMANĀ ਕਾਮਣਾ } *s. f.* A fascinating  
 KĀMANĪ ਕਾਮਣੀ } *ing woman; a*  
 loving or affectionate woman; a delicate or beautiful damsel.

KAMĀNCHĪ ਕਾਮਣਚੀ *s. f.* A bowman.

KAMĀND ਕਮਾਂਦ *s. f.* (*M.*) Sugar-cane.

KAMAND ਕਮੰਦ *s. f.* A noose, a rope ladder, a scaling ladder of rope, a rope by which date pickers climb the palm trees. It passes round the tree, and under the seat of the picker:—*kamānḍ pāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To throw up a scaling ladder.

KAMANDAL ਕਮੰਡਲ *s. m.* A wooden water pot used by ascetics and religious students.

KAMĀNĪ ਕਮਾਣੀ *s. m.* The spring of a carriage; a sling;—*a.* Bent, formed like a bow.

KAMĀNĪAR ਕਮਾਣੀਅਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the English word *Commander*. A commander, or Commanding officer.

KAMAR ਕਮਰ *s. f.* The waist, the loins:—*kamarband*, *s. m.* A girdle, a waistband; a long piece of cloth girt round the loins:—*kamar bannhṇī*, *kassṇī*, *v. a.* To gird the loins, to make ready; to resolve:—*kamar diwāl*, *s. f.* A leather belt:—*kamar kasḍ*, *s. m.* Girding the loins:—*kamar kasḍ karṇḍ*, or *lāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be ready (for a journey):—*kamar kass*, *s. m.* Gum kino either plain or made into a confection, sweetmeat, eaten by women to strengthen the loins:—*kamar kḥṇṇḍ*, *s. m.* A pouch, a pocket:—*kamar kholḍ*, *v. n.* To throw off one's belt or any thing tight; to take one's ease:—*kamarkoṭ* *s. m.* An exterior city wall built for defence; *i. q. Lakk*.

KAMARÁ कमार s. j. (M.) Labour.

KAMARÍ कमारी s. f. Corruption of the Hindi word *Kumārī* or *Kuṣārī*. An unmarried girl.

KAMATHÍ कामाठी s. m. Annihilation, beating:—*kamāthī karnī*, v. a. To beat, to strike.

KAMÁÚ कामाऊ s. m. A labourer, a gainer, an earner, a worker;—a. Labourious, gainable.

KAMÁUNÁ कामाऊना v. a. To earn, to gain, to work, to perform.

KAMÁWAN कामावट v. a. (M.) To work.—*Present participle*: *kamāwā*; *Future*: *kamāwā*; *Past participle*: *kamāwā*:—*kachchī rann kachchī kumāwe, yār kún kharī hatth nāl badhāwe*. A silly woman works sillily; standing, with her own hands, she causes her lover to be tied up. —Story of *Sāhib* and *Mirzā*.

KAMBAL कंबल } s. f. A coarse  
KAMBLÍ कंबली } blanket.

KAMBÁUNÁ कंबाऊना v. n. Corrupted from the Hindi word *Kampāwā*. To cause to be shaken, to cause to tremble.

KAMBEL कमबेल s. m. (M.) The lower end of a dam where the water first collects, and the low depression all around a dam from which the earth required for the *laṭh* has been excavated. Very often the crop in the *kambel* is different from that in the rest of the field, the *kambel* taking longer to dry up and being sown later.

KAMBELÁ कमबेला s. m. f. Corrupted from the Hindi word *Kamelā*. A slaughtered cow or ox; i. q. *Kamelā*.

KAMBÍLÁ कमबीला s. m. See *Kamí-lá*.

KAMBŪNÁ कंबूना v. n. Corrupted from the Hindi word *Kampnā*. To shake, to tremble.

KAMBŪNÍ कंबूनी s. f. Trembling; c. v. *duṣṭī, chapṭī*.

KAMBO कमबो } s. m. A tribe of Hin-  
KAMBO कंबो } du or Muhumme-  
dan cultivators:—

*kukkaṭ, kán, kambo, kabílā pālā; Jaff mahān sarsār kabílā gālā*. The cock, crow, *Kambo* maintain their family; the *Jaff*, he-buffalo, and crocodile destroy their family.

KAMBŪNÍ कंबूनी s. f. A female *Kambo*.

KAMCHÍ कमची s. f. A horsewhip, a bamboo or other elastic twig.

KAMETHÍ कामेठी s. f. Beating; arrangement.

KAMETHÍ कामेठी s. f. Corruption of the English word *Committee*. Committee, especially a Municipal Committee, gathering, meeting:—*kameṭhī ghar*, s. m. A house where a meeting of a Committee is held, the town hall or municipal buildings:—*kameṭhī lagāwā*, v. a. To hold a meeting:—*kameṭhī lagṭā*. The holding of a Committee.

KAMÍ कामी s. f. Deficiency, loss, abatement;—(M.) A tax on artizans.

KAMÍ कामी a. Busy, laborious; lustful, libidinous.

KAMIL कमिल s. m. (M.) A well with eight yokes of bullocks.



**KAMÍLÁ ਕਮੀਲਾ** *s. m.* A drug (*Rottlera tinctoria*) used as a vermifuge, especially for tape-worm, also for skin disease.

**KAMÍN ਕਮੀਣ** *a.* Defective, mean, of low caste or rank, menial, base;—*s. m.* An abject person, a menial, a menial servant, people of low caste; a village servant of the six classes, *i. e.*, *Mirásí*, sweeper, potter, cobbler, water bearer, barber, *dhobí*,—*kamín kándú, s. m.* The same as *Kamín*:—*Kamín puṇḍ, s. m.* Meanness, baseness, low rank, menial condition.

**KAMÍNÁ ਕਮੀਣਾ** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Kamínah*. Mean, base, abject, low, low-born;—*s. m.* Low, mean, vulgar, a common people:—*kamínḡ puṇḍ, s. m.* Meanness, baseness.

**KAMÍNANÍ ਕਮੀਨਣੀ** *s. f.* A woman of low birth, a menial.

**KAMLÁ ਕਮਲਾ** *m.* } *a.* Mad, foolish,  
**KAMLÍ ਕਮਲੀ** *f.* } insane:—*agge sṯ*  
*kamlí magron pai gal maṡṡan de ráh.*  
She was insane at the time when she went to the place where dead bodies were burnt.—Prov. used of those who already badly off reduce themselves to even a worse condition.

**KAMLÁNÁ ਕਮਲਾਣਾ** *s. m. (M)* An important *Sayál* clan.

**KAMLÁJÁNÁ ਕਮਲਾਜਾਣਾ** } *v. n.* To  
**KAMLÁUNÁ ਕਮਲਾਉਣਾ** } wither,  
to fade.

**KAMLOÁ ਕਮਲੋਆ** *s. m. (K.)* A big dove.

**KAMM ਕੱਮ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Karm*. Business, concern, affair; work, handiwork, job; labour, task; performance, feat; skill, art; workmanship; fine work, embroidery;

manufacture; service; office, function; *met.* coition:—*aukkḡá kamm, s. m.* A difficult task or duty:—*kamm dūḡá, v. n.* To be of use or service; to be used:—*kamm bandūḡá, v. a.* To do one's work, to accomplish one's ends:—*kamm banḡá, v. n.* To succeed:—*kamm bhug-tanḡá, v. n.* To be completed or finished (business):—*kamm bhugṡanḡá, v. a.* To accomplish or discharge one's duty:—*kamm chaláú, a.* Fit for use, fit for any work, passable, answering one's purpose; able to carry on business;—*s. m.* An industrious man:—*kamm challḡá, v. n.* To be carried on (a work):—*kamm chafḡanḡá, v. a.* To set to work (a machine):—*chhoṡṡá moṡṡá kamm, s. m.* Petty works:—*kamm chor, s. m.* One unwilling to work, one who skulks, a malingerer:—*kamm dá, a.* Useful, important, great:—*kamm dá ádmṡ, s. m.* A useful person:—*kamm deṡá, v. n.* To give one work to do:—*kamm de sir hoṡá, v. n.* To prosecute a work:—*ghar dá kamm, s. m.* Household affairs:—*kamm hoṡá, v. n.* To succeed in any business;—*kamm kaḡḡhḡá, v. a.* To do or succeed with difficulty, to manage by hook or crook; to have sexual intercourse with; to get one's work done, to effect one's purpose;—*v. n.* To be done, fulfilled, accomplished (work):—*kamm kaḡḡh faktṡ bistare. lit.* Having effected his purpose the *fakṡ* (slept) on his bed, *i. e.*, having had sexual intercourse the *fakṡ* (slept) on his bed.—Prov. used where a person tries to obtain his own gratification and has no sympathy with others, when any one works entirely for his own aggrandisement:—*kamm káj, s. m.* Work, business:—*kamm karṡá, v. a.* To work, to operate, to be busy; to perform any great achievement; to do work; to have sexual intercourse with:—*kamm khullḡá, v. n.* To have openings for work:—*kise dí wallon kamm kaḡḡhḡá, v. n.* To work for one, to act on a person's behalf:—*kamm lagáunḡá, v. a.* To employ one, to take into service; to cause one to begin to work:—*kamm lagḡḡá, v. n.* To commence a work, to begin any business:—*kamm laiṡá, v. a.* To take in work, to make one work, to undertake (a job):—*mahṡ kamm, s. m.* Fine work:—*kamm milḡá, v. a.* To take in work, to under-

take job :—*kamm sameṭṭā, sawṭṭā, v. n.*  
To put together in order, to complete  
or finish one's work :—*saukkḥā kamm,*  
*s. m.* An easy work or affair :—*sarkārī*  
*kamm, s. m.* Government service, public  
work, the public service :—*chhetī dā*  
*kamm, s. m.* An urgent business or affair :—*kamm*  
*sikkḥā, v. n.* To learn a busi-  
ness or art :—*kamm te baiṭṭā, v. n.* To  
begin (a work), to be apprenticed :—  
*kamm te jāṇā, v. n.* To go on duty :—  
*kamm wagāṇā, v. a.* To spoil, to make  
a mess of ; to baffle :—*kamm waṇḍā laiḍā,*  
*v. a.* To take a share in a work :—  
*kamm wiḥch, ad.* In use :—*kamm*  
*wiḥch laiṇā, v. a.* To bring into use,  
to use, to apply :—*wele sir kamm dūṇā, v. a.*  
To serve one in time of need :—*kamm*  
*wigāṇā, v. n.* To mar work.

**KÁMMÁ** काम्मा *s. m.* A farm or field  
servant, a labourer; *i. q.* *Kámá*.

**KAMMAL** कम्मल *s. f.* A blanket.

**KAMMLÍ** कॅमली *s. f.* A blanket;—*a.*  
Made of blanketing.

**KAMMYÁN** **वॉमजां** *s. f.* The name of a medicine; It is obtained from various species of *Nymphæa* *e. g.*, *N. Alba*, *N. Stellata*, Nat. Ord. *Nymphaeaceæ*. The roasted seed, flower and fruit are the parts used medicinally; *i. q. Nilofar*.

**KĀMNĀ** कामना *s. f.* Wish or purpose, sensual desire ; sometimes also applied to hunger.

**KÁMNÍ** ਕਾਮਣੀ *s. f.* See *Kámanī*.

**KAMODH** कर्मोय *s. m.* The name of a musical mode.

**KAMPAṆĪ ਕੰਪਨੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the English word Company. A company, especially the East India Company:—*kampanī dā rāj, s. m.* The East India Company's rule.

**KAMPÚ** कम्पु *s. m.* Corruption of the English word Camp. Encampment, cantonment.

**KAMRAKH** ਕਮਰਖ *s. f.* Cambric, mus-  
lin.

**KAMUÁUNÁ ਕਮੁਆਉਣਾ** v. a. To cause to be earned, to cause to be performed.

**KĀMUK** कामुक *s. m.* A lascivious person.

KAMÚT कमुत् } *s. m.* An ignoble,  
KAMÚTAR कमुत्त } mean, worthless  
person, a man of base origin, a bastard.

**KAMWÁUÁ** ਕਮਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
cause to gain ; to cause to shake.

**KĀN** कऱ् s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kāk*. A crow; *met.* far too clever; too wise or prudent (in a bad sense):—*kān kān karnā*, v. n. To caw, to chatter; *met.* to speak or cry uninterruptedly, to make a din:—*kān udāṣṭe*, v. a. *lit.* To scare a crow; if a crow hops to another place or flies away when addressed, it is an omen that the expected friend or relation will arrive soon:—*sidḡā kān gūṇh te dḡḡā hai*. *lit.* A wise crow falls on ordure, i. e., too much prudence is not always good.

**KAN** कन *s. m.* A mote, a particle, valuing or appraising a field; a blossom; a young plant of onion; power, strength, vigour, spirit;—*kan karná, páná, v. a.* To value or appraise a field.

**KAN** कन *postposition.* (M.) To, up to:  
mai kan áwīn, nān manīn Khudá dá. In  
God's name come to me!

**KĀN** कान *s. m.* A measure of three *Karms* (three feet).

**KĀN काँ** *s. f.* Defect, blemish, imperfection, crookedness; comforting mourners:—*kān mukān*, *s. f.* Comforting mourners.

**KANĀ ਕਣਾ** *s. m.* The cords attached to scales;—(*Pot.*) The foundation of buildings.

**KANĀ ਕਣਾ** } *a.* One eyed; defective  
**KANĀN ਕਣਾਂ** } in some member;  
defective in one's action; lacking relatives:  
—*māṇ ṭundī piu kāṇān, puttār motī dā dāṇā.* The mother maimed, the father one-eyed; the son a pearl!—Prov.

**KANĀGAT ਕਨਾਗਤ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Kanygat*. A religious ceremony performed daily by the Hindus during the dark half of the month *Āṣāḍ*, in honor of deceased ancestors.

**KANAIO ਕਨੈਓ** *a. (K.)* Untimely:—*binā dhanā liyo ghar; kanaio jhar.* A house without a milch cow is like untimely rains.

**KANAIT ਕਨੈਤ** *s. m.* A Hindu tribe of *Pājput*s, an inferior caste, the offspring of a *Pājput* widow; a man of this caste.

**KANAITANĪ ਕਨੈਤਣੀ** *s. f.* A female *Kanaṭ*.

**KANAK ਕਣਕ** *s. f.* Wheat, (*Triticum aestivum*, *T. Hybernum*, *Nat. Ord. Gramineæ*):—*chiffī kanak, s. f.* White wheat:—*lāl kanak, s. f.* Red wheat:—*radāṇak kanak, s. f.* A species of wheat (*T. durum*), larger than the *lāl* and *chiffī* wheat.

**KANĀL ਕਨਾਲ** *s. f.* A measure of land equal to the eighth part of a *ghamān*;—(*Pot.*) See *Kanār*.

**KANĀR ਕਨਾਰ** *s. f.* A disease of horses.

**KANĀRĀ ਕਨਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Kanārah*. Side, edge,

border, margin, boundary; coast, shore;—*kanārā karnā, kanārā hoṇā, hojāṇā, v. n.* To go aside, to avoid one, to retire, to withdraw:—*marāṇ kīndre hoṇā, v. n.* To be on the point of death; to have one foot in the grave.

**KANĀRĪ ਕਨਾਰੀ** *s. f.* Gold or silver lace; edging, border.

**KANĀTARE ਕਨਾਤਰੇ** } *s. m. pl.*  
**KANAUTARE ਕਨੌਤਰੇ** } The tips of  
**KANAUTIĀN ਕਨੌਤੀਆਂ** } ears of animals.

**KANAUD ਕਨੌਡ** } *s. f.* Corruption  
**KANAUD ਕਣੌਡ** } of the Hindi

word *Kanaud*. A sense of need or want, a feeling of dependence; diffidence, bashfulness, shame, obsequiousness.

**KANAUDĀ ਕਨੌਡਾ** } *a.* Needy, in want;  
**KANAUDĀ ਕਣੌਡਾ** } being dependent;  
bashful, diffident, standing in awe, obsequious.

**KANĀCH ਕਾਂਚ** *s. m.* Glass (used in poetry); the anus;—(*M.*) The cloth worn about the loins by the wrestlers:—*kānch nikkal jāṇī, nikkalī, nikkal paṇī, v. a.* To have *prolapsus ani*.

**KANĀCHAN ਕੰਚਣ** *s. m.* Gold; a caste of people whose females are dancers and prostitutes, a man of this caste.

**KANĀCHANĪ ਕੰਚਣੀ** *s. f.* A female *Kanchan*, a dancing girl, a strumpet.

**KANĀCHH ਕਾਂਛ** *s. f.* Breeches; also see *Kāch*.

**KANĀCHĪ ਕਾਂਚੀ** *s. f.* An acid liquor made by fermenting a preparation of *chanā* and carrots; *i. q.* *Kānījī*.

**KAND** कंद *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Qand*. A superior kind of sugar candy made in *Kashmír* and Persia.

**KAND** कंड *s. f.* The downy substance on plants, pubescence; the back:—*kand bhannat*, *v. n. lit.* To break the back; to defeat one:—*kand lāh suttat*, *v. a.* To cause to fall pubescence; *met.* to defeat one, to discourage:—*kand latthāt*, *v. n.* To be fallen down (pubescence); *met.* to be discouraged, to be defeated:—*kand pichchhon pādshāhān de gile thindin*. It is behind their backs that complaints of kings are made.—Prov.

**KAND** कंड *s. m.* A section, a chapter, a part, a division of a book.

**KANDÁ** कंदा *s. m.* A sort of leave granted to prisoners.

**KANDÁ** कंडा *a. (M.)* Greater, larger.

**KANDAL** कंदल *s. m.* A form of blight which mainly attacks wheat and barley; *i. q. Kángiári*.

**KANDDÁ** कंडा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kaṇṭak*. A thorn; a small scale, small scales to weigh gold or silver; a swelling in the throat; a spur; a fish bone; dryness or roughness of the tongue; enlarged glossal papillæ, a furred tongue (*jabān de kandde*):—(*M.*) A tree (*Prosopis spicigera*); *i. q. Janḍ*;—*kanddā chubhāt*, *laggāt*, *v. n.* To prick (a thorn):—*kanddā kaddhāt*, *v. a. lit.* To take out (a thorn); *met.* to give relief to one in pain or trouble:—*kandde bijne*, *suttve*, *v. n. lit.* To sow or spread thorns; to sow distress, or misfortune for one's self; to sow dissensions:—*kandān te ghasiāt*, *v. a. lit.* To drag through thorns; to distress one with excessive attentions or compliments.

**KANDH** कंध } *s. f.* A wall; *met.*  
**KANDH** कंध } a powerless person;  
a person who has some defect in any of

his limbs on account of which he is unable to earn his livelihood.

**KANDHÁ** कंधा *s. m.* The shoulder:—*kandhā deḡd*, *v. n.* To take on the shoulder, to carry (spoken particularly of carrying a corpse to the burning or burial place).

**KANDHÁ** कंधा *s. m.* Shore, margin, bank, side.

**KANDHÁ** कंधा *s. m. (M.)* An invitation to a wedding:—*dtā pīthā nahin te kandhe age vade phirdin*. The flour is not ground yet, the invitations are already going about!—Prov.

**KANDHAN** कंधन *v. a. (M.)* To invite to a wedding.

**KANDHE** कंधे *s. m.* A kind of tree (*Pyrus lanata*.)

**KANDHÍ** कंधी *s. f.* Land bordering on a mountain; the valley of a river.

**KANDHLÍ** कंधली } *s. f.* A neck-  
**KANDHULÍ** कंधली } lace worn by  
children and sometimes by women.

**KANDHOLÁ** कंधोला *s. m.* A tattered quilt; a kind of pumpkin.

**KANDÍ** कंदी *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Qandí*. A root;—*a.* Made of sugar (vinegar):—*sakar kandí*, *s. f.* Sweet potato (*Batatas edulis*, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceae*.)

**KANDÍ** कंदी *s. f.* Side, part, margin, shore:—*kandí laggāt*, *v. n.* To be engaged on one side, to take one's part, to be attached to a party:—*kandí láugāt*, *v. a.* To take sides, to engage on one side.

**KANDÍ ਕੰਡੀ** *s. f.* Small scales, a box of small scales; a long deep basket used generally by hill-men:—*kandí chaphṇḍ*, *chaphḍuḡḍ*, *v. n.* To weigh.

**KANDIALÁ ਕੰਡਿਆਲਾ** *s. m.* A prickly tree, a thorny bush, a kind of thistle; the bit of a bridle;—*a.* Bearing thorns.

**KANDIALÍ ਕੰਡਿਆਲੀ** } *s. f.* A vine  
**KANDIARÍ ਕੰਡਿਆਰੀ** } bearing a  
yellow berry (*Argemone mexicana*, *Nat.*  
*Ord. Papaveraceæ*.)

**KANDÍL ਕੰਦੀਲ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qandíl*. A candle, a lantern, a shade for a lamp.

**KANDLÁ ਕੰਦਲਾ** } *s. m.* Gold or silver  
**KANDLÍ ਕੰਦਲੀ** } wire:—*kandlê kash*,  
*s. m.* One who draws silver thread.

**KANDRÁ ਕੰਦਰਾ** *s. m.* An artificial or natural cavern, a chasm in a mountain.

**KANDURÁ ਕੰਦੁਰਾ** *s. m.* A table cloth.

**KANDURÍ ਕੰਦੁਰੀ** *s. f.* A fruit resembling the blackber (*Coccinea Indica*, *Nat. Ord. Cucurbitaceæ*); a feast held by Muhammadan women in honour of *Fátimá*, Muhammad's daughter:—*kandúrí deḡḍ*, *v. a.* To give food in *Fátimá's* name to girls at the commencement of this feast.

**KANDULUK ਕੰਦੁਲੁਕ** *s. m.* (*Pot*) A centipede; *i. g. kannkhajúrd* in *Kann*.

**KANDYÁR ਕੰਡਯਾਰ** *s. m.* (*M.*) The whip and goad combined.

**KÁNE ਕਾਣੇ** *s. m. pl.* of *Kāḡḍ*. Blind ones:—*tann káṇe*, *s. m.* (*lit.* three blind ones)

The *tres* or three dice, hence a low throw.

**KANEDÁ ਕਨੇਡਾ** } *s. m.* A hard swell-  
**KANEDÚ ਕਨੇਡੂ** } ing behind the  
ears.

**KANEL ਕਨੇਲ** } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
**KANER ਕਨੇਰ** } the Sanskrit word

*Kaner*. The name of a flower (*Nertum odorum*, *Nat. Ord. Apocynaceæ*) which is offered to the *devatás*; also the plant on which it grows.

**KANERÁ ਕਨੇਰਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) *lit.* A mat weaver, but *kanerás* now do weaving of every kind, and also cultivate land.

**KANETHÁ ਕਨੇਠਾ** *a.* The younger (of children).

**KÁNG ਕਾਂਗ** *s. f.* A pen; a wave, a billow; *c. w. uṭṭhṇḍ*.

**KÁNGAR ਕਾਂਗਰ** *a.* Dry useless *jawár* stalk with a white rib on the leaves.

**KANGGÁL ਕੰਗਾਲ** *s. m.* } Cor-  
**KANGGÁLANÍ ਕੰਗਾਲਣੀ** *s. f.* }

rupted from the Sanskrit word *Kaṅkál*. A beggar, a poor person;—*a.* Poor, indigent:—*kanggál ho jáḡḍ*, *hoḡḍ*, *v. n.* To be reduced to poverty:—*kanggál kar deḡḍ*, *v. a.* To impoverish, to make poor:—*kanggál mulk*, *s. m.* A poor country;—*kanggál punḍ*, *s. m.* Poverty indigence.

**KANGGAṆ ਕੰਗਣ** } *s. m.* An ornament  
**KÁNGGAṆ ਕੰਗਣ** } worn on the wrists

by men and women; gold or silver bracelet; Italian millet (*Pennisetum Italicum*, *Nat. Ord. Gramineæ*):—*kanggaṇ khár*, *s. m.* (*M.*) A plant from which *sajjí*, an impure mass of various Potash and Soda salts, is made:—*hatth de kanggaṇ nún ársí kí*. To see the bracelet on your arm you require no looking-glass.—*Prov.*

**KANGGANÁ ਕੰਗਣਾ** *s. m.* A particoloured thread tied round the right wrist of a bridegroom or a bride; a Hindu marriage rite, the bridegroom unties the *kangganá* of the bride, and *vice versa*.

**KANGGANÍ ਕੰਗਣੀ** } *s. f.* A small  
**KANGGUNÍ ਕੰਗੁਣੀ** } ornament (es-  
**KANGGNÍ ਕੰਗਣੀ** } pecially of iron)

worn on the wrist by men and women; a kind of grain, millet (*Pennisetum Italicum*):—*málkanggní*, *s. f.* An aromatic bitter seed (*Celastrus paniculata*, Nat. Ord. *Celastrinæ*) held in much repute for diseases of the stomach and bowels:—*kangak kamaddí sanghní*; *táwin táwin kanggní*. Sow wheat and sugarcane close together, but *kanggní* scattered.

**KANGGHÁ ਕੰਘਾ** *s. m.* A large comb used by Sikhs:—*kangghá hond*, *hojóná*, *v. n.* To be combed; *met.* to be injured, to be sustained (a loss):—*kangghá karná*, *karsaffá*, *v. n.* To comb; *met.* to beat; to injure the cause of others, to damage:—*kangghá wdhund*, *karná*, *pherná*, *v. n.* To dress with a comb, to comb.

**KANGGHÁLNÁ ਕੰਘਾਲਣਾ** *v. a.* To rinse (a vessel, cloth); *i. q.* *Hangálná*.

**KANGGHÍ ਕੰਘੀ** *s. f.* A small comb for men and a large comb for women; (*M.*) a fish of the perch family (*Ambassis baculis*) found in the district; *c. w.* *karní*, *pherní*, *wáhungí*.

**KANGGÍ ਕੰਗੀ** *s. f.* (*Pop.*) The coulter of a plough (both the iron point and the piece of wood to which it is attached); *i. q.* *Chau*.

**KANGHÁRÍ ਕਾਂਗਿਆਰੀ** } *s. f.* A form  
**KÁNÍ ਕਾਨੀ** } of blight

which mainly attacks wheat and barley; a disease of crops. The name of the

disease is derived from *Kál* famine and *angídrí* a small coal. It attacks barley, and according to some wheat in *Phagan* and *Chetar*, and cotton and *Jawár* in *Assá* and *Katten*. The grain of wheat, barley and *Jawár* turns black and becomes like soot. *Jawár* grains become long and pointed. In cotton the balls do not open at all, if they do there is nothing inside but a little yellow lint. The seed is affected like that of cereals. This disease seems caused by some form of fungus growth after excessive rain.

**KANGLÁ ਕੰਗਲਾ** *s. m.* A beggar, a poor person;—(*M.*) Thin butter-milk.

**KANGLAH ਕਾਂਗਲੁ** *s. m.* (*Pl.*) A cloth worn about the loins by the wrestlers.

**KANGRÁ ਕਾਂਗੜਾ** *s. m.* A young crow; the name of a fort, town and district in the hills.

**KANGRE ਕਾਂਗੜੇ** *s. m. pl.* Young crows; the name of a game, in which boys draw lines with charcoal on stones in two different places.

**KANGRÍ ਕਾਂਗੜੀ** *s. f.* A small fire-pot used in Cashmere.

**KANGRÍ ਕਾਂਗੜੀ** *s. f.* (*M.*) *Bájró* stalk (*Penicillaria Spicata*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*.)

**KANGROR ਕੰਗਰੋੜ** } *s. f.* The back-  
**KANGRÚR ਕੰਗਰੂੜ** } bone, the verte-  
bral column.

**KANGURÁ ਕੰਗੁਰਾ** } *s. m.* A parapet,  
**KANGÚRÁ ਕੰਗੁਰਾ** } a battlement, a  
turret:—*kanguredár*, *a.* Having a parapet.

**KANH ਕਾਂਹ** *s. m.* A stalk, a reed, a kind of plant (*Saccharum spontaneum*) found only in the marshy portions

of lands adjoining the rivers, (It affords most valuable pasture for buffaloes. Pens are made of it. It is too valuable to be used for thatch); (M.) the stick that supports the *pārchhā* of a well.

**KĀNH** कान्हु *s. m.* One of the names of Krishna; a handsome boy; (ironically, an ugly person:—*gopidā wichch Kānh*, *s. m.* (*lit.* Krishna among the *Gopis*). A handsome boy among handsome women.

**KĀNHĀ** कान्हा } *s. m.* An insect  
**KĀNHĀ** कान्हा } with very long  
**KĀNHĀN** कान्हाँ } legs, a spider. .

**KANHAĪĀ** कन्हायीआ *s. m.* One of the names of Krishna; the name of a caste.

**KANHERĀ** कन्हेरा *s. m.* } The shoul-  
**KANHERĪ** कन्हेरी *s. f.* } der.

**KĀNHĪ** कांन्ही } *s. m.* Men who carry  
**KĀNHĪN** कांन्हीँ } corpses on their  
shoulders to the burning ground.

**KĀNHLĀ** कांन्हाला *a.* (M.) Weak, cowardly.

**KĀNĪ** कान्नी *s. f.* A particle; bran, broken bits; grains of rice, an uncooked grain of rice; a drop of rain; a piece of a diamond or other gem; spiritual or miraculous powers:—*kanṭwālā*, *a.* Having spiritual or miraculous powers.

**KĀNĪ** कान्नी } *s. m.* An arrow;  
**KĀNIN** कान्नीँ } side, margin; a  
pen; (M.) a disease of the crops, smut in grain, (*i. e.*, *Kēngiāri*); the effect of a curse:—*kānt*, *baṭṭi*, *paṭi*, *s. f.* (M.) A

fish of the *Notopteridae* family (*Notopterus kaprai*), it is insipid and very bony:—*kānī mānī*, *v. a.* To shoot an arrow:—*kānī rākhmān*, *rākhwān*, *s. m.* A kind of woollen or cotton cloth, a blanket with a red border:—*ishk Māhī de maikūn*, *kānīn māriān*. The love of *Māhī* has struck me with a curse.—Song.

**KANIĀUNĀ** कनिआउन्ना *v. n.* To slink away with shame; to go in a by-path so as to avoid one; to bend or lean to one side (a paper kite).

**KĀNIPHAL** कांन्दिफल *s. m.* The name of a fruit used medicinally (*Myrica sapida*); *i. q.* *Kāphal*.

**KĀNIS** कांन्दिम *s. m.* See *Kaiṇs*.

**KANISHT** कानिश्ठ *s. m., a.* Hell; younger, of the lowest degree.

**KĀNITH** कांन्दिष *s. m.* See *Kaith*.

**KĀNITHĪ** कांन्दिषी *a.* See *Kaithī*.

**KĀNITHIĀNĪ** कांन्दिषिआन्नी }  
**KĀNITHIYĀNĪ** कांन्दिषिआन्नी } *s. f.* A  
**KĀNTHNĪ** कांन्धनी } female *Kaith*. See *Kaithiānī*.

**KANJ** कंज *a.* Barren;—*s. f.* (M.) A barren cow or buffalo, that rejects the bull. See *Kunj*.

**KANJĀ** कंजा *a.* Blue-eyed.

**KANJAK** कंजक } *s. f.* A girl, a  
**KANJAKĀ** कंजका } virgin:—*kanja-*  
*kā bhawānī*, *s. f.* A virgin goddess:—*kanjakā* or *kanjakān jāwāntān*, *judu-*  
*īān*, *v. a.* To feed virgin girls on the day of the *Ashṭmī* which falls in *Assū* or *Chetar* in honour of *Devī*.

KANJALÍ कंजली *s. f.* The skin of a snake.

KANJAN कंजण *s. f.* The beam which rests on the two pillars of a Persian wheel and to which the axle of the horizontal wheel is fastened by a crooked stick called *Makrú*.

KANJAR कंजर *s. m.* A class of people whose females are prostitutes, a man of this class :—*kanjarpurú*, *s. m.* Prostitution, meanness.

KANJARÍ कंजरी *s. f.* A prostitute, a strumpet.

KANJHÁN कंजान *a. (M.)* Late, out of time.

KANJÍ कंजी *s. m.* The name of a jungle in the *Bárl Dodb*;—*s. f. (M.)* A ceremony of congratulation performed by Hindus in the sixth or seventh month of pregnancy. The husband and wife distribute sweetmeats and food to their friends, and the parents of the wife send her clothes; *i. q.* *Bhahore, Rít.*

KANJKANÍ कंजकनी *s. f. (Pot.)* A girl, a virgin; *i. q.* *Kanjak.*

KANJRAÚ कंजरु *s. m.* Prostitution.

KANJÚN कंजुन *s. m. (M.)* A kind of plant.

KANJÚS कंजुस *s. m.* } A miser,  
KANJÚSAN कंजुसण *s. f.* } a nig-  
KANJÚSANÍ कंजुसनी *s. f.* } gard :—  
*kanjúsapurú*, *s. m.* See *Kanjús.*

KANJÚSÍ कंजुसी *s. f.* Parsimoniousness, stinginess.

KANK कनक *s. m.* Gold; also see *Kayak.*

KANKAR कंकर } *s. f.* A nodule of  
KANKARÍ कंकरी } limestone, gra-  
KANKARÍT कंकरित } vel; a round  
stone or pebble placed in a pipe under the tobacco.

KANKI कंकि *s. m. (K.)* Straw of wheat.

KANKOIL कनकैल } *s. m. (M.)* A  
KANKOIR कनकैर } centipede; *i. q.*  
*kann khajúrd* in *Kann.*

KANKÚT कनकुत } *s. m. (M.)* Apprais-  
KANKÚT कनकुट } ing the produce of  
a field.

KANN कंन } *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
KANN कंन } Sanskrit word *Karn.*

An ear, the organ of hearing :—*kannés ghesal márná*, *v. n.* To be careless, to be indifferent, to pretend not to hear :—*kann bharrá*, *bharré*, *v. a.* To poison one's ears; to backbite :—*kann dá kachchá*, *s. m.* A soft or credulous person :—*kann dharrá*, *v. a.* To give ear to; to listen to :—*kann dí mail*, *s. f.* Cerumen :—*kann dí mail kudádhá*, *kadádhá*, *v. a.* To have one's ears cleaned :—*kann hóre*, *v. n.* To get a lesson, to be warned by experience :—*kann katá*, *a.* Having the ears cropped :—*kann kaá*, *s. m.* A kind of small paper kite :—*kannkhajúrd*, *s. m.* A centipede :—*kann khárá*, *v. n.* To din in one's ears; to bother, to tease :—*kann khare hóre*, *v. n.* To be alarmed :—*kann khare karne*, *v. n.* To prick up one's ears :—*kann khol dege*, *v. a. lit.* To open one's ears; to impart, to acquaint, to prepare one, to caution, to warn :—*kann kaffé*, *v. a.* To cut off one's ears :—*kann ná hildárá*, *v. n. lit.* Not to move one's ears; to be silent, to be tamed, to be docile, to be submissive :—*kann paigí*,



v. n. To be heard or audible :—*kann paṭṭi*,  
 s. f. The temple; a woman :—*kann phurduṇe*, v. a. To cause to hold ears (See *kann pharṇā*):—*kann pharṇā*, v. a. To hold one's ears (a punishment in native schools); to confess one's superiority :—*kann phūl*, s. m. An ornament worn by women in ears :—*kann puṭṭā*, v. a. To pull the ears (a punishment):—*kann te haṭṭh rakḥṇā*, v. n. To deny, to refuse :—*kann te jūn nā challā*, v. a. To produce no effect; to pay no attention, to disregard :—*kann waiḥṇā*, v. n. To have atorrhoea :—*kann wajjue*, v. n. To tingle, or burn (one's ears); to fancy one has heard a sound :—*kann wichch kaḥiṇā*, v. n. To whisper in one's ears :—*kann wichch rān deṇā*, v. n. To turn a deaf ear; to backbite :—*kann wichch unḡḡān deṇā*, v. n. *lit.* To put one's fingers in one's ears; to close one's ears :—*kann wiḥṇā*, s. m. One who bores the ears :—*kann winḥḍuṇā*, v. n. To have one's ears bored :—*kann winḥḍuṇā*, v. a. n. To bore the ear, to be bored the ears :—*is kann sunḡā us kann kaḍḍh deṇā*, v. n. To come in at one ear and go out at the other; to pay no attention, to disregard.

KANNÁ कॅना s. m. The mark (†)

which according to the Gurmukhi alphabet, is arranged among the *lags* or diacritical points; the curves on the upper edge the quarters of a shoe; the two obtuse angles of a kite.

KÁNNÁ कान्ना s. m. The tall reed of the *munj* grass (*Saccharum munja*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*); (M.) a linear measure, in use among agriculturists.

KANNKÁÑ कॅनकां s. f. pl. Girls, virgins.

KANNE कॅने prep. (K.) With, along with :—*bhaṭ khānā Brahman kanne*; *raṭā bāḍḍhā Kirār kanne*. Dine with a Brahman, and travel with a *Kirār* (the former are considered *bon vivants* and the latter good talkers.)

KANNHÁ कॅनु } s. m. The shoulder :  
 KANNHÁ कॅनु } —*kannhá deṇā*,

v. n. To lift up and place on the shoulder; i. q. *Kaṇḍhá*.

KANNÍ कॅनी s. f. A border, a margin, a hem, a side; a silk edge to a *lungí*; the two obtuse angles of a kite :—*kanní deṇā*, v. a. To give a lift to a kite :—*kanní karní, kaṭṭānī*, v. a. To abstain, to refrain, to turn aside :—*kanní rákḥmān, rákḥwān*, s. m. A kind of cloth called *Khes*.

KANNIÁN कॅनिआं } s. f. Corrupted  
 KANNIYÁN कॅनिजां } from the Sanskrit word *Kanyā*. A girl, a daughter, a virgin; a bride :—*kannīān dān*, s. m. Giving a girl in marriage; dowry :—*kannīān paṭī*, s. m. A husband.

KANNÍN कॅनीं ad. By the ears, through the ears.

KANOD कॅनेड s. f. See *Kanaṇḍ*.

KANOḌÁ कॅनेडा a. See *Kanaṇḍā*.

KANOÍ कॅनेयी s. m. An officer appointed by Government to value a crop,

KANORÁ कॅनेरा s. m. (M.) The rope that runs from the axle of the horizontal wheel of a Persian wheel to the bullock-yoke, and which prevents the bullocks from breaking out of the circle in which they move.

KANOTARE कॅनेतरे s. m. pl. See *Kandāre*.

KANS कॅनस } s. m. A king of Muthura  
 KANAS कॅंस } son of Ugarsena and  
 KANŚ कॅन्स } cousin of Deuki mother of Krishna. He is called the uncle but was really the cousin of Krishna whom he hated, because it had been prophesied that a son of Deuki would slay him.

KĀNŚHĪ कान्शी } *s. f.* The Hindu name  
KĀNŚĪ कान्सी } of Benares :—*kānśhī*,  
*kānśī phal. s. m.* A pumpkin (*Halwa*  
*kaddū*.)

KĀNŚĪ कान्सी *s. f.* A kind of metal,  
bell metal; the name of metal of which  
drinking vessels and *thālis* (dishes) are  
generally made.

KANŚO कान्शे *s. f.* Information :—  
*kanśo laigī, paigī, kann wichch kanśo*  
*paigī, v. n.* To get information, to spy.

KANT कण्ट } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
KANT कन्ट } the Sanskrit word  
KANTH कन्थ } *Kant.* A husband.

KĀNTĀ कान्ता *s. m.* A hook; a fork;  
a thorn; a spur.

KANTAK कान्टक *s. m.* A thorn; a bad  
man, a mean enemy;—*a.* Cautious; nig-  
gardly.

KANTH कन्ठ *s. m.* The throat, larynx;  
the windpipe, *Pomum Adami*; the voice;  
the protuberance on the windpipe;—*ad.*  
By heart, committed to memory :—*kanth*  
*karnā, v. n.* To learn by heart :—*kanth*  
*bolā, v. n.* To speak from the throat (is  
a dying man); *i. q.* *Sangh*.

KANTHĀ कन्था *s. m.* A rosary or neck-  
lace made of large beads of gold, silver,  
pearls, crystal or onyx.

KANTHĪ कन्ठी *s. f.* A short necklace  
of small beads of different kinds made of  
wood or seeds worn by mendicants, acce-  
tics, and *vaishvās*; a ring round a bird's  
neck :—*kanthī bannhā, v. n.* To become  
one's disciple :—*kanthī denā, v. a.* To  
make a disciple.

KĀNŪ कानू *s. m.* A surveyor, an offi-  
cer appointed by Government to appraise  
a field of corn.

KĀNŪGO कानूगो *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Qānūgo*. A superin-  
tendent of village accountants (*Paṭwāris*)  
or an officer who keeps an account of  
the tenures by which lands are held; *met.*  
cunning :—*kānū goig, kānū, goig, s. f.* The  
wife of a *kānūgo* :—*kānū got, s. f.* The  
business of a *Kānūgo*.

KANŪN कानून } *s. m.* Corrupted  
KANŪN कानून } from the Arabic  
word *Qānūn*. Rule, law, regulation;  
canon; a musical instrument :—*kanūn*  
*bandūgā, v. a.* To make laws, to legislate :  
—*kanūn chhānūgā, v. a.* To argue :—  
*kanūn to challā, v. a.* To act according  
to law.

KANŪN कानून *postposition (M.)* From :  
—*dhirin jihin putar kanūn dhī chāgi*  
*hai.* A daughter is better than a son  
like a daughter.—Prov.

KANŪNAN कानूनन *f.* } *a.* Pertain-  
KANŪNĪ कानूनी *m.* } ing to  
law, according to law; controversial, liti-  
gious.

KANŪNĪ कानूनी } *s. f.* The small pro-  
KANŪRĪ कानूरी } jection which rises  
in front of the human ear, the lower soft  
part of the ear.

KANWAL कान्वाल *s. m.* The name of a  
flower, the lotus (*Nymphaea alba*); the  
heart :—*kanwal khirā, v. n.* To be ex-  
panded (one's heart); to be refreshed;  
*i. q.* *Kaul*.

KANWAR कान्वर *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Kumār*. A son, a boy,  
especially the younger son of a Raja,  
a prince.

KANWĀRĀ ਕੰਵਾਰਾ *s. m.* } An unmar-  
 KANWĀRĪ ਕੰਵਾਰੀ *s. f.* } ried per-  
 son.

KANWĀRPUNĀ ਕੰਵਾਰਪੁਣਾ *s. f.* The  
 unmarried state, virginity.

KĀONĪN ਕਾਉਨੀ *s. f. (M.)* A bird,  
 the warty-headed ibis.

KAP ਕਪ *s. m.* An ape, a monkey.

KĀPĀ ਕਪਾ *s. m.* A mixture of oil  
 with the juice of *bohar* (*Ficus Indica*) or  
*thohar* (*Euphorbia royleana*) used for  
 catching birds.

KAPĀH ਕਪਾਹ *s. f.* Raw cotton, the  
 cotton plant (*Gossypium herbaceum*, Nat.  
 Ord. *Malvaceæ*), a green cotton bush; *i. q.*  
*Kupdh.*

KAPĀHE ਕਪਾਹੇ *a.* Made of cotton;  
*i. q.* *Kupāhe.*

KAPĀHĪ ਕਪਾਹੀ *a.* Of the colour of the  
 flower of cotton plant; a division among  
 the *Khattris*.

KAPĀL ਕਪਾਲ *s. m.* The skull, the  
 head, the forehead; fate:—*kāpāl kiryā*,  
*s. m.* A ceremony among Hindus, in  
 which, when a corpse is nearly reduced  
 to ashes, the son or nearest relative  
 breaks the skull with a stroke of a  
 bamboo and pours melted butter into  
 the cavity, in order to allow the tenth  
*edns* to escape, nine being supposed to  
 have departed at the time of death; *c. w.*  
*karnī*; *i. q.* *Karpāl*.

KAPAN ਕਪਣ *v. a. (M.)* To cut; to  
 reap:—*ahmak kape āpāḍ pair*. A fool  
 cuts his own foot.—Prov.

KAPAR ਕਪਰ *s. m. (M.)* A shoal in a  
 river; in DeraḷGazi Khan a kind of soil  
 which is hard and saline.

KAPARCHHĀN ਕਪੜਚਾਣ }  
 KAPPAR CHHĀN ਕੱਪੜਚਾਣ }

*a.* Thoroughly strained or sifted; im-  
 palpable.

KAPARDHARĪ ਕਪੜਧਰੀ *s. f.* Mak-  
 ing a pile of cloths; *c. w.* *karnī*

KAPARDHŪL ਕਪੜਧੂਲ *s. f.* Dust

KAPARDHŪR ਕਪੜਧੂੜ *s. f.* ran out  
 of cloth; a kind of gauze.

KAPAT ਕਪਟ *s. m. (S.)* Fraud, hy-  
 pocrisy, insincerity, deceit, trick, sub-  
 terfuge:—*kapaṭ tāi*, *s. f.* Fraud, deceit,  
 hypocrisy; *c. w.* *karnā, rakkhāḍ*.

KAPĀT ਕਪਾਟ *s. m.* See *Kapāl*.

KAPATT ਕਪੱਤ *s. m.* Quarrelling,  
 fighting.

KAPATTĀ ਕਪੱਤਾ *s. m.* } *a.* Dis-  
 KAPATTĪ ਕਪੱਤੀ *s. f.* } honourable,  
 disreputable; quarrelsome:—*kuram kapat-  
 tā changgā, guāṇḍh kappattā māṇḍā*.  
 Your quarrelsome relatives by marriage  
 are better than your quarrelsome neigh-  
 bours.—Prov.

KAPHAN ਕਫਣ *s. m.* Corruption  
 of the Arabic word *Kafan*. A shroud;  
*i. q.* *Khapphan*.

KAPHAR ਕਫਰ *s. m. (K.)* A small pool  
 of water in hollow.

KAPHRĀ ਕਫਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* The double  
 coil in which the viper *Echis carinata*  
 disposes itself.

KĀPĪ ਕਾਪੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
 English word *Copy*. A copy;—(*M.*) Cut-  
 ting, reaping; wages for reaping:—*kāpī  
 dī sādhi*, *s. f.* The ink used for writing

in lithography :—*kāpi likhāt*, v. n. To write on special paper for lithographic printing :—*kāpi karnī*, v. a. To copy.

**KAPĪN कपीन** s. m. A narrow strip of cloth worn about the loins.

**KAPLĀ कपला** s. f. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kapilā*. A brown cow.

**KAPPAR कपड़** s. m. Cloth.

**KAPPNĀ कपना** v. a. To cut ; to kill.

**KAPPRĀ कप्रा** s. m. Cloth, clothes.

**KAPPRE कप्रे** s. m. (pl. of *Kapprā*).

The menses :—*kappre dūce*, v. n. To have the menses ;—*kappre badalne*, v. a. To change one's clothes :—*kappre pahmanee*, v. n. To put on one's clothes, to dress :—*kappre rangane*, v. n. To dye clothes ; to become a *faqīr*.

**KAPPRĪ कप्री** s. m., a. Requiring clothes ; arrived at the age of maturity.

**KAPRĤĀN कपड़गन** } s. f. The  
**KAPRĪĀHAN कपड़िआहन** } smell of  
**KAPRĀNDH कपड़ांध** } burnt cloth.

**KAPRAUTĪ कपड़ैती** } s. f. A few  
**KAPROTĪ कपड़ैती** } folds of cloth.

**KAPRĪ कप्री** s. m. A *faqīr* who makes the pilgrimage to *Hinglāj* ; these *faqīrs* carry a red flag, sell rosaries and also give public shows.

**KAPŪR कपूर** s. m. A caste among the *Khattrīs* ; camphor (corruption of the Arabic word *Kāfūr*, commonly called *mushk kapūr*) ; a yellow substance of

which rosaries are sometimes made, especially those which are worn on the wrist :—*kapūr kachrī*, s. f. The name of a medicine (*Hedyctium Spicatum*, Nat. Ord. Zingiberaceae) :—*kapūr dhārī*, s. m. A kind of silk cloth.

**KAPŪRĪ कपूरी** a. Of a pale yellow colour ; of the colour of *Kapūr*.

**KAPTAN कपटन** s. f. } An insin-  
**KAPTĪ कपटी** s. m. } cere, deceit-  
**KAPTĪO कपटीई** s. m. } ful person,

a hypocrite ; one false, hollow-hearted, malicious :—*kallar dā kī khet*, *kaptī dā kī khet*. What crop you expect from *kallar*, what friendship from the deceitful ?

**KAPŪT कपूत** } s. m. Corruption  
**KAPUTT कपूत** } of the Sanskrit  
**KAPUTTAR कपूतड़** } word *Kupitar*.

An unworthy son, a bad, degenerate or undutiful son :—*kallar khetī kapūt ghar*, *ghar kalaihi nēr* ; *turyā agge challe*, *charon nark sansār*. *Kallar* soil, an unworthy son, a woman contentious at home, to go in front of horses, these four things are hell on earth.

**KAR कर** s. m. f. A hand, dandruff ; an imperative form of v. a. *Karnā* ;—(K., M.) A rent or tax ; a fee of flour or five *thimis* (measure of eight seers *kachchā*) per *ṣopā*, which proprietors take from the tenants' share of grain in many places ; giving something to a daughter on any festival ; earth thrown in to fill up space between the cylinder of a well and the side of the pit :—*kar baiṭhā*, v. a. To do or have done with :—*kar chhaddā*, v. a. To prepare, to get ready :—*kar denī*, v. a. To pay tax :—*kar gujarā*, v. n. a. To have done with :—*kar kar karnā*, v. n. To crunch, to make such a noise as that caused by eating sugar candy :—*kar laigā*, v. a. To do, to perform, to make ; to marry a widow. This custom prevails among Muhammadans, and the inferior castes of Hindus ; the ceremony is trivial and is not dignified with

the name of marriage (*shādī*):—*kar vekh-gā*, *v. a.* To try, to put to the proof or test, to make the experiment.

**KAR ਕਰ** *s. m.* A flow of blood after bringing forth young; the breaking of the fastening of a well:—*kar bannh jānā*, *v. n.* To be congealed, to be fastened:—*kar kar karnā*, *v. n.* See *kar kar karnā* in *Kar*.

**KAR ਕਾਰ** *s. f.* Business, work, affair, action;—*kār bār*, *kamm kār*. Business, affairs; dealings, transaction:—*kār kaḍ-ḍhūt*, *pānūt*, *v. n.* To draw a line supposed to avert the influence of an evil spirit; *met.* to promise earnestly not to do any objectionable thing again:—*kār khānā*, *s. m.* A workshop, a factory, manufactory:—*kār khāndār*, *s. m.* A man of business:—*kārdār*, *s. m.* A Sikh revenue official:—*kārdārī*, *s. f.* The office of a *kārdār*:—*kamm nān kār*, *karmān dā mār*. Those who do not work are blasted by fate.

**KARĀ ਕਰਾ** *s. m.* A ring worn on the wrists; a bracelet; the tire of a wheel; (*M.*) a streak of water sprinkled or drawn with a stick round a person or a corn-heap to keep off *jins* and noxious reptiles; a circular handle; a noise:—*lagī karā kurendī hai*. That which is struck makes a noise.—Prov.

**KARĀ ਕਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Evil doing; action, business:—*kāre hatthā*, *s. m.* An evil doer, one who perpetrates a wicked action; *i. q.* *Kāre*.

**KARĀH ਕਰਾਹ** *s. m.* A board used for levelling ground, drawn by men or oxen.

**KARĀH ਕਰਾਹ** *s. m.* A kind of sweetmeat made of flour, sugar and *ghee* very extensively used and generally distributed in the Sikh temples to worshippers; *i. q.* *Karāhā*, *Halvā*, *Kuṇkā*:—*karāh parshād*, *s. m.* A Sikh term of respect to *Karāh*.

**KARĀHĀ ਕਰਾਹਾ** } *s. m.* A large iron  
**KARĀHĀ ਕਰਾਹਾ** } frying pan, a ladle-

shaped iron boiler used by confectioners, a shallow iron pan used for boiling sugar-cane-juice when making *Gur*.

**KARĀHAT ਕਰਾਹਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Kardhiyat*. Loathing, abomination, disgust; *c. w.* *duṣṭ*, *karnā*.

**KARĀHĪ ਕਰਾਹੀ** } *s. f.* Dim. of *Karāhā*;  
**KARĀHĪ ਕਰਾਹੀ** } a kind of sweetmeat made of flour, ghee and sugar (the term is generally used by *Hindus*); (*M.*) a bird, a tern.

**KARĀHNĀ ਕਰਾਹਣਾ** *v. n.* To sigh, to groan; to grieve or feel sorry for.

**KARĀĪ ਕਰਾਈ** *s. f.* Making; price of making, doing.

**KARĀĪ ਕਰਾਈ** *s. f.* Hardness, stiffness; the price of binding, or fattering.

**KARĀIĀ ਕਰਾਇਆ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Karāyah*. Rent, hire:—*kardīā ugrāhunā*, *v. a.* To collect rents:—*kardīādār*, *s. m.* A tenant:—*kardīā laiṇā*, *v. a.* To rent, to hire, to realize rent or fare:—*kardīā nāmā*, *s. m.* A lease of a house.

**KARĀIN ਕਰਾਈ** *s. m.* (*M.*) Make weight; *i. q.* *Pāsung*.

**KARAJ ਕਰਜ** *s. m.* See *Karj*.

**KĀRAJ ਕਾਰਜ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kāray*. Business, work, affair; cause, object; marriage:—*kāraj rachā*, *raṇbhā*, *v. a.* To celebrate a marriage.

**KARAK** क़रक *s. f.* Thunder, a crash,  
a crack, a peal, the report of a cannon.

**KARÁKÁ** क़रक़ा *s. m.* The crash made  
by breaking anything, the sound pro-  
duced by cracking fingers and toes.

**KARÁKAR** क़रक़र *s. m.* Successive  
crashes.

**KARAKHT** क़रख़त *a.* Austere, hard,  
rigid; *i. q.* *Kirakht.*

**KARAKNÁ** क़रक़ना *v. n.* To crack,  
to peal, to thunder.

**KARAM** क़रम *s. m.* An action, a deed;  
destiny, fate, fortune; a space of two  
steps or three cubits:—*karam bhogye, v. n.*  
To receive according to one's past deeds  
or fate:—*karam hit, a.* Unfortunate,  
ill-fated, wretched:—*karam káñd, s. m.*  
The part of religion, which relates to  
works:—*kiriá karam, s. m.* The funeral  
ceremonies performed on the 13th day  
after a death:—*karam kallá, s. m.* A  
kind of cabbage:—*karam rekhá, s. f. m.*  
The hand of destiny:—*karam dí rekhá*  
*kavv mífíve.* Who can obliterate the  
writing of fate?—*Sáwan kottá dhah paue,*  
*sái majjle mar jáe; karam hit tab jáñte,*  
*jah Chetar gará wasde.* Your house may  
fall down in *Sáwan*, your milk giving  
buffalo may die; (but) reckon it really  
(evil) fate then, when hail falls in *Chetar*.

**KARÁMÁT** क़रमात *s. f.* A miracle,  
a wonder, a miracle performed by a  
saint; supernatural power; sign:—*kard-*  
*mát kolon mulákát changgi hai.* An ac-  
quaintance is better than a miracle.

**KARÁMÁTAN** क़रमातन *s. f.* } One  
**KARÁMÁTÍ** क़रमाती *s. m.* } who  
works miracles, one who performs  
wonders.

**KÁRAMNÁ** क़रमना *v. a.* To promise,  
to covenant, to intend, to purpose, to de-  
sign, to wish.

**KÁRAN** क़रन } *s. m.* Cause, reason,  
**KÁRAN** क़रन } account, sake, be-  
half; occasion; motive; principle.

**KARÁNÁ** क़राना *v. a. (Pof.)* To winnow,  
to clean grain; *i. q.* *Oldungd.*

**KARAND** क़रंड *a.* Scaly, rough:—*je*  
*mính barse Maghrá, bahutá kardé khúér;*  
*karand karenda hóri Sáwan det bigár.*  
If rain falls in the month of *Maghar*,  
it does much harm; it makes the (surface  
of the) spring soil scaly and spoils the  
autumn (crop).

**KARANDÍ** क़रंडी *s. f.* A small ladle  
for oil, *ghee*; *i. q.* *Palí.*

**KARANG** क़रंग *s. m.* A skeleton; *met.*  
a very lean person; a carcass.

**KÁRANGÁ** क़रंगा *s. m.* The frame  
work of a thatched roof; a vessel made  
of raw hide for holding oil.

**KARANJWÁ** क़रनजा *s. m.* The name  
of a medicine. The seeds of *Guilandina*  
*Bonduc*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*, used as a  
tonic and antiperiodic.

**KARÁR** क़रर *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic words, *Iqrár, Qarár.* Promise,  
consent, acceptance, assurance, agree-  
ment, covenant; firmness of mind, stead-  
fastness:—*kaul karár, s. m.* Promise,  
agreement:—*kardr madár, s. m.* Pro-  
mise; *met.* false promises:—*kardr námá,*  
*s. m.* Written agreement, deed of agree-  
ment. See also *Akrár.*

**KARAR** क़रर *s. m.* The seed of the  
*Kusumbhá, Safflower, (Carthamus, tin-*  
*ctorius, Nat. Ord. Compositae);* a hard  
land:—*karar jhot s. m.* A very tall  
fat person:—*karar barhrá, a.* Grey,  
black and white mixed, having

a grey beard:—*karaf karaf karnd*, *v. a.* To grind the teeth; to break a bone, to make a noise as of breaking a bone.

**KARĀṢ कर्ष** *s. m.* The name of the *Aroṣ* caste (the word is used contemptuously.) See *Kirdṛ*.

**KARĀRĀ कर्षा** *a.* Hard, harsh, stiff; ingenuous; highly seasoned (see *Charparā*); —*jimindārān dā wanj karārā, leṣhain rok dikhāwen nārā*. Money transactions between *jimindār*s are harsh; they take money (one from the other) and propose to give cattle.

**KARARĀ कर्षा** *s. m.* } (*M.*) The  
**KARARĪ कर्षी** *s. f.* } common teal.

**KARASHT कर्षट** *s. f.* (*K.*) Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kashṭ*. Industry:—*sukh daliddar, karashṭ bhāg*. Pleasures and inactivity lead to poverty, industry brings affluence and influence.—Prov.

**KARAST कर्षट** *s. m.* (*Pol.*) Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Kashṭ*. Pain, affliction, distress, misery, difficulty; *i. q.* *Kashṭ*.

**KARĀUNĀ कर्षाउना** *v. a.* To cause to fetter or bind.

**KARĀUNĀ कर्षाउना** *v. a.* Caus. of *Karnd*. To cause to be done, made.

**KARAUNDĀ कर्षाउना** *s. m.* The name of a fruit which is made into pickle, and also makes a good jelly, also of the tree (*Carissa Carandas*, Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceae*) on which it grows.

**KARĀWĀ कर्षावा** *s. m.* (*M.*) A watchman or grain appraiser put in by *jugirdār*s in *batāi* villages to see that the crop is not made away with by the cultivators before division; the pay of the man who watched the crop in the interest of the *Sarkār*; *i. q.* *Muhāsīl*.

**KARĀYĀ कर्षाया** *s. m.* See *Kardīd*.

**KARB कर्ष** *s. m.* Dry stalk of *bājra* and *jawār*.

**KARBALĀ कर्षला** *s. f.* The name of the place where Husain, the younger son of *Alī*, was killed, and hence *met.* the land of difficulty; In India the place where *tāzids* are buried; Muhammadan shrines and burying places.

**KARBALĀĪ कर्षलायी** *s. m.* A resident of *Karbala*, one who has been in *Karbala*.

**KARBARĀṬ कर्षवर्षट** }  
**KARBAR KARBAR कर्षवर्ष कर्षवर्ष** }  
*s. f.* The sound of a horse's hoofs in quick motion.

**KARBARHĀ कर्षवर्षा** *a.* Half black, and half white (beard.)

**KARBARHĪ कर्षवर्षी** } *s. f.* Beard  
**KARBARĪ कर्षवर्षी** } with black and white hair intermixed.

**KARBAT कर्षट** *s. m.* See *Karwat*.

**KARCHH कर्षह** } *s. m.* An iron  
**KARCHHĀ कर्षहा** } spoon, a skimmer, a large brass ladle or spoon; *met.* an awkward tall man.

**KARCHHĪ कर्षही** *s. f.* A skimmer, a brass ladle or spoon, a small iron spoon.

**KARD कर्षट** *s. f.* A knife, the blade of which remains fixed.

**KARDANĪ कर्षदनी** *s. f.* A deed, an act, work, business.

**KĀRE ਕਾਰੇ** *s. m. pl.* An evil action, a wicked action :—*kārehatthā*, *s. m.* An evil doer, one who perpetrates a wicked action :—*nā laingā*, *nā deṅḍā*, *nā kāre*, *nā masle*. *lit.* Neither creditor nor debtor, neither wicked actions nor religious doctrines.—Prov. used of a person who perpetrates or abets a bad action without the slightest cause : or in general of any one who interferes in a matter with which he has absolutely nothing to do.

**KARELĀ ਕਰੇਲਾ** *s. m.* The name of a bitter vegetable (*Momordica charantia*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*); a small box shaped like a *karelā* for holding *surmā*.

**KAREṚĀ ਕਰੇੜਾ** *s. m.* The tartar that is formed on teeth; *c. w. laggāḍ*.

**KAREWĀ ਕਰੇਵਾ** *s. m.* The marriage of a widow.

**KAREZĀ ਕਰੇੜਾ** *s. m. (M.)* Springs obtained by tunnelling into the side of a hill. Sometimes natural springs used in irrigation commonly near Panniala in the District of D. I. Khan.

**KARH ਕੜੁ** *s. m.* Boiling or warming milk.

**KARHĀ ਕਰਹਾ** *s. m.* A camel.

**KARHĀ ਕੜੁ** *s. m.* Decoction of various medicines and herbs; *met.* great heat and sultriness.

**KARHĀI ਕੜਾਹੀ** *s. f.* Boiling, warming; wages for boiling or warming.

**KARHALĀ ਕਰਹਲਾ** *a.* Quarrelsome, troublesome.

**KARHĀUNĀ ਕੜਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To boil, to heat.

**KARHĪ ਕੜੀ** *s. f.* Gruel (prepared in a variety of ways).

**KARHIṬN: ਕਰਹਿਉ** *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from *Karam*. A linear measure equal to two paces or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

**KARHNĀ ਕੜੁਣਾ** *v. n.* To be boiled, to boil, to be warmed.

**KARHNĀ ਕੜੁਣਾ** *v. a.* To boil, to decoct.

**KARHNĪ ਕੜੁਣੀ** *s. f.* An earthen vessel for boiling milk.

**KARHOBILĀ ਕਰਹੋਬਲਾ** *s. m.* Perplexity, noise.

**KARĪ ਕਾਰੀ** *s. m.* A worker, a doer;—*s. f.* Remedy; a meat curry;—*a.* Effectual; mortal :—*kārī gar*, *s. m.* A workman, an artizan, a doer; *met.* a clever man :—*kārī garī*, *s. f.* Workmanship, handicraft, skill :—*kārī garā*, *s. f.* The wife of a *kārīgar* :—*kārī jakham*, *s. m.* A mortal wound.

**KARĪ ਕੜੀ** *s. f.* A rafter; a ring; a manacle :—*Aitwār (yā Jumerāt) dī jharī nā koṭhā nā karī*. If it rains on Sunday (or Thursday), neither house nor beam remains, i. e., rain on Sunday (or Thursday) is fearfully destructive in its force and abundance.

**KARĪĀ ਕੜਿਆ** *s. m. (M.)* A large distributary channel from a canal.

**KARĪĀHAN ਕਰਿਆਹਣ** } *s. f. A*  
**KARĪĀNDH ਕਰਿਆਂਧ** } *metallic*  
flavour; the smell of a camel; disgust.

**KARĪĀLĀ ਕੜਿਆਲਾ** *s. m.* The bit of a bridle :—*kariḍe chabbṛe*, *v. a.* To bite the bits, to be angry.

**KARĪĀNĀ ਕਰਿਆਨਾ** *s. m.* Change for a rupee; a general term given to certain



productions sold chiefly by the *Papsáris*, including ginger, turmeric; spices in general; small wares.

**KARIGGAR** कर्गगर *s. m.* A workman.

**KARIGGARN** कर्गरन *s. f.* A female workman; the wife of a workman.

**KARIGGARÍ** कर्गगरी *s. f.* Workmanship.

**KARIKKÍ** कर्गिकी *s. f.* A noose, a halter; *i. q.* *Kupikkí*.

**KARÍM** करीम *a., s. m.* Merciful, a Muhammadan epithet of God; also a Muhammadan name.

**KARINDÁ** करिंदा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Kárandah*. A man who does work for another, an operative, an agent, an officer, one who cultivates land belonging to another; a tenant.

**KARÍNH** करींग } *s. m.* A bush, the  
**KARÍR** करीर } wild caper (*Ocyparis ophylla*, Nat. Ord. *Capparidæ*.) The fruit is called *Dold*. The fruit ripe and unripe is pickled. The bud is used as a pot-herb, and the top shoots as a blister.

**KARÍR** करीर *s. f.* Gnashing.

**KARÍRNÁ** करीरना *v. n.* To gnash.

**KARISHAN** करिशन } *s. m.* De-

**KARISHNÁ** करिश्ना } rived from the Sanskrit *Krishna* black, dark blue. Name of a celebrated *Avatár* of Vishnu, sometimes supposed to be Vishnu himself as distinct from his ten *Avatárs*. The son of *Vasudeva* and *Devakí*, he was born with a black skin. *Kansa*, his cousin who had been told he would be destroyed by a son of *Devakí*, wished to kill him. His father escaped with him and the young *Krishna* was brought up by a herdsman *Nandá* and his wife *Yaso-*

*dd*. His contest with *Indra*, his sports with *Rádhá* and the *Gopís*, and the actions of his life, are favourite and well known themes in India:—*Krishan pakkh*, *s. m.* The fortnight during which the moon is on the wane, the waning half of the moon; *i. q.* *Kishan*.

**KARISMÁ** करिमभा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Karashmá*. A miracle; greatness, ability.

**KARITÁ** करीटा *s. m. (M.)* See *Karíth*, *Karír*.

**KARJ** करज *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Qarz*. A debt, a loan:—*karj bhar dená*, *utár dená*, *utárná*, *v. a.* To pay a debt:—*karj chukáuná*, *v. n.* To discharge or liquidate a debt:—*karj chukkná*, *v. a.* To borrow:—*karjdár*. *a.* Indebted, involved;—*karjdári*, *s. f.* Indebtedness:—*karj dená*, *v. a.* To supply on credit, to lend, to be a debtor:—*karj kadháuná*, *lainá*, *upháuná*, *v. n.* To contract a debt, to owe, to borrow:—*karj ton chhuáuná*, *v. a.* To be free from debt.

**KARJÁ** करजा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qarzah*:—*karjá chukáuná*, *v. a.* To liquidate a debt:—*karjá wasál honá*, *v. n.* To realize one's dues.

**KARJÁÍ** करजायी *s. m.* } Corrup-  
**KARJÁIN** करजायित *s. f.* } tion of  
the Arabic word *Qarzái*. A debtor.

**KARK** करक *s. f.* Pain in the joints, or where a hurt has been received; *c. w.* *hongé*, *mární*, *upphogé*.

**KARK** करक *s. m. (Poř.)* Anger; see also *Karak*.

**KARKÁ** करका *s. m.* A thundering sound of the voice, a song of triumph.

**KARKANÍ** करकनी *s. f. (M.)* An inferior clay soil.

**KARKÁR** करकार *s. m.* See *Karak*.

KAR KAR ਕਰ ਕਰ } s. f. The sound  
KAR KAR ਕਾੜ ਕਾੜ } produced by  
breaking wood, the sound produced by  
beating one with shoes and sticks, also  
by the quick motion of a horse; grinding  
the teeth.

KARKAUNÁ ਕੜਕਾਉਣਾ v. a. To  
cause to crack, or peal, to give a sudden  
sound.

KARKAUNÁ ਕਰਕੈਣਾ s. m. A talka-  
tive person; chattering, a chatter box.

KARKE ਕਰਕੇ prep. By reason of, by  
means of, on account of, with; (c. w. the  
nom. and abl.)

KARL ਕਰਲ s. m. Difference of two  
words or of two wires in sound.

KARLAUNÁ ਕਰਲਾਉਣਾ v. a. To  
cry out, to weep; i. q. *Kurlaund*.

KARM ਕਰਮ s. m. See *Karam*:—*kar-  
mān wāld, wāli, s. m. f.* One of auspici-  
ous fate, a favoured one:—*karmān mārid,*  
s. m. An ill-fated wretch.

KARMÁI ਕੜਮਾਈ s. f. Betrothment;  
i. q. *Kurmāi*:—*randā giyā karmāi nān  
apnī kare ki parāi.* The widower is gone  
to fetch a wife; shall it be for himself or  
some one else? i. e., one's own work  
must be done first.

KARMAN ਕਰਮਣ s. f. } A doer; a  
KARMÍ ਕਰਮੀ s. m. } performer  
of deeds; a fortunate person:—*karmí  
dharmí, s. m.* One who performs the  
obsequies of the dead.

KARMAṆḌAL ਕਰਮੰਡਲ s. m. A  
Hindu shrine where pilgrims assemble  
on festivals.

KARN ਕਰਨ s. m. The ear:—*karn-  
phāl, s. m.* The ear-ring.

KARNÁ ਕਰਨਾ s. m. The orange tree,  
orange flowers (*Citrus Aurantium*, Nat.

Ord. *Aurantiaceae*);—v. a. To do, to  
effect, to make, to create, to perform; to  
marry especially a widow or widower;  
to use, to wield; to carry on trade; to  
begin, to commence, to open, to establish  
a shop (*haṭṭī karní*); to hold a sitting of a  
court;—s. f. Corrupted from the San-  
skrit word *Karṇá*. Tenderness:—*karná  
nadhán, karná nidh, karná mai, s. m.*  
The "fountain of mercy," an attribute  
of God:—*roṭī karní, v. n.* To cook:  
—*sir karná, v. a.* To braid, to plait  
the hair:—*chaddar* or *dhottí karní, v. n.*  
To put on, or wear a *dhottí*:—*ji karná, v. a.*  
To wish or long for:—*karne jog, karne  
joggá, a.* Practicable, fit, suitable.

KARNÁ ਕੜਨਾ v. n. To fetter, to tie,  
to bind.

KARNÁ ਕਾਰਨਾ s. m. (M.) Contest,  
quarrel.

KARNÍ ਕਰਨੀ s. f. An action, a deed,  
a business:—*karní bharní, v. a.* To receive  
the recompense of one's deeds.

KARO ਕਰੋ s. m. A pace:—*dād tapar  
kangganī karo karo kapāh, lef dī bukkal  
mār ke makht wicch dī já.* (In planting  
put) *Kangganī* at a frog's leap, cotton  
plants at a pace each, for maize let a  
man go through with his blanket on  
him.—Prov.

KARODH ਕਰੋਧ s. m. Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Karodh*. Passion, fury,  
anger, rage, wrath:—*karodhwān, s. m.* See  
*Karodh*.

KARODHAN ਕਰੋਧਣ s. f. } a. Angry,  
KARODHÍ ਕਰੋਧੀ s. m. } passion-  
ate, enraged, wrath; a passionate person.

KAROH ਕਰੋਹ s. m. A *kos*, (a measure  
of distance, which differs different in  
different places. A *kachchā koh* ought  
to be 2040 yards, but in most places it  
seems to be more than this); i. q. *Koh*.

KAROHÍ ਕਰੋਹੀ s. f. A disease in the  
feet produced by cold.

KAROLANÁ ਕਰੋਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To poke,  
 KAROLNÁ ਕਰੋਲਨਾ } to feel with  
 a stick, to dig up with any small instru-  
 ment.

KARONK ਕਰੋਨਕ *s. m. (K.)* A village  
 watchman or messenger.

KAROP ਕਰੋਪ *s. m.* Anger, wrath:—  
*karop máṅ wāṅ, a.* See *Karopṭ*.

KAROPAN ਕਰੋਪਣ *f.* } *a.* Angry, en-  
 KAROPÍ ਕਰੋਪੀ *n.* } raged, wroth.

KAROR ਕਰੋੜ *a.* A crore, 100 lakhs,  
 or ten millions:—*karorāṅ patí, s. m.* A  
 possessor of crores, a man of unbounded  
 wealth, a millionaire.

KARORÁ ਕਰੋੜਾ *s. m.* An overseer, an  
 inspector, a chief officer, a tax gatherer.

KARORÍ ਕਰੋੜੀ *s. m.* A man worth a  
 crore, a millionaire.

KARPÁL ਕਰਪਾਲ *s. m.* The skull,  
 the head, the forehead; *fate*:—*karpál*  
*kiryá, s. f.* See *Kapál*.

KARPÁN ਕਰਪਾਣ *s. f.* See *Kirpāṅ*.

KARṚÁ ਕਰੜਾ *a.* Hard, severe.

KARRAH ਕਰੋਹ *s. m. (M.)* A toothed  
 drag shovel used for levelling fields or  
 making embankments. A pair of bullocks  
 is harnessed to it. The driver presses  
 the edge into the ground and the bullocks  
 drag. Great quantities of earth are  
 thus scraped up.

KARṚÁÍ ਕਰੜਾਈ *s. f.* Hardness,  
 severity.

KARSÁN ਕਰਮਾਣ *s. m.* Corrupted  
 from the Sanskrit word *Karikhmán*. A  
 farmer, a cultivator, a peasant.

KARSÁNANÍ ਕਰਮਾਨਣੀ *s. f.* A far-  
 mer's wife or daughter.

KARSÁNÍ ਕਰਮਾਣੀ *s. f.* Farming,  
 husbandry, agriculture.

KÁRSÍ ਕਾਰਸੀ *s. f. (M.)* Corrupted  
 from the Sanskrit word *Ekádśí*. The  
 eleventh day of each half of the month  
 when Hindus are prohibited by the  
*Śhástaras* from eating any grain, except  
 buck wheat; ploughing, and sexual in-  
 tercourse are also interdicted; *f. g.*  
*Akádśí*.

KART ਕਰਤ *s. f.* A leather strap or  
 thong; a bedstead with a leather bottom.

KARTÁ ਕਰਤਾ *s. m.* Doer, maker;  
 agent, author, creator; nominative;—*s. f.*  
 Strength, power, courage.

KARTAB ਕਰਤਬ } *s. m.* An act, a

KARTABB ਕਰਤਬ } deed, a busi-  
 ness; skill, art; experiments; jugglery,  
 sleight of hand, rope dancing:—*kartab*  
*wakháund, v. a.* To show great skill.

KARTAL ਕਰਤਲ *s. f.* The palm of  
 the hand.

KARTÁR ਕਰਤਾਰ *s. m.* A doer, a  
 maker, an author, an agent; a creator (a  
 title of God, i.e., the Creator.)

KARTÁRATH ਕਰਤਾਰਥ *a.* See *Kirtá-*  
*rath*.

KARTÁRÍ ਕਰਤਾਰੀ *s. f.* The work of  
 creating, creation.

KARTÚS ਕਾਰਤੂਸ *s. m.* Corrupted  
 from the English word Cartridge. A car-  
 tridge.

KARTÚT ਕਰਤੂਤ *s. f.* Corrupted  
 from the Sanskrit word *Kartangatá*. Ac-  
 tion, business, deed; a munificent act;  
*met.* arts, tricks, finesse.

KARÚ ਕਰੂ *s. m.* A medicine given to horses and camels.

KARÚ ਕਰੂ *s. f.* See *Karo*.

KARÚN ਕਾਰੂਨ *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Qárún*. A person supposed to be the same as *Korah*, whom the Muhammadans describe as the cousin of Moses. On account of his riches and avarice, his name is applied proverbially to all misers.

KARÚNAN ਕਰੂਨਣ *s. f.* } A miser.  
KARÚNÍ ਕਰੂਨੀ *s. m.* }

KARÚNDÍÁ ਕਰੂਡੀਆ *s. m.* See *Kurúndíá*.

KARÚNJARÁ ਕਰੂਜੜਾ *s. m.* } A per-  
KARÚNJARÍ ਕਰੂਜੜੀ *s. f.* } son  
who sells vegetables.

KARÚNJARPUNÁ ਕਰੂਜੜਪੁਣਾ *s. m.*  
The business of a *Karúnjará*.

KARÚR ਕਰੂਰ *a.* Cruel, pitiless, hard-hearted.

KARÚRÁ ਕਰੂਰਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qárúrah*. Urine.

KARWÁ ਕਰਵਾ *s. m.* An earthen vessel with a spout like a tea-pot:—*karwá chauth*, *s. f.* A Hindu festival on which every married woman keeps fast and worships the *karwá* filled with water.

KARWÁÍ ਕਰਵਾਈ *s. f.* Making; compensations for making or doing a thing.

KARWÁL ਕਰਵਾਲ *s. m.* An earthen bucket for a well.

KARWÁN ਕਰਵਾਨ *s. m.* A camel driver, a caravan; a tax gatherer; *i. q.* *Sarvan*.

KARWÁNANÍ ਕਰਵਾਨਣੀ *s. f.* The wife of a camel driver.

KARWÁNÍ ਕਰਵਾਨੀ *s. m.* Camel driving.

KARWÁR ਕਰਵਾਰ *s. m. (M.)* A measure.

KARWAT ਕਰਵਤ } *s. m.* Cor-  
KARWATTAR ਕਰਵਤ੍ਰ } rupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Karyattar*. A kind of large iron blade formerly suspended at Benares by which the body was cut into two halves length-wise.

KARWÁUNÁ ਕਰਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* Caus. of *Karndá*. To cause to be done, made.

KARWÍLÁ ਕਰਵੀਲਾ } *s. m. (M.)* A  
KARWÍLÚN ਕਰਵੀਲੂੰ } plant (*Cap-  
paris horrida*, Nat. Ord. *Capparidæ*.)  
The fruit ripens in March and April and is made into pickles.

KAS ਕਸ *s. m.* Fever; verdigris, rust; force, strength, power; the bark of the *Acacias* and other trees used for distilling spirits, and for tanning leather, the colouring matter in the bark, the decoction of a colouring substance; a touchstone; (K) a square stack of rice in bundles;—*s. f.* The cord of scales, of a kite; a scratch made on metal by way of assaying it; reduction, deficiency; scoria, dross:—*kas dūnī*, *v. a.* To have attacks of fever:—*kas ugālī*, *v. n.* To become rusty, to be disengaged (rust):—*kas pūnd*, *v. a.* To apply force; to fix the cord of scales.

KÁS ਕਾਸ *pron. (obl. case of kī)* Which? what?—*kás lā*, *kás nā*, Why?

**KASAB कसब** *s. n.* Trade, profession, gain, acquirement; prostitution, whoredom; *c. v. karnā.*

**KASAD कसद** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qasād*. Desire, design, intention; *c. v. karnā.*

**KASĀĪ कसाई** *s. m.* } Corrup-  
**KASĀIN कसाईन** *s. f.* } tion of the  
 Arabic word *Qasāb*. A butcher; *met.* a merciless person, brute, beast;—*a.* Cruel, hard-hearted:—*kasāī wāngūn wekhaṣṣā, v. a.* To look furiously at one.

**KASAILĀ कसैला** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kakhaē*. Astringent, pungent:—*kaupā kasailā, a.* Bitter and astringent.

**KĀSAK कसक** *s. m.* A spoon.

**KASĀLĀ कसाला** *s. m.* Vexation, distress, affliction, grief, sickness; labour, trial, trouble:—*kasāld, karnā, v. a.* To distress, to afflict, to tease.

**KASAM कसम** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qasam*. An oath:—*kasam deṣṭī, pāuṣṭī, v. a.* To administer an oath, to adjure:—*kasam khāṭī, v. a.* To take an oath, to swear.

**KASĀN कसां** *s. f. pl.* The cords of scales; the arms; white flaky clouds appearing on a red evening sky:—*kasān bharniān, nikalniān, paigān, v. a.* To entangle the arms of an opponent in wrestling.

**KASĀNDĀ कसांदा** *s. m.* An infusion; *i. q. Joshāndā.*

**KASAPPAN कसपण** *s. m.* The business of a butcher; cruelty.

**KASĀR कसार** *s. m.* A beard of wheat or barley; flour, *ghee*, sugar and spices mixed together offered to idols and taken by women at the time of giving birth to a child.

**KASAR कसर** *s. m.* Deficiency, defect, want, fault; damage, loss; demoniacal influence, epilepsy:—*kasar bharṭī, v. n.* To indemnify; to make up a deficiency, to repay:—*kasar deṣṭā, v. a.* To make one suffer a loss:—*kasar paigī, v. n.* To come short, to fail; to be under the influence of a demon; to have epileptic fits:—*kasar rakkhṭī, v. a.* To leave incomplete or unfinished; to be wanting:—*kasar rahiṭī, v. n.* To be deficient, to be incomplete.

**KASARĀDHĀ कसराधा** *a.* Defective, wanting, faulty.

**KASĀU कसाऊ** *s. m.* } Tighten-  
**KASĀUT कसाउट** *s. f.* } ing,  
**KASĀWAT कसावट** *s. f.* } drawing  
 attraction, the decoction of a colouring substance.

**KASĀUNĀ कसाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be tightened, to cause to be tied or bound.

**KASAUTĪ कसौटी** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kakḥ*. A touch-stone used for assaying gold; *i. q. Ghasautī, ghaswaṭṭī.*

**KASBĀ कसबा** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Qasbah*. A town, a large village.

**KASBAN कसबन** } *s. f. lit.* A woman  
**KASBĪ कसबी** } of the town, an  
 artisan; a prostitute.

**KASBĀTAN कसबाउट** *s. f.* } A trea-  
**KASBĀTĪ कसबाडी** *s. m.* } cherous,  
 worthless person, a meddlesome,

quarrelsome person, a wrangler, an impostor, a cheat.

KÁSBÍ क़ासबी *s. m.* A weaver.

KÁSE क़ासे *pron.* (obl. case of *kái*).  
Some, any.

KASER क़सेर *s. f.* The name of a grass (*Cyperus taberosus*, Nat. Ord. *Cyperaceæ*), dust mixed with grass; also see *Kasár*.

KASERÁ क़सेरा *s. m.* A brazier, a worker in pewter or brass.

KUSHÁ क़शा *s. m.* (M.) Name given to the shares on which the *Gundapars* hold *ripl*.

KASHMÍR क़श्मीर } *s. m.* A province  
KASHMÍR क़श्मीर } in the territory

of the Maharaja of Jammu, which is famous for its great beauty, cool climate and production of fruits and the verdure on its hills:—*ghar dí jugat Kashmír dí khattí*. Household economy brings an income like that of *Kashmír*.

KASHMÍRAN क़श्मीरन *s. f.* } An in-  
KASHMÍRAN क़श्मीरन *s. f.* } habi-  
KASHMÍRÍ क़श्मीरी *s. m.* } tant  
KASHMÍRÍ क़श्मीरी *s. m.* } of

*Kashmír*, a native of *Kashmír*; the language of *Kashmír*:—*Kashmírí be pírl, ná nimak ná shírl*. lit. The *Kashmírí* is without a religious guide; he is neither salt nor sweet, i.e., he is neither fish nor flesh, nor good red herring.—Prov. to illustrate the worthlessness of the *Kashmírí's* character. Another proverb to the same effect is:—*pañhle lát picchhe bát, tab Kashmírí ave háth*. Kick the *Kashmírí* first then talk to him, so will he be in hand.

KASHAP क़शप } *s. m.* A sub-divi-

KASAP क़शप } sion of *Rájpáts*,  
the name of a *Rishí*; lineage of some other Hindus also.

KÁSHNÍ क़ाशनी *s. f.* See *Káshnī*.

KASHT क़श्ट *s. m.* Hardship, distress, misery:—*kashṭ páuná*, *v. n.* To suffer pain or distress:—*kashṭ deṇá*, *v. a.* To trouble, to persecute, to hurt; *i. q.* *Kasṭ*.

KÁSHṬ क़ाश्ट *s. f.* Wood.

KASHṬANÍ क़श्टनी *s. f.* See *Kashṭanī*.

KÁŚÍ क़ामी *pron.* (obl. case of *Kdí*).  
Some, any.

KASÍ क़मी *s. m.* (K.) A handful of corn or of anything else.

KASÍÁ क़सिआ *a.* Too little, deficient.

KASÍÁNÁ क़सिआना *a.* Ashamed, abashed, modest, bashful:—*kasíáṇe hongá*, *v. n.* To be ashamed, to be abashed.

KASÍÁUNÁ क़सिआउना *v. n.* To have a metallic taste, to be impregnated with metal;—*v. a.* To vomit.

KASÍDÁ क़सीदा *s. m.* Embroidery, muslin figured with needle work.

KASÍRÁ क़सीरा *s. m.* Half a pice.

KASÍS क़सीस *s. m.* Copperas, or green vitriol, sulphate of iron, *sulphas ferri*:—*kasís waṭṭá*, *v. a.* To hold the breath in silence.

KASKÁS क़सक़ास *s. f.* (Pop.) Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Khaskhás*. Poppy seed; *i. q.* *Khaskhás*.

KASKASÁ क़सक़सा *s. m.* The state of being tightened.

**KASKÁŚÍ कसकामी** *a. (Poł.)* Cut very short (hair or beard); *i. q.*, *Khaskháśí*.

**KASKASSÍ कसकॅमी** *s. f. (M.)* A canal.

**KASLÁNÁ कसलाना** *v. a. (K.)* To sterc up grain in straw.

**KASMAL कसमल** *s. m. Sin.*

**KASŪÁ कसुआ** *v. a.* To be impregnated with metal; to be deficient.

**KÁSŪÍ कसुई** *s. f.* The blanched leaves of *Cichorium endiva*, Nat. Ord., *Compositae Endive*. Another plant of the same family *Cichorium Intybus*. Willā succory or chicory:—*kásūí rang, s. m.* A very pale lilac; the colour of the chicory flower.

**KASOTÁ कसोटा** *s. m.* } A strip of  
**KASOTÍ कसोटी** *s. f.* } cloth worn between the legs.

**KASRÍ कसरी** *s. m.* One who commits a fault;—*a. (M.)* Sick, ill.

**KASS कॅस** *s. f.* Tightness.

**KASSÁ कॅसा** *a.* Deficient in weight;—*s. m.* A cup of buttermilk.

**KÁSSÁ कॅसा** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Kásah*. A cup.

**KASSÍ कॅमी** *s. f. (M.)* A small tributary channel from a canal:—*kassí dá bann, udhdle dí rann*. Land enclosed in a ravine by dams (is as likely to remain where it is) as an abducted woman (with her abductor.)

**KASSŪÁ कॅसुआ** *v. a.* To tighten, to tie, to fasten; to make tight, to press or bear hard upon; to enhance the price:—*lakk* or *kamar kassūá, kamar kassá karná, v. n.* To gird up the loins, to get ready,

to gird one self:—*ghore náñ kassūá, v. a.* To harness or saddle a horse:—*tañg kassūá, káñhí kassní, v. a.* To tighten the saddle girth.

**KASŤ कसट** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kashṭ*. Pain, affliction, distress, misery; difficulty, design:—*kasṭ páñṭá, v. a.* To suffer affliction; *i. q.* *Kashṭ*.

**KAST कसउ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Qasad*. Intention, desire, design; *i. q.* *Kasad*.

**KÁST कसट** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qasid*. A messenger, a courier, a postman:—*kasṭ pañṭá, s. m.* See *Kasṭí*.

**KASŤÁŪÍ कसटटी** *s. f.* Pain, affliction, distress; penury, difficulty.

**KÁSTÍ कसटी** *s. m.* The business of a courier.

**KÁSTÍ कसडी** *s. f.* See *Akádśt, Akáśśt*.

**KASTÚRÁ कसतुरा** *s. m.* The name of a bird.

**KASTÚR कसतुरी** *s. f.* Musk.

**KÁSÚ कसु** *pron.* Some, any, the name of a man:—*kású koldá, s. m.* See *Halwá kaddá*.

**KASÚR कसुर** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic work *Qasūr*. A fault, defect, deficiency; the name of a large town in the Lahore district:—*Kasūr Patháñṭá dá, s. m. lit.* *Kasūr* belongs to the Pathans; a jocular reply when accused of a fault, *kasūr*, the play being on that word:—*Kasūr be dastūr, nikke krind te waḍḍe sūr*. *Kasūr* without manners, the children are small poker and those grown up are pigs: a common saying concerning the town, origin unknown:—*kasūr bār, kasūr wār, a., s. m.* Faulty, blame-

worthy; one who is faulty.—*be kasúr, be kasúrd, a.* Without fault:—*kasúr dassqd, v. a.* To point out one's fault:—*kasúr karná, v. a.* To fail, to miss; to commit a fault.

**KASÚRÍÁ कसुरीआ** *s. m.* An inhabitant of *Kasúr*.

**KASÚT कसुत** *s. m.* Derangement, entanglement, crookedness.

**KASÚTÁ कसुता** *a.* Deranged, entangled, out of line, crooked.

**KASWÁÍ कसवायी** *s. f.* Tightening; the price of tightening.

**KASWÁUNÁ कसवाउनी** *v. a.* To cause to be tightened, to cause to be bound.

**KASYÁNÁ कसयाना** *a.* Ashamed, abashed, modest, bashful:—*kasyáne honá, v. n.* To be ashamed, to be abashed.

**KAT कट** *s. f.* The loin; (*M.*) straw of gram, peas, *moṭh mung, máṭh* and *mohrī*.

**KÁT काउ** *s. f.* A goldsmith's or blacksmith's shears; spinning;—*pron.* (for *kis*) What?

**KÁT काट** *s. f.* A cut, an incision; pain in the belly; execution:—*kát karní, v. a.* To produce an effect, to do execution:—*kát kaṭṭí, v. a.* To cut, to deduct.

**KATÁ कटा** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Qatah*. Cutting out clothes; cut, fashion, shape; determining; *c. w. karná*.

**KATÁB कताब** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Kitáb*. A book:—*ahl katáb, s. m. lit.* Those possessing the book, *i. e.*, those who possess a revelation from God. The phrase is applied by Mohammedans,

to themselves, Jews and Christians, as those to whom a revelation has been vouchsafed, *i. e.*, the old Testament to the Jew, the new Testament to the Christian, and the Quran to the Muhammedan. The former revelations are said to have been corrupted and are now declared to be abrogated according to Mohammedan belief by the Quran. Those who are not *Ahl-i-Kitáb* are called *káfirs*:—*Katáb Aláhi, s. m.* The Quran.

**KÁTAB काउब** *s. m.* A writer.

**KATÁBAN कताबन** *s. f.* } A reader,  
**KATÁBÍ कताबी** *s. m.* } a man  
**KATÁBÍÁ कताबीआ** *s. m.* } of letters, an owner of books.

**KATÁBÍ कताबी** *a.* Belonging to a book.

**KATÁBÍ काउबी** *s. m.* The business of a writer.

**KATAHIRÁ कटहिजा** *s. m.* A curved frame work over a door; a bazar, a market.

**KATÁÍ कटायी** *s. f.* Cutting; wages for cutting,

**KATÁÍ कतायी** *s. f.* Spinning; wages paid for spinning.

**KÁTAK काउक** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit *Kártik*. The name of the seventh month (poetical):—*kanak kátak dí putt jethán dá*. Wheat sown in *Kátak* and a first born son (are two blessings.)

**KATÁK कटक** *s. m.* A multitude, an army; a band of robbers:—*kaṭak dí milṭí, v. n.* To pass into the hands of a band of robbers, (said to cattle in anger).

**KATÁKH कटाख** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kaṭákh*. A glance, a side look, an amorous glance.



**KĀTAKĪ** कातकी *a.* Belonging to the month *Kātak* (used particularly in reference to the fruits of the earth.)

**KĀTAL** कातल *s. m.* (K.) A subdivision of *Rājapāts*

**KATĀN** कतान *s. m.* Fine linen;—*a.* Many.

**KATAN** कतन *v. a.* (M.) To spin:—*kat nā jānī te wakt kūn phīte*. Doesn't know how to spin, and says she has no time?—Prov.

**KĀTAR** कातर *s. f.* A very small piece of cloth; (M.) cutting the nib of a pen or a stalk of grass; a pair of shears:—*kātar wetar* (beunt weunt), *s. f.* Cutting out; meditation, consultation, anxiety.

**KATĀR** कतार *s. f.* Corruption from the Arabic word *Qatār*. A line, a string, a row, a series; tying camels in a line.

**KATĀR** कतार *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kaṭṭār*. A dagger, pointed dirk with a peculiar guarded handle:—*kaṭār mārṇā*, *v. a.* To stab.

**KATĀRĀ** कतारा *s. m.* A large dagger; a medicinal plant, a large spinous annual plant with tomentose leaves (*Echinops nivea*, Nat. Ord. *Compositae*); the name of a bird.

**KATĀRĪ** कतारी *s. f.* A small dagger; *c. w. mārṇā*.

**KATĀRĪĀ** कतारीआ *s. m.* A kind of silk cloth with stripes in the form of daggers.

**KATARNĀ** कतरना *v. n.* To shear, to cut, to clip (with scissors), to cut out, to spare.

**KATARNĪ** कतरनी *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kartari*. Shears, scissors.

**KATĀU** कताउ *s. m.* Cutting; a kind of flowering on cloth.

**KATĀŪ** कताऊ *a.* Fit to be cut.

**KATĀUNĀ** कताउना *v. a.* To cause to be cut, bitten, or stung.

**KATĀUNĀ** कताउना *v. a.* To cause to be spun.

**KATĀWAN** कतावट *s. m.* A kind of flowering on cloth.

**KATEB** कतेब *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Kitāb*. A book. See *Katāb*.

<b>KATEBAN</b> कतेबट	<i>s. f.</i>	} A
<b>KATEBĪ</b> कतेबी	<i>s. m.</i>	
<b>KATEBĪĀ</b> कतेबीआ	<i>s. m.</i>	

man of letters, an owner of books.

**KATEBĪ** कतेबी *a.* Belonging to a book.

**KATELĀ** कटेला *a.* See *Kaṭīlā*.

**KĀTH** काठ *s. m.* Wood, timber, a pair of stocks; a wooden scabbard:—*kāṭh pāṇā*, *v. a.* To put in the stocks;—*kāṭh dī hāṇḍī*, *s. f.* A wooden pot: anything frail:—*kāṭh de ghore chālāṇe*, *durḍaṇe*, *lit.* To race wooden horses; to cheat; to disguise:—*kāṭh dā ullū*, *s. m.* An arrant fool. An *ullū* (owl) would be bad enough, how much worse to be a wooden owl.

**KATH** कथ } *s. f.* A story, a tale, a  
**KATHĀ** कथा } narrative, a fable,

preaching, religious recital:—*kathā bārtā*, *s. m.* A religious preaching; religious controversy:—*kath kahānī*, *s. f.* A fable; a marriage engagement:—*kathā baiṭhāu*

ਧਾ, v. a. To entertain a religious preacher :—*kathā wāchā*, v. a. To read or recite a sacred book, to preach :—*kathā wāchhā wāld*, s. m. A preacher :—*kathā wāchā wāungā*, v. a. To cause to preach :—*kathā dā bhog paingā, pāungā*, v. n. To be finished (*kathā*).

**KATHAL ਕਥਲ** s. m. A plough; also the main shaft of a plough.

**KATHAN ਕਠਣ** a. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kaṭhin*. Difficult, hard, troublesome, painful :—*kaṭhantā*, s. f. Hardness, difficulty, severity, hard-heartedness, stout-heartedness.

**KATHER ਕਥਰ** a. (Prov.) Ill-tempered :—*kather mather*, a. The same as *Kather* :—*kather mather te hariā*; *dolī māl nā paingā dhār*. Ill-tempered and straying cows never bring (milk) into the pot, i. e., the disposition of the animal has considerable influence on its milk.

**KĀTHĪ ਕਾਠੀ** s. f. A saddle; form, shape, appearance, body, person; (M.) wood, timber :—*kāthī kanak*, s. f. The red wheat :—*kāthī pāungā*, v. a. To saddle a horse; *met*, to make one accustomed, to suffer hardship or oppression :—*kāthī te jo kāthī marije ākhir bhaj paungā*. If you strike wood on wood it breaks, at last.—Prov.

**KĀTHĪĀ ਕਾਠੀਆ** s. m. The name of a wild and lawless tribe, living in the desert parts of the *Bāri Dōbb*.

**KATHNĀ ਕਥਣਾ** v. a. To tell, to say, to relate, to narrate :—*kathnā mathnā*, v. n. To say, to tell, to compose.

**KATHNĀĪ ਕਥਣਾਈ** } s. f. See *Ka-*  
**KATHNAŪ ਕਥਣਾਊ** } *ṭhāntā* in  
*Kaṭhan*.

**KATHNĪ ਕਥਣੀ** s. f. A saying, preaching :—*kathnī dā sārā*, s. m. A poor speaker :—*kaṭhṇī mathnī*, s. f. A fable, a made up story.

**KATHOR ਕਠੌਰ** a. Hard, solid, harsh; severe, relentless, cruel, callous :—*kaṭhortā*, s. f. Hardness, solidity; severity, cruelty, callousness.

**KĀTHRĀ ਕਾਠਰਾ** s. m. } An old sad-  
**KĀTHRĪ ਕਾਠਰੀ** s. f. } dle with-  
out leather to cover it; a wooden tray.

**KĀTHYĀWĀR ਕਾਠਯਾਵਾਰ** s. m. The name of a country.

**KATĪ ਕਤੀ** s. f. Scissors, such as goldsmith's and blacksmith's use; a spinner; an arrow.

**KATĪLĀ ਕਟੀਲਾ** a. Active, brave; sharp, keen (a sword).

**KATINH ਕਤਿੰਹ** s. m. (M.) Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kartak*. The eighth Hindu solar month corresponding to the last half of October and the first half of November; i. q. *Kattak*.

**KATĪRĀ ਕਤੀਰਾ** s. f. The name of a gum :—*katīrā gūnd*, s. f. A gum obtained from the *Cochlospermum gossypium*, Nat. Ord. *Cistineæ*.

**KATL ਕਤਲ** s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qatal*. Killing, slaughter, massacre, murder :—*katl dī rāt*, s. f. The night of the 10th *Muharram* on which Husain was slain; c. v. *karnd*.

**KATLĀ ਕਤਲਾ** s. m. Corruption of the Arabic word *Qatlā*. A piece, a cutting, a fragment; a piece of sweetmeat; a slice.

**KATLĀM कलम** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qatal-i-dm*. Killing, slaughter, a general massacre.

**KĀṬO कटो** *s. f.* A squirrel.

**KĀṬOCH कटोच** *s. m.* The name of that branch of the ancient royal family of Kangra, to which Raja Sansar Chand belonged; the first grade of *Rājput*s; the stock of a family—*kaṭachān ke parol*; *ghālkar ko dīdā, khushāmātī ko chāwal*. In the porch of the *Kāṭoch* the workman gets flour and the flatterer rice.—Prov. used to express an indiscriminating lavishness of expenditure incurred by *Kāṭoch Rājput*s based as much on pride as on charity.

**KĀṬORĀ कटोरा** *s. m.* } A metallic cup  
**KĀṬORĪ कटोरी** *s. f.* } or goblet;—  
a. Well populated (a city); a well formed thing.

**KĀṬORDĀN कटोरदान** *s. m.* A brass vessel, a kind of metallic cup; the case of a brass bowl.

**KĀṬRĀ कटड़ा** *s. m.* A market, a section of a city; a young male buffalo.

**KATRĀ कत्रा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qatraḥ*. A drop of water, or other liquid; parings, clippings.

**KATRĀF कत्राफी** *s. f.* Price paid for cutting out; cutting;—*ad.* Sideways, at the side.

**KATRĀT कत्रात** *s. f.* (*pl.* of *Katrā*.) Drops, in drops (as rain.)

**KATRĀUNĀ कत्राउना** *v. a.* To cause to shear, to clip or trim (with scissors);—*v. a.* To leave the road and take a by-

path, to hide the eyes; to avoid one's society, to go another way in order to avoid a person (*kannī katraduṇḍ*).

**KĀṬRĪ कटरी** *s. f.* A young buffalo; *i. q.* *Kaṭṭh*.

**KĀṬṬ कट्ट** *s. m.* A black colouring substance, pitch; (*M.*) rust, verdigris.

**KATT कउ** *s. m.* Cutting the nib of a pen; *c. w.* *lāuṇḍ*.

**KATTĀ कउा** *s. m.* A small scimitar.

**KĀṬṬĀ कट्टा** *s. m., a.* A one year old buffalo; *met.* strict, orthodox, bigoted (a Musalman):—*haṭṭā haṭṭā, a.* Hard, strong, robust.

**KATTAK कउक** } *s. m.* Corruption of  
**KATTEN कउे** } the Sanskrit word

*Kārtak*. The name of the seventh Hindu month, beginning in September.

**KATTAR कउतर** *s. m.* A narrow strip of cloth.

**KĀṬṬAR कट्टर** *s. m.* A horse which bites.

**KATTH कथ** } *s. m.* Catechu. An  
**KATTHĀ कथा** } astringent vegetable

extract which is used medicinally as well eaten with betel leaf. It is the produce of *Acacia Catechu*, *Nat. Ord. Leguminosae*. Punjab Catechu is always of the pale variety, and differs from the pale Catechu official in the British Pharmacopoeia in that the latter is the product of *Uncaria Gambier*, *Nat. Ord. Rubiaceae*.

**KĀṬṬH कठ** *s. m.* See *Akaṭṭh*.

**KĀṬṬHĀ कठा** *a.* See *Akaṭṭhā*.

**KĀṬṬHĀ कठा** *a.* Hard, strong, steadfast, stiff, having a harsh colour;

wooden;—*s. m.* A hard species of sugarcane, inferior to *ponḍ*; a cloth dyed with red coloured wood called *Majith*—madder red, the product of *Rubia minjista* or *cordifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceæ*.

**KATTHAK** कथक *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kathak*. A story teller, a rehearser of what is written in the *Shāstaras*; a singer, a dancing boy.

**KATTHĪ** काठी *s. f.* See *Kāthī*.

**KATTHĪ** कथी *s. f.* A cloth used by shoe-makers for wetting leather.

**KATTHŪ** काठु *s. m.* A hog;—*a.* Strong, hard, rough, harsh.

**KATṬĪ** कटी *s. f.* A young female buffalo.

**KATṬNĀ** कट्टना *v. a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kartan*. To cut, to kill, to slaughter; to disjoint, to tear asunder, to sever, to saw, to slice; to bite, to sting: to pass time, to beguile one's time; to clear land:—*bāt* or *gall katṭat*, *v. a.* To refute, to interrupt:—*berīdān katṭidān*, *v. a.* To liberate—*harf katṭid*, *v. a.* To draw a pen across, to strike out, to erase:—*katṭ khāṇḍ*, *v. a.* To bite, to sting; to eat:—*rang katṭid*, *v. a.* To extract colour:—*miti katṭid*, *v. a.* To deduct, to discount.

**KATṬNĀ** कट्टना *v. a.* To spin:—*mahīṅ katṭid*, *v. a.* To spin fine thread.

**KATṬNĪ** कट्टनी *s. f.* A basket to hold cotton in, a distaff.

**KATṬNĪ** कट्टनी *s. f.* Spending time; a section of a cocoa-nut shell used as a ladle.

**KATṬŪ** कट्टु } *s. m.* A young male  
**KATŪ** कट्टु } buffalo; one who cuts  
and bites:—*katṭū bachchhū*, *s. f.* The

calves of cows and buffaloes together:—*koṭū bachhrū hal chale, kauṅ basdue dhore*. Who can keep a full grown bullock in his house if he harnesses buffalo calves and cow calves to his plough.

**KATṬŪĀ** कट्टुआ *s. m.* A bedding;—*a.* Sharp, keen; brave.

**KATṬŪGARĀ** कट्टुगड़ा *s. m.* A puppy, *i. q.* *Katūrā*.

**KATṬWĀĪ** कटवायी *s. f.* Cutting; wages for cutting.

**KATṬWĀUNĀ** कटवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be cut or bitten, to cause to be killed.

**KAŪ** कौ *s. m.* An olive tree (*Olea Ferruginea*, *O. Europæa*, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ*.)

**KĀŪ** काऊ *s. m.* (*M.*) A noise.

**KAŪĀ** कौआ *s. m.* A crow.

**KAUCH** कौच *s. m.* Corruption of the English word Couch. A couch.

**KAUD** कौड } *s. m.* A large shell,  
**KAUD** कौड } (used as money).

**KAUDĀ** कौडा } *s. m.* A large shell;  
**KAUDĀ** कौडा } a tortoise.

**KAUDĪ** कौडी *s. f.* A small shell used as coin (the smallest piece of Indian currency), a cowrie; money:—*kauḍī kauḍī jorḍ*, *v. a.* To save up every farthing:—*kauḍī kauḍī toṅ lachār hoṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be reduced to beggary:—*kauḍī de kamm dā nā hoṇḍ*, *v. n.* Not to be worth a *kauḍī*; to be worthless, to be good for nothing:—

*kāṇī kauḍī, s. m. lit.* A broken shell ; a bad penny :—*do kauḍī dā dāmī, s. m.* A worthless man :—*kauḍīṇ wāḷā, s. m.* A spotted snake.

**KAUPĪĀ कौडीआ** *s. m.* A spotted snake ; (loosely applied to varied species), a slave bought for a cowrie, or for a mere song ;—*a.* Worth a *kauḍī*.

**KAUPĪĀLĀ कौडिआला** *s. m.* A kind of snake covered with spots ;—*a.* Having small shells attached.

**KAUHAR कौहर** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qahir*, Wrath, anger, oppression, calamity. See *Kahir*.

**KAUL कौल** *s. m.* A metallic cup or bowl ; the name of a flower, the water lilly (*Nelumbium speciosum*, Nat. Ord. *Nelumbiaceae*, *Nymphaeaceae*) ;—Corruption of the Arabic word *Qaul*. A promise, solemn assurance, vow, a word, a saying, an engagement, a covenant :—*kaul deṇā, v. a.* To promise, to pledge one's word, to bind one's self to :—*kaul toṇ hāṇḍā, v. n.* To break one's word or promise :—*kaul karār, s. m.* Mutual agreement, convention :—*kaul karṇā, kaul karār karṇā, v. a.* To make terms, to bind by contract :—*kaul dā sachchā, pūrā, a.* Faithful to one's engagement :—*kaul ḡodā, s. m.* The fruit of *Nelumbium speciosum* used both as a food and as a medicine.

**KAULĀ कौला** *s. m.* A square pillar ; a short wall, the part of a wall between two doors near each other, the corner of a door, or of a room.

**KAULHAR कौलुर** *s. f. (M.)* The spoil bank of a canal.

**KAULĪ कौली** *s. f.* A little brass bowl, a metallic cup ; embrace, grasp of the arms, armful.

**KAUN कौन** *pron.* Who ? Which ? What ?

**KAUN काँ** *s. m. (Poṭ.)* A crow :—*kāun kirār kuffaidā ; basāḥnā karye sufedā.* Crow, *Kirār* and dog are never to be trusted though asleep.

**KAUNCH कौंच** *s. m.* A couch (when corruption of English word Couch) ; Cowitch or Cowbage (*Dolichos pruriens*, or *Mucuna prurita*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*).

**KAUND कौंद** *s. m.* What day of the month ?

**KAUNĪ काँउठी** } *s. f.* A female crow :  
**KAUNĪ कौँठी** } *kaunī nūṇ kāṇ pīrāḍ,*  
*rāunī nūṇ rā pīrāḍ.* A prince is dear to a princess and a crow to a female crow. —Prov. used to express a love and sympathy for one's own relations without any respect of rank and wealth.

**KAUNŚAL कौंसल** *s. f.* Corruption of the English word Council, Counsel. A council ; a counsel :—*kaunśal karṇā, v. a.* To consult.

**KAUNŚALĪĀ कौंसलीआ** *s. m.* A counsellor.

**KAUNT कौंट** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kaut*. A husband, a lord :—*bahutī bhōṇ nā dāḥṭyāṇ, banjar tāṇ piyāṇ ; kaunt gayāṇ parḍes te ranṇāṇ nā raḥṭyāṇ.* Much land was not cultivated and became fallow, the lords became exiles and women did not remain at home.

**KUNTAK कौंटक** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kautak*. Acts, deeds, conduct, behaviour, misdemeanor ; trick, artifice.

**KAUPH कौफ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Khauf*. Fear, dread ; *i. q.* *Khauf*.

**KAUR कौर** } *s. m.* A boy, a son,  
**KAUR कौर** } a child ; the title of a prince, the younger son of a king ; *i. q.* *Kumār.*

**KAUR कौन्न** } *s. f.* The name of  
**KAUR कौन्न** } a variety of plants,  
**KĀUR काँउन्न** } (1. *Picrorhiza kurroo*,

Nat. Ord. *Gentianaceæ*, used medicinally for fevers, gravel; 2. *Roylea Elegans*, Nat. Ord. *Labiataæ*, an infusion of leaves is used as a tonic and for bruises; 3. *Capparis Spinosa*, the European Caper berry, Nat. Ord. *Capparidææ*; hatred, hostility, malignity, envy; a name given to bad tempered cattle:—*kaur gandal*, s. f. The same as *Kaur*.

KAURĀ ਕੌਰਾ m. } a. Bitter:—*kaurā*  
KAURĪ ਕੌਰੀ f. } *kasailā*;—a. Bit-

ter and astringent (*Cyamopsis psoraloides*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosææ*) cultivated as a pulse:—*kauri wel*, s. f. A bitter creeper:—*kauri wel wāngūn wadhūḍ*, v. a. To grow like a bitter creeper, (a prayer for increase in the number of family members):—*kauri bāḥ*, s. f. Name of a variety of plants.

1. *Trichodesma Indicum*, Nat. Ord. *Boraginææ*, used as a cooling medicine.

2. In the Salt Range, *Solanum gracilipes*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceææ*; the fruit is eaten and the plant used in otitis.

3. In the Jullundhur district *Ajuga bracteata*, Nat. Ord. *Labiataæ*; used as a depurative and to kill lice.

*Kauri van*, *kauri jāl*, s. m. *Salvadora Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Salvadoraceææ*.

KAURĀ ਕੌਰਾ a. Having yellow eyes;—  
s. m. A large water-pot.

KAURATTAN ਕੌਰਤਣ s. f. Bitterness.

KAURIĀLĀ ਕੌਰਿਆਲਾ s. m. See *Meinī*.

KAURĪ ਕੌਰੀ s. f. A small earthen water-pot; (M.) a large earthen vessel into which the milk in the *dold* (an earthen vessel into which cattle are milked) is poured after each animal has been milked; (K.) an earthen vessel for sugarcane juice.

KAURṆĀ ਕਉੜਣਾ } v. n. To be ma-  
KAURṆĀ ਕੌੜਣਾ } lignant, to be  
KĀURṆĀ ਕਾਉੜਣਾ } cross.

KAUSLĪĀ ਕੌਸਲੀਆ s. m. See *Kauṣḍīd*.

KAUTAK ਕੌਤਕ s. m. See *Kauṣṭak*.

KAUTH ਕੌਥ pron. What day of the month?

KAUTHĀ ਕੌਥਾ } pron. What day of  
KAUTHĪ ਕੌਥੀ } the month? how  
many? What?

KĀWĀ ਕਾਵਾ s. m. A latrine, a privy; a brisk gait:—*kāwā deḡḡ*, v. a. To exercise a horse smartly:—*kāwā mārḡ*, v. a. To take a walk at a brisk gait:—*kāwē jāḡḡ*, v. n. To go to stool, to ease one's self.

KAWĀĪ ਕਵਾਈ s. m. The name of a flower, the lotus; i. q. *Kaṣṣwal*.

KAWĀL ਕਵਾਲ s. m. A kind of musician, a singer; (M.) paved road, going straight up a hill:—*kawāl puḡḡ*, s. m. The business of a *kawāl*.

KAWĀLĪ ਕਵਾਲੀ s. f. The business of a *Kawāl*.

KĀWAR ਕਾਵਰ s. f. Anger:—*kāwar dāḡhe te dāḡḡ nahīn*, *hīnē te traī pherī dāḡḡ hai*. Anger comes not to the strong once, for three times it comes to the weak.—Prov.

KAWĀRĪĀ ਕਵਾਰੀਆ s. m. One who sells old or broken furniture and second hand goods.

KAWĀR ਕਵਾਰ } s. m. Corrupted  
KAWĀRĀ ਕਵਾਰਾ } from the Sanskrit  
word *Kapāt*. A leaf of a door, a door:—*kawār bhīḡḡḡ*, *baḡḡ karnā*, v. a. To shut a door.

KAWĀR ਕਵਾਰ m. }  
KAWĀRĀ ਕਵਾਰਾ f. } a. An unmar-  
KAWĀRĪ ਕਵਾਰੀ n. } ried person.

KAWĀR GANḌAL ਕਵਾਰਗੰਦਲ s. f. Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Gharī*

*kamādhī*. A medicinal plant (*Aloe perfoliata*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceae*.) The dried juice is termed *elucā*.

KAWÁRĪ कवाड़ी *s. f.* A window, a door.

KAWI कवि } *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
KAWĪ कवी } Sanskrit word *Kabīshar*.  
A poet; *i. q.* *Kabī*, *Kabīshar*.

KAWID कविट *s. m.* (*M.*) Corruption of the Persian word *Khawīd*. Green wheat (generally used for fodder); *i. q.* *Khod*.

KAWITĀ कविता *s. m.* Poetry, a poem.

KAWITĀĪ कवितायी *s. f.* Poetry, the science of poetry.

KĀY कय *s. f.* The human body.

KĀYĀ कया *s. f.* Deed, act; the body person, appearance.

KĀYAK कयक *a.* Bodily, fleshly, in the body.

KĀYĀN कयान *s. f.* The body, person.

KĀYPHAL कयफल *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Katphal*. The name of a stimulating medicine (*Myrica sapida*).

KE के *conj, particle.* Or; of.

KED केड } *a.* How much? how  
KEDĀ केडा } large? how long?  
KEDĪ केडी } —*keḍā ku*, *a.* About how large?

KEDĀR केदार *m. s.* A field, a mountain, a part of the Himalaya range of mountains:—*Kedar Nāth, s. m.* A name of Shiva.

KEDEN केडे *ad.* (*M.*) Whither? in which direction?—*keḍen giṇ ghīṇ pīḍ-unān*. Where hast thou gone who caused me to drink *ghī*?—Prov. A fool who had put his finger in a hole and was bitten by a snake was made to drink *ghī* as a cure. When he recovered he again put his finger in the hole, but the snake was not there. He made his lament in the above proverb.

KEH केह *s. f.* (*M.*) A stream; (*K.*) a place covered thick with pebbles.

KEHAR केहर *s. m.* A lion, a tiger.

KEHARĪ केहरी *a.* Of a lion, like a lion.

KEJIHĀN केजिहान *a.* (*M.*) Of what kind? What like?

KEKON केक *pron.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kuḍḍ*. Any, some; *i. q.* *Kise*.

KELĀ केला *s. m.* A plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*, Nat. Ord. *Musaceae*.)

KELON केल *s. f.* A species of fir.

KEN केन *s. f.* } (*M.*) An instrument  
KENĀ केना *s. m.* } for removing earth

and levelling ground. It consists either of a board or a screen of wattles with a rake at the bottom and a handle. It is worked by a man holding the handle, and is dragged by a pair of bullocks.

KERĀ केरा *s. m.* A kind of salt unfit to be eaten.

KERHÁ ਕੇਹਾ *m.* } *pron.* Who? What?  
 KERHÍ ਕੇਹੀ *f.* } *kephí jáhon tūn*

*ándá? kithán tedá girán? káin ráje dá tūn  
 betrá, te qas assán kún nán?* From what  
 place do you come? Where is your  
 village? Of what *ráje* are you the son?  
 and tell us your name.—Story of *Sáhibá*  
 and *Mirzá*.

KERÍ ਕੇਰੀ *s. f.* Pounded bricks; dust  
 of kiln after removing bricks; (*M.*) hot  
 ashes.

KERNÁ ਕੇਰਣਾ *v. a.* To pour, to  
 scatter, to spread.

KES ਕੇਸ *s. m.* Corruption of the San-  
 skrit word *Kesh*. Hair of the head; (*M.*)  
 trituated leaves of indigo used as a hair-  
 dye:—*nili te kapre mángwen dárhi kún  
 lendén kes; taun jehén ghabrú ghanín  
 asáde des.* Your grey mare and clothes  
 are borrowed, you dye your beard;  
 there are many young men as good as  
 you in my country.—Story of *Sáhibá*  
 and *Mirzá*.

KESÁDHÁRÍ ਕੇਸਾਦਾਰੀ } *s. m.* One  
 KESÁNDHÁRÍ ਕੇਸਾਂਦਾਰੀ } who has  
 hair on his head, one who never has had  
 his hair shaven (a Sikh.)

KESÁKESÍ ਕੇਸਾਕੇਸੀ } *s. f.* Tearing  
 KESÁNKESÍ ਕੇਸਾਂਕੇਸੀ } each other's  
 hair, mutual fighting.

KESAR ਕੇਸਰ *s. m.* Saffron (*Orocus  
 sativus*, Nat. Ord. *Iridaceæ*):—*mán marí  
 piu tándlá dhi kesar dí jar.* The mother  
 a weed, the father ditto, the daughter  
 a root of saffron.—Prov. concerning false  
 ostentation.

KESARÍ ਕੇਸਰੀ *a.* Of the colour of  
 saffron, dyed with the colour of saffron,  
 yellow.

KESARÍYÁ ਕੇਸਰੀਯਾ } *a.* Saffron  
 KESARYÁ ਕੇਸਰਯਾ } coloured,  
 yellow.

KESÚ ਕੇਸੂ *s. m.* The flower of the tree  
*qháq*, (*Butea frondosa*, Nat. Ord. *Legu-  
 minosæ*):—*kesá phullq*, *v. n.* To come  
 forth (blossoms of *qháq*); to be fearful.

KETAKÍ ਕੇਤਕੀ *s. m.* The name of a  
 tree, also of its flower.

KETAL ਕੇਤਲ *s. m.* (*K.*) The bed of  
 a river consisting of sand and stone and  
 having no grass.

KETALÍ ਕੇਤਲੀ *s. f.* A kettle.

KEÚ ਕੇਊ *s. m.* (*M.*) A kind of grass. It  
 is remarkable for the speed with which  
 it springs up after rain, resembling musk  
 grass in this quality, but otherwise it is  
 a better and a larger grass.

KEURÁ ਕੇਉੜਾ } *s. m.* A strong  
 KEWRÁ ਕੇਵੜਾ } scented plant or  
 flower, (*Pandanus odoratissimus*, Nat.  
 Ord. *Pandanaceæ*):—*ark keurá*, *s. m.* The  
 liquor of this flower *sharbat keurá*. *s. m.*  
*Sharbat* of this flower prepared with  
 sugar.

KEWAL ਕੇਵਲ *ad.* Only, merely.

KEWAR ਕੇਵਰ *s. f.* A yellowish wood  
 of which combs are made.

KHÁB ਖਾਬ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
 Persian word *Khuáb*. A dream, vision,  
 sleep:—*kháb áuní*, *v. n.* To dream:—  
*kháb khiyál*, *s. m.* Vision, illusion, phan-  
 tom;—*a.* Unreal, unsubstantial, ima-  
 ginary:—*kháb wekhuád*, *v. a.* To dream.

KHÁBAN ਖਾਬਨ *v. a.* (*M.*) To tie a  
 cloth or rope over the mouth and across



the top of the head, especially to gag stolen cattle; to tie up the jaws of a corpse.

**KHABAR** **ਖਬਰ** *s. f.* Report, news, intelligence, care, heed, notice; knowledge; inquiry after one's health or circumstances:—*be khabar*, *a.* Insensible, ignorant; innocent, senseless:—*khabar dár*, *a.* Cautious, careful;—*intj.* Beware! take care!:—*khabardár hongá*, *v. n.* To take care:—*khabardár karná*, *v. a.* To forewarn, to give the alarm:—*khabar dári*, *s. f.* Taking care, taking in charge; *c. w. karná*:—*khabar dassutí*, *v. a.* To give information:—*khabar dení*, *karní*, *v. a.* To inform, to give an information:—*khabar hongí*, *v. n.* To be informed;—*khabar laiñí*, *v. a.* To watch, to inquire into, to take care of; to support; *met.* to take revenge; to serve one out:—*khabar laggná*, *v. n.* To come to know, to come to one's senses:—*khabar sár*, *s. f.* Information, news; care, notice:—*khabar liduná*, *v. a.* To bring information:—*ronáá jáe moian dí khabar líde*. He went whining and come back crying as for the dead.

**KHABB** **ਖਬ** *s. f.* See *Khabbhí*.

**KHABBÁ** **ਖਬਾ** *m.* } *a.* Left, belonging  
**KHABBÍ** **ਖਬੀ** *f.* } to the left hand;  
a person who can easily work by the left hand.

**KHABBAL** **ਖਬਲ** } *s. m.* The best  
**KHABBHAL** **ਖਬਲ** } kind of Punjab  
grass, (*Cynodon Dactylon*, *Nat. Ord.*  
*Gramineæ*); *i. q.* *Dabbh*.

**KHABBAR** **ਖਬਰ** } *s. m.* The long  
**KHABBHAR** **ਖਬਰ** } used and worn out  
*málh*, rope which supports the water pots-  
on a Persian wheel.

**KHABBH** **ਖੱਭ** *s. f.* A cavity in a wall,  
hill; *c. w.* *paingá*; also see *Khabbhí*.

**KHABBHÍ** **ਖੱਭੀ** *s. f.* A rope tied  
round the under-jaw of a horse as a  
substitute for a bridle:—*khabbhí dení*,  
*v. n.* To tie a rope round the under-  
jaw. (of a horse.)

**KHABBHLÍ** **ਖੱਭਲੀ** *s. f.* } A sword  
**KHABHRÁ** **ਖਭਰਾ** *s. m.* } of an in-  
**KHABHRÍ** **ਖਭਰੀ** *s. f.* } ferior  
quality.

**KHABCHÚ** **ਖਬਚੂ** } *s. m.* A left handed  
**KHABBÚ** **ਖਬੂ** }  
person; one who wears his shawl thrown  
over the right shoulder; one who eats,  
writes and wears his turban with the  
left hand.

**KHABÍL** **ਖਬੀਲ** *s. m.* A wooden in-  
strument used by shoemakers for clean-  
ing leather.

**KHABÍS** **ਖਬੀਸ** *s. m.* } *a.* Fil-  
**KHABÍSNI** **ਖਬੀਸਣੀ** *s. f.* } thy, vile,  
wicked, malignant;—*s. m.* An evil  
spirit; a miser.

**KHÁBRÚ** **ਖਾਬਰੂ** } *s. m.* A news-mon-  
**KHABRÚ** **ਖਬਰੂ** } ger.

**KHACHAR** **ਖਚਰ** } *s. m.*  
**KHACHARAÚ** **ਖਚਰੂ** } Mu-  
**KHACHARPAUN** **ਖਚਰਪੈ** } lish-  
**KHÁCHARPUNÁ** **ਖਚਰਪੁਣਾ** } ness,  
obstinacy, perverseness, wickedness.

**KHACHCH** **ਖੱਚ** *s. f.* Trouble, vexa-  
tion, annoyance; noise:—*khachch karní*,  
*v. a.* To give trouble.

**KHACHCHÁN** **ਖੱਚਾਂ** *a. s., f.* Wicked;  
a fornicatress.

**KHACHCHAR** ਖੱਚਰ *s. f.* A mule.

**KHACHRÁ** ਖਚਰਾ *s. m., a.* A mule; mulish, perverse, wicked, one versed in all wiles.

**KHACHRÁÍ** ਖਚਰਾਈ *s. f.* Mulishness, perverseness, wickedness.

**KHACHRÍ** ਖਚਰੀ *s. f.* A she mule, very rarely used of the animal, usually applied to persons.

**KHÁD** ਖਾਡ } *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
**KHÁD** ਖਡ } Sanskrit word *Khan*. An excavation, a hollow, a hole in the ground.

**KHÁDÁ** ਖਾਡਾ } *s. m. (M.)* The re-  
**KHÁDÁ** ਖਾਟਾ } servoir of a well into which the water falls from the *nisár*.

**KHÁDAR** ਖਾਦਰ *s. m.* The low land on the margin of a river which is occasionally overflowed; (*M.*) one who eats much.

**KHÁDÁUNÁ** ਖਡਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to play; to cause to amuse.

**KHADBAD KHADBAD** ਖਦਬਦ ਖਦਬਦ *s. m.* The boiling of a thick substance like paste; *i. q.* *Khatbat khatbat*.

**KHÁD** ਖੱਡ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Khan*. A cavern, a pit, a cave, a gorge, a ravine, a hollow; a stream running through a ravine.

**KHADDAR** ਖੱਦਰ *s. m.* A very coarse kind of cotton cloth.

**KHADPÍ** ਖੱਡੀ *s. f.* A hole in the ground into which a weaver puts his feet when sitting at the loom.

**KHADER** ਖਦੇੜ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ekhet*. Pursuit; expulsion.

**KHADERNÁ** ਖਦੇੜਣਾ *v. a.* To pursue, to cast out, to expel.

**KHADERÚ** ਖਦੇੜੂ *s. m.* A pursuer, an expeller.

**KHÁDH** ਖਾਧ *s. f.* Food, diet (from I to 1½ maunds per month):—*khádh* *khurák*, *s. m.* Food, victuals.

**KHÁDHÁ PÍTÁ** ਖਾਧਾ ਪੀਤਾ *a.* Eaten and drunk:—*khádhá pítá kaddhá*, *v. n.* To beat to a jelly:—*khádhá pítá laggá*, *v. n.* To assimilate one's food:—*khádhá pítá láhe dá báki rahié sháhe dá*. Whatever is eaten and drunk is gained what remains goes to the money-lender.

**KHÁDÍ** ਖਾਡੀ *s. f. (M.)* The chin.

**KHADINÁ** ਖਦਿਨਾ *s. m. (M.)* A labourer on monthly wages.

**KHAD MUDDÁ** ਖਦਮੁੱਦਾ *s. m.* *Khad* is the food, and *Muddá* the cash paid in wages to farm labourers. The term means a man's regular wages, in addition to which he gets a lump sum in cash, *saropá* and sometimes shoes and clothes.

**KHÁDÚ** ਖਾਡੂ *s. f.* A hill-goat.

**KHAFÁ** ਖਫਾ *a. (P.)* Angry, enraged.

**KHAFGÁN** ਖਫਗਾਨ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Khafgán*. Palpitation of the heart, hysterics, Hysteria.

**KHAFGÍ** ਖਫਗੀ *s. f.* Anger, rage, displeasure.

KHAFTAN ਖਫਤਣ *s. f.* } An insane  
 KHAFTÍ ਖਫਤੀ *s. m.* } or enraged  
 person.

KHAFT ਖਫਤ *s. m.* Madness, insanity,  
 anger :—*khafṭ paṇḍ, s. m.* Madness,  
 insanity.

KHAG ਖਗ *s. m.* A sub-division of  
*Jāts.*

KHAGÁ ਖਗਾ } *s. f. (M.)* A fish  
 KHÁGAR ਖਗਰ } of the siluroid  
 family (*Macrones cavasius*) which takes  
 a bait readily.

KHAGAN ਖਗਨ *s. f.* The fundament,  
 podex :—*khagan pájṇí, v. a.* To commit  
 sodomy.

KHAGGÁ ਖੱਗਾ *s. m.* The leaf of a  
 medicinal plant called *Ghíkudr* (*Aloe per-  
 foliata*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceae*); up with a plant  
 when it has to be transplanted; *i. q.* *Gécché.*

KHAHÁ KHAHÍ ਖਹ ਖਹੀ *s. f.* Mu-  
 tual enmity.

KHÁHD KHURÁK ਖਹਟ ਖੁਰਾਕ *s. f.*  
 Food, daily food, victuals, eatables; *i. q.*  
*Khádā.*

KHÁHAS ਖਹਸ } *s. f.* Corruption  
 KHÁHASH ਖਹਸ } of the Arabic  
 word *Khudhish*. Desire, wish.

KHAHI ਖਹਿ *s. f.* Rubbing the body  
 against anything (as cattle); enmity :—  
*khahi karní, v. a.* To hate, to have ill-  
 feelings against any one.

KHAHIBARNÁ ਖਹਿਬਰਨਾ *v. n.* To  
 struggle, to wrangle.

KHAHINÁ ਖਹਿਣਾ *v. n.* To rub the  
 body against anything (as cattle); to be  
 in a state of enmity, (used with *nál* as  
*faldāṇe de nál khahinā*); *i. q.* *Khahinā.*

KHAHIRÁ ਖਹਿੜਾ } *s. m.* Pursuing,  
 KHÁHRÁ ਖਹੜਾ } pursuit, follow-  
 ing, perseverance :—*khahirā chhaddāḍ,*  
*v. n.* To leave off pursuit, to give up  
 chase :—*khahire paṇḍ, v. a.* To pursue,  
 to follow, to press, to urge, to hang on.

KHÁH MAKHÁH ਖਹ ਮਖਹ *ad.*  
 Corrupted from the Persian word *Khudh*  
*mukhdh*. Perforce, *nolens volens*, willingly  
 or unwillingly, on compulsion, cause-  
 lessly, without any reason :—*k h d h*  
*makháh hoṇḍ, v. a.* To quarrel, to ex-  
 change hot words, to abuse one another.

KHAI ਖੈ *s. f.* Destruction.

KHÁÍ ਖਾਈ *s. f.* A ditch, a circum-  
 vallation, a trench round a town or fort;  
 eating.

KHÁÍÁ ਖਾਇਆ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Persian word *Kháyá*. A testicle;  
*membrum virile* :—*kháid leś karná, v. a.*  
 To cringe or fawn; to beslaver.

KHAIH ਖੈਹ *s. f.* Rubbing the shoulder;  
 emulation, envy, opposition, rivalry;  
*i. q.* *Khahi.*

KHAIHNI ਖੈਹਣਾ *v. a.* To rub the  
 shoulder against anything; to envy,  
 to rival, to emulate, to oppose; *i. q.*  
*Khahinā.*

KHAIHRA ਖੈਹੜਾ *s. m.* See *Khahirā*.

KHÁIL ਖਾਇਲ *s. f.* A female friend,  
 a whore.

KHAINCH ਖੈਂਚ *s. f.* Pulling, drawing,  
 attraction.

**KHAİNCHÁ KHAİNCHÍ** **ਖੈਚ ਖੈਚੀ**  
*s. f.* Struggling, wrangling.

**KHAIR** **ਖੈਰ** *s. f.* Welfare; alms; the

*Acacia Catechu*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*;  
 —*ad.* Well, very well; be it so, never  
 mind;—*intj.* Indeed! it is well, never  
 mind;—*khair hai, intj.* Is it well! what  
 is the matter?—*khair kharīyat, s. f.*  
 Good, welfare, health, happiness:—*khair*  
*khāh, s. m.* A well wisher, friend:—  
*sarkār de khair khāh, s. m.* Loyal people:  
 —*khair khāhī, s. f.* Good will, friendship:  
 —*khair khahian karnā, v. n.* To be officious:  
 —*khair salāh, salā, s. f.* Welfare, health  
 and prosperity;—*intj.* All right; never  
 mind:—*khair mīhar.* All right, quite  
 well.

**KHAIRÁ** **ਖੈਰਾ** *a.* Brown (applied to  
 cattle.)

**KHAIRÁT** **ਖੈਰਾਤ** } *s. f.* Alms.  
**KHAIRÁIT** **ਖੈਰਾਇਤ** }

**KHAIRÁITÍ** **ਖੈਰਾਇਤੀ** *a.* Charitable:  
 —*khairáití hastpatál, s. m.* Charitable  
 dispensary.

**KHAIRE** **ਖੈਰੇ** *s. m.* A sub-division of  
*Játs.*

**KHAIRÍN** **ਖੈਰੀ** *s. m. pl.* of *Khair*.  
 See *Khair*.

**KHÁIROG** **ਖਈਰੋਗ** *s. m.* Phthisis,  
 an enemy who accomplishes his work of  
 destruction by a slow process.

**KHAIRÚ** **ਖੈਰੂ** *s. m.* The name of a  
 plant; the name of a man.

**KHÁJ** **ਖਾਜ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
 Sanskrit word *Kharyu*. Itch, itching:—  
*kháj dugá, v. a.* To itch:—*kháj karní,*  
*v. a.* To itch, to scratch.

**KHÁJÁ** **ਖਾਜਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Persian word *Khudjah*. A gentleman, a  
 rich or respectable man, a title of respect  
 among Muhammadans:—*Khája khijar,*  
*s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word  
*Khudjah Khizar*. The name of a  
 Muhummedan saint who is said to have  
 been skilled in divination and have dis-  
 covered the water of life. He is the  
 patron saint of rivers and waters, and  
 has a special care of travellers. He is  
 represented as a venerable man, standing  
 on a fish. He corresponds to the *Udhero*  
 or *Wadhero* Lall of the Hindus in  
 Sindh; a river:—*kháje dá guáh daddá.*  
 Frogs are witnesses to a river.—Prov.  
 used when the subordinates and friends  
 of a man are called to give evidence  
 in his favour.

**KHAJÁNÁ** **ਖਜਾਨਾ** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**KHAJÁNNÁ** **ਖਜਾਨਾ** } from the Arabic  
 word *Khazánah*. A treasury:—*sarkári*  
*khajáná, s. m.* Government treasury.

**KHÁJJÁ** **ਖਾਜਾ** *s. m.* Victuals, food,  
 eatables.

**KHAJJAL** **ਖਜਲ** *a.* Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Khajal*. Ashamed, dis-  
 tressed, wretched, forlorn, ruined;—*khaj-*  
*jal karná, v. a.* To ruin, to make  
 wretched:—*khajjal honá, v. n.* To be  
 ruined, to be distressed:—*khajjal khuár, a.*  
 Ruined, degraded, persecuted.

**KHAJJÍ** **ਖਜੀ** } *s. f.* Corruption of  
**KHAJÚR** **ਖਜੂਰ** } the Sanskrit word

*Kharyár*. A date, the date tree, the  
 palm; a kind of sweetmeat made in the  
 shape of a date.

**KHAJÚRÍ** **ਖਜੂਰੀ** *s. f.* An ornament  
 worn in the nose;—*a.* Made of the date,  
 or of the palm leaf.

**KHÁK** **ਖਾਕ** *s. f.* Earth, dust, ashes:—  
*khák todá, s. m.* A butt of earth, a mark  
 to shoot at; *i. q.* *Ghattd, Sudh.*

**KHÁKÁ** **ਖਾਕਾ** *s. m.* A plan, a sketch,  
 a draft, an outline.

KHÁKH ਖਾਖ } *s. f.* The cheek.  
 KHAKH ਖਖ }

KHAKHÁR ਖਖਾਰ *s. m.* A cough. See  
*Khangár, Ghagár.*

KHAKHÁRNÁ ਖਖਾਰਨਾ *v. n.* See  
*Ghangárná, Khangárná.*

KHAKHRÍ ਖਖਰੀ *s. m.* A species of  
 long musk melon (*Cucurbita melo*, Nat.  
 Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*); *i. q.* *Phuff*.

KHAKHWÁR ਖਖਵਾਰ } *s. m.* The  
 KHAKHWÁRÁ ਖਖਵਾਰਾ } jaw bone.

KHÁKÍ ਖਾਕੀ *a.* Earthy, made of dust,  
 dusty, earthen, an earthy brown dye:  
 —*khákí dndá, s. m.* An addled egg;  
 an unfertilised egg; *met.* a term of  
 reproach denoting illegitimacy; —*khákí*  
*baṇḍá, s. m.* A mortal: —*khákí deh,*  
*s. m.* The body which is of dust, *i. e.*, the  
 mortal body: —*khákí bardí, s. f.* The  
 earthy coloured uniform of soldiers.

KHAKKHÁ ਖਖਾ *s. m.* The seventh letter  
 (ਖ) in the Gurmukhi Alphabet.

KHAKKHAR ਖਖਰ *s. f.* A wasp's  
 nest: —*khakkar kháhdá, a.* Strongly  
 pockmarked, ugly: —*khakkar náṁ chherṇá,*  
*v. a.* To stir up a wasp's nest; to rouse  
 trouble and opposition.

KHAL ਖਲ *s. f.* Oil cake.

KHÁL ਖਾਲ *s. f. m.* A drain, an acqueduct,  
 a gutter, an inlet, a hollow or  
 cutting big or little made by water; a  
 groove; the depression along the spine of  
 a fat man or horse; a spot, a mole: —  
*kháldár, a.* Spotted, streaked, grooved: —  
*khál makháls, khál makháls, a.* Empty,  
 empty handed.

KHÁLÁ ਖਾਲਾ } *s. m.* A mother's  
 KHÁLÁN ਖਾਲਾਂ } sister, a maternal aunt: —*kháldá jí dḍ wáṛḍ,*  
*s. m.* One's aunt's enclosure, *i. e.*, a place  
 of rest or safety.

KHALÁ ਖਲਾ *a.* See *Khará.*

KHALAL ਖਲਲ *s. m.* Disturbance,  
 prejudice, damage, injury, interruption,  
 confusion, ruin, hiatus.

KHALÁL ਖਲਾਲ *a.* Defeat (at cards),  
 overthrow; *c. v.* *hoṇḍ, karṇá.*

KHÁLAS ਖਾਲਸਾ *a.* Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Kháls*. Unmixed,  
 pure.

KHALÁS ਖਲਾਸ *a.* Free, liberated:  
 —*khálds hoṇḍ, v. n.* To be liberated or  
 freed or set at liberty; to have a seminal  
 emission.

KHALÁSÍ ਖਲਾਸੀ *s. f.* Exemption,  
 relief; a tent pitcher, a coolie: —*kháldsí*  
*páṇḍ, v. n.* To be discharged; to be  
 freed: —*kháldsí karní, v. a.* To dis-  
 charge, to acquit.

KHALAUNÁ ਖਲਾਉਣਾ *s. m.* A toy, a  
 plaything.

KHALÁUNÁ ਖਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
 to play or amuse (a child.)

KHALÁWÁ ਖਲਾਵਾ *s. m.* One who  
 amuses a child; *i. q.* *Kháldwá.*

KHALBAL ਖਲਬਲ *s. f.* Pain in  
 the bowels with rumbling; commotion.

KHALBALÍ ਖਲਬਲੀ *s. f.* See *Khil-*  
*bílí.*

KHALDHÚ ਖਲਧੁ } s. m. Commo-  
 KHALDÚ ਖਲਦੁ } tion, tumult,  
 KHALHDÚ ਖਲਦੁ } alarm :—*khaldhá*  
*macháungá, páungá, v. a.* To raise a com-  
 motion or tumult; i. q. *Khilbilá*.

KHALHBALÁṬ ਖਲੁਬਲਾਟ s. m. A  
 strong desire to go to stool; c. w. *paigá*.

KHALHBALÁUNÁ ਖਲੁਬਲਾਉਣਾ  
 v. a. To have pain and rumbling; to  
 boil.

KHALHBALÍ ਖਲੁਬਲੀ s. f. Commo-  
 tion, tumult, haste.

KHALHIÁRNÁ ਖਲਿਮਾਰਣਾ v. a. To  
 cause to stop, or stand fast; i. q. *Gha-  
 liáungá*.

KHALÍ ਖਲੀ s. f. Oil cake;—a. See  
*Kharí*.

KHÁLÍ ਖਾਲੀ s. f. (dim. of *Khál*.) An  
 acqueduct, a drain.

KHÁLÍ ਖਾਲੀ a. See *Khálí*.

KHALÍDÁR ਖਲੀਦਾਰ s. m. Corrup-  
 ted from the Persian word *Kháridár*.  
 A purchaser.

KHALÍDÁRÍ ਖਲੀਦਾਰੀ s. f. Corrup-  
 tion of the Persian word *Kháridári*.  
 Buying.

KHALÍTÁ ਖਲੀਤਾ s. m. Corrupted  
 from the Arabic word *Kháritah*. A  
 purse, a bag, a packet, a royal letter;  
 i. q. *Kháritá*.

KHALK ਖਲਕ s. f. Corruption of the  
 Arabic word *Khálq*. The people, the world,  
 mankind :—*Baisákh wasse, khalk hasse*.

*Baisákh* rains make folk laugh, i. e.,  
 people rejoice if it rain in the beginning  
 of *Baisákh* as this is a promise of a good  
 harvest.—Prov. (*Hasára*).

KHALKAT ਖਲਕਤ s. f. Corrupted  
 from the Arabic word *Khálqat*. Creatures,  
 creation, world, people; i. q. *Khilkat*.

KHALL ਖੱਲ s. f. Skin, hide; a  
 dressed goat skin; a corner :—*khall*  
*udhará, v. n. a.* To flay, to beat so as to  
 take off the skin :—*khall udhar jángá, v. n.*  
 To be flayed.

KHALLÁ ਖੱਲਾ s. m. A shoe; loose-  
 ness of skin; (*Pop.*) a kind of dance :—  
*khallá pai jángá, v. n.* To be loosened :—  
*khallá márná, v. n.* To beat with a shoe :—  
*kháh wichch chálhúwá, khalle wichch*  
*addh*. A fortieth share in a well and a half  
 in shoes.

KHALLAR ਖੱਲਰ s. m. } A dry hide  
 KHALLARÍ ਖੱਲਰੀ s. f. } or skin.

KHALLAR ਖੱਲਰ s. m. (*M.*) A bag  
 of sheep or goat's skin used for keeping  
 grain, flour, clothes.

KHALLHAR ਖੱਲੁਰ s. m. Pain in the  
 bowels, a twisting of bowels.

KHÁLLÍ ਖਾਲੀ a. Empty, void, hollow,  
 wanting; vacant; not full, exhausted; un-  
 occupied, at leisure; only, single; ineffec-  
 tive, inoperative :—*khállí hatth, a.* Emp-  
 ty handed, destitute, penniless; c. w. *hongá,*  
*karná* :—*khállí mállí, khállí mukhállí, a.*  
 Empty, empty-handed.

KHALLNÁ ਖੱਲਣਾ s. m. Family, a  
 race or tribe of people.

KHALMÁR ਖਲਮਾਰ s. m. A mea-  
 sure of grain equal to 10 maunds. See  
*Khaluár*.

**KHALONÁ** ਖਲੋਣਾ *v. n.* To stand, to stop, to be erected, to be fixed; *i. q.* *Kharoná.*

**KHALRÍ** ਖਲਰੀ *s. f.* Skin; the prepuce of a sheep or goat.

**KHALRÚ** ਖਲਰੂ *s. m.* A small skin or hide; a bag made of the dried hide of an animal.

**KHÁLSÁ** ਖਾਲਸਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Khálsah*. The word is applied to all Sikhs who have received the *pauhal*; land held immediately from Government, lands under the management of Government:—*khálsá kaum*, *s. f.* The *Khálsá* nation. *Khálsá ráj*, *s. m.* The Sikh rule:—*Khálsáji* *s. m.* A title of respect for a Sikh:—*Gurú ji dá Khálsá*, *s. m.* Sikhs.

**KHALSUKK** ਖਲਸੁਕ *a. (Pot.)* Dead, dried up (a tree or underbush.)

**KHALTÁ** ਖਲਤਾ *s. m.* A loose garment; *i. q.* *Khiltá.*

**KHALWÁR** ਖਲਵਾਰ *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Persian word *Kharbár*, an ass load. A measure of grain equal to eight or ten maunds; *i. q.* *Khalmár.*

**KHALWÁRÁ** ਖਲਵਾਰਾ } *s. m.* A heap  
**KHALWERÁ** ਖਲਵੇਰਾ } of unthreshed

grain, a threshing floor; (*M.*) a threshing floor.

**KHAM** ਖਮ *s. m.* A bend:—*kham thokná*, *márná*, *v. a.* To pat the arms previous to wrestling by way of boasting and challenging:—*kham pai jóná*, *paíná*, *v. n.* To be bent.

**KHÁM** ਖਾਮ *a.* Raw, unripe, vain, crude, of unbaked earth. Revenue collected directly by Government not through an under-holder. Lands held directly are said to be held *Khám*:—*khám degná*, *kárná*, *v. a.* To stop the mouth of anything (as a bottle):—*khám khiyálá*, *s. f.* Vain imagination, foolish notions:—*khám mitte*, *s. f.* A bye product in the manufacture of *Sal Ammoniac* in Karnal.

**KHAMBH** ਖੰਭ } *s. m.* A feather, a wing;  
**KHAMBH** ਖਮਭ } a wooden prop.

**KHAMBHÁ** ਖੰਭਾ *s. m.* A wooden prop, a post; a pillar, a support.

**KHAMBÍR** ਖੰਮਬੀਰ } *s. m.* Leaven,  
**KHAMÍR** ਖਮੀਰ } yeast; earth,  
clay; nature, constitution:—*khamír uṭháu-  
ṭá*, *v. a.* To ferment.

**KHAMBÍRÁ** ਖੰਮਬੀਰਾ *s. m.* } *a.* Corrup-  
**KHAMÍRÁ** ਖਮੀਰਾ *s. m.* } tion of the  
**KHAMBÍRÍ** ਖੰਮਬੀਰੀ *s. f.* } Arabic word  
**KHAMÍRÍ** ਖਮੀਰੀ *s. f.* } *Khamírá.*

Leavened, fermented; a sort of leavened bread.

**KHÁMÍ** ਖਾਮੀ *s. m.* Rawness, crudeness, inexperience; loss, defect, infirmity.

**KHAMÍRÁ** ਖਮੀਰਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Khamírah*. A thick syrup used as medicine; *i. q.* *Khamírá banafshá.*

**KHAMMAN** ਖਮਨ *s. m.* A sub-division of *Jáfs*.

**KHAN** ਖਣ *s. n.* The space in a ceiling between two beams; a room in a house;—*ad.* Sometimes; (*M.*) a black and white lizard with a bluish tinge. There are all sorts of fables about the *khans*, *e. g.*, it does not propagate its species, but is found full grown:—*jai kún kháwe khan*, *má ná dekhe jan*. He whom a *khan* bites is as sure to die as if his mother had never seen him born.

**KHÁN** ਖਾਂ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Khán*. A title among the Mohammedans and especially of nobles and of those of Pathán or Rajput descent; a common adjunct to Pathán or Afghan names;—*conj.* (a suffix to verbs) Then, indeed:—*khán bahádar*, *s. m.* A title of honour conferred upon Mohammedans, men of respectability and faithful service, by the British Government.

**KHÁN KHAT** *s. m.* Lord, prince, a Muhammadan title used chiefly by Patháns, the same as *Khán*; eating; (corrupted from the Persian word *Kán*.) a mine:—*khán páq, s. m.* Allowance:—*khán píq, s. m.* Eating and drinking; met. eating (flesh) and drinking (wine):—*khán píq náq chagge bhalle, kám káj náq dore.* Well enough to eat and drink, but deaf to work.

**KHÁNÁ KHAT** *s. m.* Food, victuals, dinner, a feast, an entertainment;—*v. a.* To eat; to get, to suffer, to endure, to undergo; to take a bribe; to sting, to bite suctorial insects; to take the air:—*kháná dáyá, kháná píqá, s. m.* Meat and drink, food, eating and drinking:—*kháná dáyá, v. a.* To feast, to entertain:—*gálí kháná, v. a.* To suffer abuse meekly, to endure:—*sewak ne kháná, khá laiqá, v. a.* To corrode, to wear away, to destroy:—*rupayyá khá laiqá, khá jáqá, v. n.* To consume, to spend, to cost; to embezzle:—*mál kháná, khá jáqá, v. n.* To embezzle, to misappropriate, to take a bribe:—*kháná píqá ápqá, nírí salámlek.* I ate and drank of my own, he gave me a mere good morning.—Prov. concerning niggardly hospitality.

**KHÁNÁ KHAN** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Khánah*. A house; a receptacle, a drawer; a compartment, a partition, especially in a box; a square in chess or draughts, divisions or square in other games; a column of a tabular statement:—*kháná abád honá, v. n. lit.* The house to be inhabited, to be married:—*kháná barbádá, s. f.* Destruction of a house or family especially by the death of one's wife:—*kháná purá, s. f.* Filling up of a column or form:—*kháná kharáb honá, v. n.* To be ruined or destroyed (house) by the death of one's wife, (a curse):—*kháná kábá, s. m.* The temple at Mecca to which pilgrimages are made by Muhammadans:—*piná wasedáq de sánáq lakkh muláhye; bell máq náq imáq barab-bar wáng kháne Kábé.* In regard to the dwellers of the village I have a lákh anxieties, my love, to me good faith is one and the same as the *Kábá* shrine.

**KHANAUTÍ KHÉTÍ** *s. m.* Water rail.

**KHANBHÁNÍ KHANBÁNÍ** *s. f. (M.)* A sling.

**KHANBHARÁ KHÉJÁ** *s. m. (M.)* The fin of a fish.

**KHANCHÁ KHÁRA** *s. m.* A hen-house, a hen-coop; a pannier, a basket, a tray.

**KHANCHÍ KHÁRÍ** *s. f.* A sugar factory.

**KHANCHURÍA KHÉURÍA** *s. m.* A kind of snake.—Prov.

**KHAND KHÉ** *s. f.* Sugar (unrefined);—*s. m. (S.)* Side, quarter, region, apartment, part, piece, one of the nine sections of the world (as reckoned by the Hindus); chapter, section (of a book):—*jimá náq wáq, is khand khér kháq.* Plough the land and (you will be able to afford to) eat sugar, rice, and milk.—Prov.

**KHANDÁ KHÉ** } *s. m.* A two-edged sword, a broad straight sword, a two-edged dagger sometimes worn on the head by *Akáls*.

**KHANDÁ KHÉ** *a.* Of low stature, under size, low, mean, despicable;—*s. m.* A small dog.

**KHANDAK KHÉ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Khandaq*. A ditch, a moat.

**KHANDAN KHÉ** *s. m.* Breakage, thwarting, rescinding; cutting to pieces; refuting; *c. w. honá, karná.*

**KHANDAR KHÉ** *s. f. (K.)* A mountain road or pass.



**KHANḌAT** **ਖੰਡਤ** *a., s. f.* Broken, torn ; interruption ; *hoṇḍ, hoṇḍ, karnḍ, karnḍ.*

**KHANḌAUNĀ** **ਖੰਡਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To scatter, to disperse, to pour down, to spread abroad. *i. q. Khinḍaunḍ.*

**KHANḌHĀ** **ਖੰਧਾ** *s. m.* A herd of buffaloes, a crowd, a multitude ; (K.) a flock of sheep or goats.

**KHANḌHAR** **ਖੰਧਰ** *s. m.* Stony worthless land, the stony bed of a stream or torrent ; a place of ruins, a dilapidated house or town.

**KHANḌĪ** **ਖੰਡੀ** *s. f.* A section of an elephant's tusk, a rough piece of ivory.

**KHANḌĪ** **ਖੰਦੀ** *s. f.* A small bitch ; a kind of goat like a deer.

**KHANḌNĀ** **ਖੰਡਣਾ** *v. a.* To refute, to break, to cut to pieces.

**KHANḌOLĀ** **ਖੰਦੋਲਾ** *s. f.* A tattered quilt, a kind of squash ; *i. q. Kandhold.*

**KHANḌŪ** **ਖੰਡੂ** *s. m.* A harelippered person ; a kind of fodder, (*Pisum Sativum*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*), the pea.

**KHANḌŪRĪ** **ਖੰਡੂਰੀ** *s. m. (Pot.)* A ball.

**KHĀNGAR** **ਖਾਂਗੜ** *s. f.* A milk giving animal shortly before she runs dry :—*khāngar bheṭ shāgird julāhā, nafā nahān in mālon ; oh nā rajjke duddh palāwe, oh nā kaḍḍhe kālon.* A sheep which has run dry, and a weaver are both unprofitable ; the former does not give milk and the latter is not serviceable in famine.

**KHANGH** **ਖੰਘ** *s. f.* Cough :—*purāṅṅ khāng, s. f.* Chronic bronchitis :—*sukhī khāng, s. f.* A dry cough.

**KHANGHĀL** **ਖੰਘਾਲ** *s. m.* Rinsing a vessel, cleansing ; *i. q. Ghaṅḍāl, Haṅḍāl.*

**KHANGHĀLNĀ** **ਖੰਘਾਲਣਾ** *v. a.* To rinse (a vessel), to cleanse ; *i. q. Ghaṅḍālḍ, Haṅḍālḍ.*

**KHANGHĀR** **ਖੰਘਾਰ** } *s. m.* A slight  
**KHAṆKHĀR** **ਖੰਖਾਰ** } cough, hawking, clearing the throat, expectoration, phlegm ; *i. q. Ghaṅḍār.*

**KHANGHAR** **ਖੰਘਰ** *s. m.* A mass of fused bricks, a burnt substance, a hard mass, a rock :—*khāngar bannh jāṅḍ, v. n.* To become hard like a rock. ; *i. q. Khingar.*

**KHANGHARĪ** **ਖੰਘਰੀ** *s. f.* A small mass of fused bricks ; a kind of *maṭṭhī.*

**KHANGHĀRNĀ** **ਖੰਘਾਰਣਾ** } *v. a.* To  
**KHANGHŪRNĀ** **ਖੰਘੂਰਣਾ** } cough,  
**KHANGHNĀ** **ਖੰਘਣਾ** } to hawk,  
**KHAṆKHĀRNĀ** **ਖੰਖਾਰਣਾ** } to clear  
the throat, to expectorate.

**KHĀNĪ** **ਖਾਨੀ** *s. f.* The office of *Khān* ; —*a.* Domestic, a hawk or other bird used in hunting which has been reared at home.

**KHĀNĪ** **ਖਾਣੀ** *s. f. (lit. means a mine.)* There are four mines, *i. e.*, (1) *andaj* what is produced from an egg ; (2) *jeraṭ* what is born from sperm, (3) *setaj* what is produced from sweat (as lice) ; (4) *utbhuj*, what is produced by growing as plants, trees.

**KHANĪĀN** **ਖਾਨੀਆਂ** *s. m.* A maid servant, a female slave.

**KHĀNJ** **ਖਾਂਜ** *s. f. (M.)* The rope by which the ox-yoke (*paṅḍāh*) is secured

to the driving seat (*gáhlí*) of a Persian wheel; *i. q.* *Beld.*

**KHANJAN** *ਖੰਜਨ* *s. m.* A kind of bird, a wagtail.

**KHANJAR** *ਖੰਜਰ* *s. m.* A dagger.

**KHANJARÍ** *ਖੰਜਰੀ* *s. f.* A small tambourine, a timbrel; a bracelet; a kind of silk cloth.

**KHANNÁ** *ਖੰਨਾ* *s. m.* A caste of *Khat-rí's*, a man of that caste;—*a.* Half:—*khanndáku, ad, a.* About half; a tittle.

**KHÁNNÁ** *ਖਾਂਨਾ* *s. m.* See *Khánd.*

**KHANNÁ** *ਖਨਨਾ* *v. n. (M.)* To itch.

**KHANNÍ** *ਖੰਨੀ* *a.* Half;—*s. f.* A scrap, a piece; an ordeal by a hot iron or hot oil, an ordeal of fire, taken into the hands, to prove one's innocence or guilt; a female of the *Khanná* caste:—*ghar dē khanní báhar dē sārī náloṅ chānggí hai.* A scrap (or a half bread) at home is better than a whole loaf abroad.—Prov:—*Sáwan Bhádon ná warhe, táṅ Kátak kanṭh khanní roṭī do do jamṭh.* If it rains not in *Sáwan* and *Bhádon* and there are drops in *Kátak*, a half loaf only will come to every two persons, *i. e.*, to rain in *Kátak* will have no good to the autumn crop.

**KHANOTARNÁ** *ਖਨੋਤਰਨਾ* *v. a.* (*Pof.*) To poke, to dig up with any small instrument; *i. q.* *Khotarṇá.*

**KHÁNSÍ** *ਖਾਂਸੀ* *s. f.* Cough:—*laṛát dā mál hānsí, rog dā mál khānsí.* The root (cause) of quarrel is joking and the root (cause) of disease is cough.—Prov. used to show the bad results of both jokes and coughs; *i. q.* *Khāngā.*

**KHÁNSNÁ** *ਖਾਂਸਣਾ* *v. n.* To cough.

**KHÁNT** *ਖਾਂਟ* *a.* Experienced, knowing; unwilling to be advised, unyielding, independent, headstrong, rebellious, mischievous, wicked.

**KHANÚHNÁ** *ਖਨੂਹਣਾ* *v. n.* To itch.

**KHAP** *ਖਪ* *s. m.* Fretting, noise, trouble.

**KHAPÁ** *ਖਪਾ* *s. m.* Using; spending.

**KHAPAN** *ਖਪਨ* *v. n. (M.)* To be spent, to be exhausted.

**KHAPÁRÁ** *ਖਪਾਰਾ* *s. m. (M.)* A quarrel, a dispute, disunion; *i. q.* *Pudṛá.*

**KHAPAT** *ਖਪਤ* *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Khapat.* Insanity; sale; being expended.

**KHAPÁU** *ਖਪਾਉ* *s. m.* Expense; sale, vendue.

**KHAPÁUNÁ** *ਖਪਾਉਣਾ* *v. a.* To dry up, to destroy, to make away with, to expend:—*sr khapáuná, v. n.* To annoy beyond endurance.

**KHAPHÁ** *ਖਫਾ* *a.* Corruption of the Persian word *Khafá.* Angry, enraged;—*s. m.* Strangling:—*khaphá jhapáuná, v. n.* To strangle.

**KHAPHKÁN** *ਖਫਕਣ* *s. m. (Pof.)* Corruption of the Arabic word *Khafgán.* Insanity.

**KHAPKHAPÁ** *ਖਪਖਪਾ* *s. m.* Sale, vendue; weeping, grieving, mourning.

**KHAPNÁ** *ਖਪਣਾ* *v. n.* To be a partaker of one's sufferings, to sympathise; to be dried up, to be destroyed, to be expended or made away with.

**KHAPP** ਖੱਧ *s. f.* Contention, quarrel, dispute, contest:—*khapp karní, páugí, v. a.* To contend, to quarrel, to dispute, to contest.

**KHAPPÁ** ਖੱਧਾ *s. m.* A cavity in a wall, hill; a narrow passage in a hill.

**KHAPPAN** ਖੱਧਣ *s. f.* A quarrelsome woman.

**KHAPPAR** ਖੱਧਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kharpar*. A chafing dish; half a watermelon; a vessel resembling a cup, used by *faqírs*, in which they receive alms; a mouth (spoken figuratively of a *deotí*); an old man (as *bupáñh khappar*).

**KHAPPHAN** ਖੱਧਣ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Kafan*. A shroud:—*murde bole táñ khapphan páre*. The corpse speaks and bursts the shroud.—Prov.

**KHAPPÍ** ਖੱਧੀ *s. m.* A quarrelsome man, a talkative man.

**KHAPRÁ** ਖਪਰਾ *s. m.* } An insect that  
**KHAPRÍ** ਖਪਰੀ *s. f.* } infests wheat;  
the point of a broad arrow; (*M.*) a kind of snake.

**KHAPRAIL** ਖਪਰੈਲ *s. m.* A tile.

**KHAPWÁUNÁ** ਖਪਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be expended.

**KHAR** ਖਰ *s. m.* An ass; a miscreant; *met.* a stupid person; (*M.*) a tribe of *Játs* who trace their origin to the *Kharals* of Montgomery and Lahore. They account for the loss of the termination of their name as follows. Once a party of *Kharals* who came from the Lahore *Bér* and encamped near Multan close to a sugarcane field, they cut the sugar-cane and fed their cattle and made huts with it. On the own-

er's complaining to the Governor, the *Kharals* explained that they thought they were cutting reeds and did not know what sugar-cane was. The Governor thereupon called them *khars* (asses), which name their descendants bear ever since:—*khár járd, v. n.* To separate or fall off (plaster from a wall); to diminish in bulk by solutions (as a lump of salt in water.)

**KHAR** ਖੜ *s. m.* Straw; (*Pot.*) a door of a sheep fold made of stick:—*kharsukk, a.* Dead, dried up (a tree or under wood).

**KHÁR** ਖਾਰ *s. m.* An alkali, potash, anything used for cleansing like soap; a spur, a cock's spur; jealousy, envy, hatred, heart-burning:—*khár karní, v. a.* To hate;—*khár kháut, v. n.* To be jealous:—*khár lánd, s. m.* A kind of plant *Caroxylon Griffithii*, Nat Ord. *Salsolaceæ*. In the Jhang district *sajj* is made from the only. It is *khár* a very favourite food of camels.

**KHÁR** ਖਾੜ *s. m.* The level country at the foot of a mountain.

**KHÁRÁ** ਖਾੜਾ *s. m.* Corruption of the Hindi word *Akhárá*. The habitation of a Hindu devotee; *i. q.* *Akhárá*.

**KHÁRÁ** ਖਾਰਾ *s. m.* A large basket made of reeds (*kánas*) used at weddings, The bride and bridegroom sit on it and bathe, the bridal pair are also seated on a *khárá* when the ceremonies of *lárdá* are performed; a colony; (*c. w. dúti*);—*a.* Salt, brackish (as water):—*kháre chapárd, v. a.* To sit on the *khárá* a marriage ceremony.

**KHARÁ** ਖੜਾ *a.* Standing, straight, perpendicular, erect; half-cooked:—*khárá rahiýd, v. n.* To stand, to wait, to stay, to remain standing; to wait for, to expect:—*khárá hogd, v. n.* To originate, to take its rise, to begin; to rise, to get up, to stand up; to stand, to be erect; to be raised, to be built, to be filed; to be established, to be opened:—

**KHARETAR** ਖਰੇਤ੍ਰ *s. f.* (K.) A plot of waste land reserved as a hay-field in the rains.

**KHARG** ਖੜਗ *s. m.* A sword, a scimitar.

**KHARHÁ** ਖਾੜਾ } *s. m.* (M.) A number  
**KHARHÁ** ਖਰਾ } of sets of indigo vats, an indigo manufacturing ground; a cattle-road.

**KHARHWÁ** ਖਰੁਵਾ *a.* Rough.

**KHARÍ** ਖੜੀ *a.* Dim. of *Khard*. Half-cooked *dál*;—*s. m.* Chalk;—*khari málí laigá*, *v. a.* To take wrestling prize without wrestling.

**KHARÍ** ਖਰੀ *a.* Dim. of *Khard*.

**KHARÍ** ਖਾਰੀ *s. f.* A small basket made of reeds, used at weddings; the basket attached underneath a native *gárl* for holding baggage; any basket made of reeds used by cultivators for various purposes;—*s. m.* An enemy, a jealous man.

**KHARÍ** ਖਾੜੀ *s. f.* The habitation of a Hindu devotee; a creek, an inlet; a deep water-course.

**KHARÍÁÍ** ਖਰਿਆਈ *s. f.* Pureness, genuineness, excellence, goodness.

**KHARÍD** ਖਰੀਦ *s. f.* Buying, purchase, the price or cost of a thing; the thing bought; demand, want:—*khariá de mull*, *s. m.* Price, cost, cost price.

**KHARÍDNÁ** ਖਰੀਦਣਾ *v. a.* To buy, to purchase; *met.* to reap, to bring upon oneself (especially any disease).

**KHARÍDÚ** ਖਰੀਦੂ *s. m.* A purchaser.

**KHARÍNDH** ਖਰੀਂਦ *s. m.* A scab.

**KHÁRISH** ਖਾਰਿਸ਼ *s. f.* Scabies; a contagious disease of camels.

**KHARIST** ਖਰਿਸਤ *s. m.* The itch; laziness, idleness; filth.

**KHARISTAN** ਖਰਿਸਤਣ *s. f.* } One  
**KHARISTÍ** ਖਰਿਸਤੀ *s. m.* } who has the itch; an idle or lazy person: a filthy or dirty person.

**KHARÍTÁ** ਖਰੀਤਾ *s. m.* A purse, a packet, a bag, a mail; *i. q.* *Khalítá*.

**KHARJ** ਖਰਜ *s. m.* The bass in music.

**KHÁRJÍ** ਖਾਰਜੀ } *s. m.* Waste pa-  
**KHÁRJÚ** ਖਾਰਜੂ } per, a spotted per-  
per not worth writing upon.

**KHARKÁ** ਖੜਕਾ *s. m.* Noise; *i. q.* *Kharak*.

**KHAKÁ** ਖਰਕਾ *s. m.* A broom of *pī-chhī*; tamarisk: (*Tamarix dioica*.)

**KHARKÁWNÁ** ਖੜਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To make a noise upon any thing, to thump to knock.

**KHARKHARÁ** ਖਰਖਰਾ *s. m.* A curry-comb.

**KHARKHARÍ** ਖਰਖਰੀ *s. f.* An itching in the throat:—*kharkharí óuqí*, *laggáí*, *v. n.* To cough.

**KHARMASTÍ** ਖਰਮਸਤੀ *s. f.* Noise; mischarge, wantonness; impertinence, passion, lust.

**KHARNÁ** ਖਰਨਾ *v. n.* To fall or peel off; to be diminished in bulk by solution (as a lump of salt in water), to waste away.

**KHÁRNÁ** ਖਰਨਾ *v. a.* To scale off (as lime from a wall); to cause to melt or waste away (as salt in water).

**KHARNÁ** ਖਰਨਾ *v. a. n.* To take away, to carry off, to steal; to stop, to stand.

**KHARNÍN** ਖਰਨੀਂ *s. f. (M.)* A fish of the carp family (*Barbus sarana*); *i. q.* *Poppi*.

**KHARN KHARN** ਖਰਨ ਖਰਨ *s. m.* The smooth and unobstructed motion of a wheeled carriage; also the sound of such motion.

**KHAROCHNÁ** ਖਰੋਚਣਾ *v. a.* To scrape.

**KHAROLNÁ** ਖਰੋਲਣਾ *v. a. (Pop.)* To poke, to dig up with any small instrument.

**KHARONÁ** ਖਰੋਣਾ *v. n.* To stand up, to be erect, to be fixed, to stop; *i. q.* *khare hong* in *Kharyé*.

**KHARORÁ** ਖਰੋਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* A well lined with wattles instead of masonry.

**KHAROT** ਖਰੋਟ *s. m.* The tree and fruit of *Juglans Regia*, Nat. Ord. *Juglandaceae*, the walnut.

**KHAROTNÁ** ਖਰੋਟਣਾ *s. m.* A wooden instrument used for twisting ropes; *i. q.* *Wafgá*.

**KHARPAINCH** ਖਰਪੈਂਚ *s. m.* A leading man in a village, who without having any authority, is ready to perform the function of a *Lambardár*.

**KHARRAL** ਖੱਰਲ *s. m.* A sub-division of *Játs*.

**KHARSAN** ਖਰਸਨ *s. m.* See *Meiní*.

**KHARSUKK** ਖਰਸੁੱਕ *a.* Dead, dried, up (a tree or underbush).

**KHÁRÚ** ਖਾਰੂ *s. m.* One who lives near the foot of a mountain; a hill-goat or sheep; *i. q.* *Kháqá*.

**KHARÚD** ਖਰੂਦ *s. m.* Disturbance, insurrection.

**KHARÚDAN** ਖਰੂਦਣ *s. f.* } One who  
**KHARÚDÍ** ਖਰੂਦੀ *s. m.* } makes  
disturbance, a rebellious person.

**KHARÚNDH** ਖਰੂਂਢ *s. m.* A nail, a claw:—*kharsúndh márná*, *v. a.* To scratch, to flay with the nail.

**KHARÚNCHNÁ** ਖਰੂਂਚਣਾ *v. a.* To scratch with the nail.

**KHÁRWÁ** ਖਾਰਵਾ *s. m.* A kind of coarse red cotton cloth; soreness between the toes caused by keeping the feet wet.

**KHARWÁR** ਖਰਵਾਰ *s. m. (M.)* A measure of ten *mans*.

**KHARYÁ** ਖਰਯਾ *s. m.* Chalk:—*kharyá miffí*, *s. f.* The same as *Kharyé*.

**KHAS** ਖਸ *s. m.* The root *Oymbopogon aromaticus*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineae*. This is one variety, the true *khás* is the root of another plant of the same family *Anatherum Muricatum*. The root of both plants is used for *taffís*. Both are used as medicinally as stimulants, and yield a fragrant oil; it is the name of a tribe of robbers who live north-west of Lahore.

**KHÁS** ਖਾਸ *a.* Own, particular, private; excellent; favourite;—*ad.* Particularly, especially:—*khás khás dámi*, *s. m.* People of rank and consideration; chiefs, nobles:—*khás karká*, *ad.* Especially, particularly.

**KHÁŚĀ ਖਾਸ਼** *s. m.* A kind of fine muslin; food of a superior quality, dainties;—*a.* Pure, noble, good, excellent, elegant; fair, of average quality, ordinary.

**KHASM ਖਸਮ** *s. m.* A husband; a master, an owner:—*khasmudlī*, *s. f.* A woman whose husband is alive:—*salt khasmī*, *s. f.* A woman of bad character:—*nikhasmī*, *a.* Without a husband or master:—*khasmā khānīd*, *khasmā khānte*, *s. m. f. lit.* A devourer of one's master. An imprecation if addressed to a woman equivalent to wishing her to become a widow. Used to a man it denotes a wretched unprofitable person who is nothing but a trouble:—*khasmā khādi*, *s. f.* The quality of being the above. The meaning will vary with the sex of the person addressed:—*khā khasmān*, *nām*, *khasmān nām khān*, *lit.* Go and devour your master: a great abuse if addressed to a woman. Said to a man, it is equivalent to go and be hanged.

**KHASAR ਖਸਰ** *s. m.* Attrition, friction, rubbing:—*khasar khasar karnā*, *v. a.* To produce the sound caused by rubbing, to rub:—*khasar laggā*, *v. n.* To be rubbed, to be separated (as the skin from the flesh); *i. q.* *Ghasar*;—(*M.*) Husks of wheat and barley without grain.

**KHĀSH ਖਾਸ਼** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Khūshish*. Desire, wish.

**KHASHKHASH ਖਸਖਸ** *s. f.* *Khas-khas*.

**KHASHTAM ਖਸਟਮ** } *s. f.* The  
**KHASHTAMĪ ਖਸਟਮੀ** } sixth lunar day.

**KHASIĀ KHUSIĀ ਖਸਿਆ ਖੁਸਿਆ** *a.* (*M.*) Striped, bereft, in a miserable state; *i. q.* *Khutthā*.

**KHĀŚĪHAT ਖਸੀਹਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Khāṣṣyat*. Nature, disposition.

**KHĀŚĪL ਖਸੀਲ** *s. f.* (*M.*) Wheat and barley cut green for fodder; *i. q.* *Khod*.

**KHASKĀS ਖਸਕਾਸ** } *s. f.* The poppy  
**KHASKHAS ਖਸਖਸ** } seed; (*M.*)

a kind of grass which is obtained from the root of the *Khawī*.

**KHASKHĀŚĪ ਖਸਖਸੀ** } *a.* Cut  
**KHASKHASĪ ਖਸਖਸੀ** } very short  
**KHASKĀŚĪ ਖਸਕਾਸੀ** } (hair or

beard, *i. e.*, no longer than the diameter of the poppy seed); *c. w.* *karnē*.

**KHĀŚKĪ ਖਸਕੀ** *a.* Intimate; noble, excellent.

**KHASMĀNĀ ਖਸਮਾਨਾ** *a.* Belonging to husband, masterly.

**KHĀŚNĀ ਖਸਨਾ** } *v. n.* To cough;  
**KHĀŚNĀ ਖਸਣਾ** } *i. q.* *Khāṣṣā*.

**KHASOTNĀ ਖਸੋਟਣਾ** *v. a.* To snatch, to pull out, to strip off, to eradicate, to scratch, to tear.

**KHASRĀ ਖਸਰਾ** *s. m.* A sort of small pox; (corruption of the Arabic word *Khṣarāh*) appraisement of a crop; the field book or an index in which appraisements are recorded at the time of a village survey:—*khasrā karnā*, *v. a.* To appraise a crop:—*khasrā*, *nikalqā*, *v. n.* To come out or appear (the small-pox).

**KHĀŚŚĀ ਖਸੱਸਾ** *s. m.* See *Khāṣṣā*.

**KHASSAR ਖੱਸਰ** *s. f.* (*M.*) The itching, sensation, the itch; *i. q.* *Jhaur*.

**KHĀŚŚĪ ਖੱਸੀ** *s. m. f.* An eunuch, a gelding, a castrated animal; a drain;—*a.* (*M.*) Cut very short (hair or beard); *c. w.* *hoṇā*, *karnā*:—*Khāṣṣī pārnā*, *s. m.* A water spout conducted down to the ground.

**KHAŚNĀ** **ਖੱਸਣਾ** *v. a.* To snatch, to seize, to take by force, to take off, to deprive off.

**KHAŚŪ** **ਖੱਸੂ** *s. m. (M.)* A plunderer, one who seizes and takes a thing forcibly.

**KHAṬ** **ਖਟ** *s. m.* The name of a musical mode ;—*a.* Six :—*khaṭ śhāstar, darshan, s. m.* The six philosophical books or systems of philosophy of the Hindus. These are—1. *Pārvā-mimāṃsā*, commonly called *Mimāṃsā*, of Jaimini; 2. *Uttarā-mimāṃsā*, usually known as Vedānta of Bādarāyana, or Vyasa; 3. *Nyāya* of Gotama; 4. *Vaiśeṣika* of Kanāda; 5. *Sāṅkhya* of Kapila; 6. *Yāgy* of Patanjali.

**KHAT** **ਖਤ** *s. m.* A letter, note; handwriting; a cut, or scratch; a line, a stroke; a regular line of beard or mustaches, trimming or pulling out the stray hairs; the nestling place of a hare; (*Pop.*) a disease characterised by fever, diarrhoea, cough :—*khat bandāgā, v. a.* To trim the hair about the face, to shave the beard :—*khat karnā, v. a.* To draw a line; to trim the hair about the face, to shave the beard off from certain parts of the face; to produce an effect.

**KHĀT** **ਖਾਤ** *s. m.* A pit; manure.

**KHĀṬ** **ਖਾਟ** } *s. m.* A bedstead.  
**KHAT** **ਖਟ** }

**KHATĀ** **ਖਤਾ** *s. f.* Fault, crime, error, mistake, a miss, failure :—*hosh khatā hoṅī, v. n.* To lose one's senses, to fail :—*pachchhoṅ wage san badlīn rann malāī khā; uk barse uh uddale kade khatā nā jā.* If the west wind blow with clouds, and a woman must eat cream, that will rain and this will elope from her husband never will this saying be found wrong.

**KHATĀĪ** **ਖਤਾਈ** *s. f.* A kind of biscuit; a medicine.

**KHATĀB** **ਖਤਾਬ** *s. m.* Title, appellation, an honorific title.

**KHATĀĪ** **ਖਟਾਈ** *s. f.* Acidity, an acid; green mangoes, cut and dried.

**KHATĀK** **ਖਟਕ** *s. f.* Doubt, apprehension; the sound of footsteps.

**KHATĀKṆĀ** **ਖਟਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To wrangle, to be a cause of annoyance, to be a source of anxiety, to rankle, to pierce (as a thorn), to be an eyesore.

**KHATĀN** **ਖਟਨ** *v. a. (M.)* To dig, to excavate; to earn :—*khaṇ khaṇdā te pān pawandā.* The digger of a hole, and his feet fall into it.—Prov. "The biter bit."

**KHATĀPATĪ** **ਖਟਾਪਟੀ** *s. f.* Enmity, ill-will, contention, wrangling, quarrelling.

**KHĀTAR** **ਖਾਤਰ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Khātir*. Sake, regard, consideration; pleasure, satisfaction;—*prep.* For the sake of :—*khātar dārī, s. f.* Comfort, satisfaction, kind treatment; *c. w. karnī* :—*khātar jamā, s. f.* Comfort, satisfaction, assurance, encouragement :—*khātar karnī, v. a.* To please, to pay attention to; to show partiality to one :—*khātar khāh, ad.* To one's satisfaction, a pleasure.

**KHATĀS** **ਖਟਾਸ** *s. m.* Acidity, a sour taste.

**KHATATIR** **ਖਟਟਿਰ** *s. f. (M.)* The common dock plant.

**KHATĀŪ** **ਖਟਾਊ** *s. m.* One who causes another to gain; an earner, a gainer.

**KHATĀUNĀ** **ਖਟਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To cause to earn, to cause to acquire.

**KHATBAT KHATBAT** **ਖਤਬਤ ਖਤਬਤ** *s. m.* The boiling of a thick substance like paste; *i. q. hadbad hadbad; c. w. karnā, pāuṇā.*

**KHÁṬĪ ਖਾਟੀ** *s. f. (M.)* Digging, especially the excavation or clearance or clearing a canal.

**KHAṬĪÁHAN ਖਟਿਆਹਣ** } *s. f. A*  
**KHAṬĪÁNDH ਖਟਿਆਂਧ** } *sour*  
**KHAṬĪÁNH ਖਟਿਆਨੁ** } *smell.*

**KHAṬĪÁÍ ਖਟਿਆਈ** *s. f.* Acidity; green mangoes cut and dried.

**KHAṬĪK ਖਟੀਕ** *s. m.* A caste that works in leather, a tanner.

**KHAṬKÁ ਖਟਕਾ** *s. m.* Doubt, apprehension, fear, danger.

**KHAṬKÁUNÁ ਖਟਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To knock, to thump.

**KHAṬMAL ਖਟਮਲ** *s. m.* A bed bug.

**KHAṬMÍ ਖਤਮੀ** *s. f.* Marshmallow (*Malva Mauritian*, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*) used medicinally as a demulcent:—*reshá khatmí, s. w.* The root of the *Khatmí*.

**KHAṬMITHÁ ਖਟਮਿਠਾ** *s. m., a.* A mixed taste of sweet and sour, agreeable.

**KHAṬOLÍ ਖਟੋਲੀ** *s. f.* A small bed bug.

**KHAṬRÁ ਖੜਾ** *s. m.* Danger, fear; a call to stool:—*khatre jánd, v. n.* To go to stool; *c. w. paínd, páund.*

**KHAṬRÁ ਖਟੜਾ** *s. m. (M)* A plain bed.

**KHAṬRÁNÍ ਖੜਾਣੀ** *s. f.* A woman of the *Khatrí* caste.

**KHAṬRETÁ ਖੜੇਟਾ** *m.* Children of the  
**KHAṬRETÍ ਖੜੇਟੀ** *f.* } *Khatrí* caste.

**KHAṬṬ ਖੱਟ** *s. f.* A bedstead; a number of presents given to a bride by her parents; gain, profit, income:—*khaṭṭ paṭṭ, s. f.* Enmity, wrangling, quarrelling, contention:—*khaṭṭ mansá, v. n.* To consecrate the gifts given to a bride by her parents:—*khaṭṭ wachhduná, v. a.* To spread out the presents to be given to the bride by her parents.

**KHAṬṬÁ ਖੱਡਾ** *s. m.* The part of a bow (*gulel*) from which the ball is shot; a field, a piece of land; a granary.

**KHAṬṬÁ ਖਾੱਡਾ** *s. m.* A pit, a grain pit; daily account, a waste book:—*khákh h́áṭṭe páund, v. n.* To cast into a well and a pit; *met.* to put (a thing) in such a place that it cannot be traced again.

**KHAṬṬÁ ਖੱਟਾ** *s. m.* A species of lemon, (*Citrus limonum*) or orange, (*Citrus vulgaris*), an acid citron, (*Citrus Medica*); all these plants belong to the Nat. Ord. *Aurantiferae* and the term applies to the tree as well as the fruit; a yellow colour; acidity; sour buttermilk; an acid substance put into milk to coagulate it;—*a.* Sour, acid; yellow:—*khaṭṭáṭí, a.* Very sour:—*khaṭṭá mīṭhā, a.* Sweet and sour:—*khaṭṭá honá, v. n.* To be or turn sour; to be or turn of a yellowish colour:—*jí khaṭṭá honá, v. n.* To be soured; to be offended, to be displeased; *c. w. karná.*

**KHAṬṬAR ਖੱਟਰ** *s. m.* A cow or buffalo that will not allow itself to be milked easily.

**KHAṬṬÍ ਖੱਟੀ** *s. f.* Earnings, gain; a kind of small orange or citron;—*a.* Yellow:—*khaṭṭí kumṭí, s. f.* Earning, gain:—*sámáná dí khaṭṭí kutté jáṅ gáṭ.* Dogs strip the miser's earnings.

**KHAṬṬNÁ ਖੱਟਣਾ** *v. a.* To earn, to gain, to acquire.

**KHAṬRAMMÁ ਖੜਮਾ** } *s. m. Be-*  
**KHAṬRAMMÁN ਖੜਮਾਂ** } *longing to*  
*Khatrí.*



**KHATTRÍ** **ਖੱਤਰੀ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kchhatrīya*. The second of the four great caste of Hindus; a man of the military tribe.

**KHATTÚ** **ਖੱਟੂ** *s. m.* An earner, a gainer: —*khattú áwe dardé, nakhattú áwe lardé*. The industrious (son) comes and is respectful, the idle (son) comes and is quarrelsome.—Prov.

**KHATWÁUNÁ** **ਖਟਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to earn or acquire;—*s. m.* The space in a ceiling between two beams; a room in a house;—*ad.* Sometimes.

**KHAU** **ਖੈ** *s. m.* A glutton; destruction, annihilation; harm, loss; danger: —*kháú dā khau, s. m.* (lit. destruction of the bones) An idle person who depends on another for his livelihood, an injurious person.

**KHÁÚ** **ਖਾਉ** *s. m.* A glutton:—*kháú yár, milt, s. m.* One whose friendship depends on his being well fed.

**KHAUF** **ਖੈਫ** *s. m.* Fear:—*khauf kháú, v. n.* To be afraid.

**KHAUJHNÁ** **ਖੌਜਣਾ** *v. n.* To talk much, to prate; to chide, to teaze, to dispute, to quarrel.

**KHAULÁ** **ਖੋਲਾ** *s. m.* An old shoe; —*a.* Old; empty; *i. q.* *Paullá*.

**KHAULANÁ** **ਖੋਲਣਾ** *v. n.* To boil, to be enraged, to be agitated by any passion, to be in a deep study, to be anxious.

**KHAULÍ** **ਖੋਲੀ** *s. f.* A buffalo; *i. q.* *Khok*.

**KHÁUNÁ** **ਖਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To eat.

**KHAUNCHÁ** **ਖੈਂਚਾ** *s. m.* A hen-house, a hen-coop, a pannier, a basket, a tray; a kind of shovel or scraper used by confectioners.

**KHAUND** **ਖੈਂਦ** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**KHAUNT** **ਖੈਂਤ** } from the Persian  
word *Kháwand*. A husband.

**KHAÚN** **KHAÚN** **KARNÁ** **ਖਉਂਖਉਂਕਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To cough incessantly.

**KHAUNSRÁ** **ਖੈਂਸਰਾ** *s. m.* An old worn out shoe.

**KHAURÍ** **ਖੈਰੀ** *a. (Pot.)* Rough, uneven; *i. q.* *Khuhurá*.

**KHAURÚ** **ਖੈਰੂ** *s. m.* The rage of a bull, as shown by his pawing and tearing up the ground with his horns; the fighting of bulls; boisterous altercation, quarrelling; *c. w.* *macháung, páung*.

**KHAWÁ** **ਖਵਾ** *s. m.* The shoulder, the part of the arm near the shoulder:—*kha-ud márná, v. n.* To strike with the shoulder.

**KHÁWÁ** **ਖਾਵਾ** *s. m.* A salt mine.

**KHAWAIYÁ** **ਖਵੈਯਾ** } *s. m.* An  
**KHAWAÍYÁ** **ਖਵੈਯੀਯਾ** } eater; *i. q.*  
*Khawayyá*.

**KHÁWAN** **ਖਾਵਣ** *v. a. (M.)* To eat: —*uñh chángá mál, khatté sonán te kháwe jál*. Camels are a good possession, they earn gold and eat *jál*.—Prov.

**KHÁWAND** **ਖਾਵੰਦ** *s. m.* A husband, a master.

**KHAWÁS** **ਖਵਾਸ** *s. m.* An attendant, a personal attendant.

**KHAWĀSĪ** खामी *s. f.* An attendance.

**KHAWAYYĀ** खय्या *s. m.* An eater.

**KHAWĀ** खदी *s. f.* A kind of grass

(*Cymbopogon Iwarancusa.*) It grows in hollows where water collects, and seems to prefer *kallar*. It has a peculiar fragrant smell, resembling that of lemons and is of a dark brownish red colour. Cows graze upon it if hard pressed, but not otherwise, though in the Amballa district they are said to crop it greedily. It contains little nutrition. The *Dār* house wives use whips of this grass to clean out vessels used for churning or holding milk; a volatile oil "grass oil" and a spirit are distilled from it. The roots which are sometimes laminous and the heads are used medicinally. Supposed to be the *Nardus* of *Arrian*.

**KHĀYĀ** खाया *s. m.* A testicle.

**KHECHAL** खेरल *s. f.* Trouble, teasing, vexation, weariness :—*khechal khabhal*, *s. f.* Trouble, vexation, distress :—*khechal karnī*, *v. a.* To tease, to trouble, to bother.

**KHED** खेड *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kartā*. Play, sport; a game, frolic :—*Parmeshar dī khed*, *s. f.* Wonders, wonders of nature or God :—*khed karnī*, *v. n.* To play :—*khed khād*, *s. m.* Play, playing and dancing :—*khed samjhatī*, *v. n.* To regard as easy, a mere bagatelle, &c. :—*khed wigarī*, *v. a.* To be spoiled one's business, or sport :—*khed wigarī*, *v. a.* To spoil one's business, or sport :—*bachchīān* or *munḍīān dī khed*, *s. f.* Children or boy's game; child's play; an easy matter, a bagatelle, a mere nothing, playing and dancing.

**KHED** खेत *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Khid*. Sickness, disorder; pursuit.

**KHEDĀ** खेदा } *s. m.* A pursuer, a per-  
**KHEDŪ** खेदु } secutor, an expeller.

**KHEDH** खेय *s. m.* Pain, grief, sorrow; annihilation.

**KHEDNĀ** खेदना *v. n.* To cause to pursue, to persecute, to expel.

**KHEDNĀ** खेडना *v. n.* To play, to sport; to frisk, to gambol; to gamble; to amuse, to divert one's self; to have peculiar contortions, convulsions or rhythmic movements, the result of demoniacal possession.

**KHEH** खेह *s. f.* Ashes, ordure, rubbish, ruins :—*kheh chhānātī*, *kheh chhān de phir-ḡā*, *uḡḡḡḡ*, *v. n.* To be very poor, to be reduced to the last extremity, to wander in search of food, and not to be able to find it, to wander about, to saunter idly :—*kheh uḡḡḡḡ*, *v. a.* To do evil :—*kheh khudrī*, *s. f.* Extreme poverty.

**KHEHNŪ** खेहुनु *s. m.* A ball.

**KHEJĀ** खेजा *s. m.* (M.) Error, mistake :—*khejā khāwān*, *v. n.* To be mistaken.

**KHEKHAN** खेखट *s. m.* Pretence, trick, (used commonly in the plural *Khe-kheḡ*).

**KHEL** खेल *s. m.* Play, sport, a game, (See *Khed*); (M.) a trench or trough of mud for watering cattle.

**KHELNĀ** खेलना *v. a.* To play, to sport; *i. q.* *Khednā*.

**KHELŪRĀ** खेलूरा *s. m.* Play, sport; one who is inclined to play.

**KHEMĀ** खेमा *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Khemah*. A tent, a pavilion.

**KHEND** खेड *s. m.* Spreading, scattering.

**KHENJ** **खेज** *s. f.* Pulling, drawing, attraction.

**KHENJŪ** **खेजु** *s. m.* One who pulls or draws.

**KHENŪ** **खेनु** *s. m.* A ball; *i. q.* *Khehnā.*

**KHEP** **खेप** *s. f.* A load, a trip, the goods carried in a single trip, a batch :—*khep bharaṭ, laddaṭ, v. a.* To get ready a consignment and load it for transportation.

**KHEPAR** **खेपर** *s. m.* A cake of mud dried in the sun, a cake of plaster scaling from a wall, paint, &c., drying and scaling off.

**KHEPARĪ** **खेपरी** *s. f.* A small cake of dried mud or plaster; *c. w.* *utaraṭ, utaraṭ.*

**KHER** **खेर** *s. f. (M.)* A herd of cows.

**KHERĀ** **खेरा** *s. m.* The dust of rock salt.

**KHERĀ** **खेरा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Khet*. A village, a town; a village in ruins.

**KHERĪ** **खेरी** *s. f.* A hard kind of iron imported from Hindustan, probably from the Jaipur territory. Much used for implements and tools; (*Poṭ.*) a stick used by boys in a certain game; *i. q.* *Gedā.*

**KHERĪ** **खेरी** *s. f. (M.)* Chalk, the white earth which when ground and mixed with water is used by boys in learning to write.

**KHERŪN** **BERŪN** **खेरुं बेरुं** } *a.* Scattered :—*kherūṇ kherūṇ hoṇā, v. n.* To be scattered.

tered :—*kherūṇ kherūṇ karnā, v. a.* To scatter.

**KHES** **खेस** *s. m.* A kind of cloth, a shawl of this material, a sheet woven in a particular way, worn as a plaid (generally chequered as *ḍabbā khes.*)

**KHESH** **खेश** *pron.* Own, self :—*khes kabīlā, khes kuṭamb, s. m.* Kith and kin.

**KHESĪ** **खेमी** *s. f.* A small *khes* shawl;—*a.* Like *khes*, made of *khes*.

**KHET** **खेत** *s. m.* } A field under  
**KHETAR** **खेत** *s. f.* } cultivation, a

field, ground, land; a battle-field :—*khetar bhām, bhōṇ, s. f.* Land fit for cultivation; arable soil :—*khet hoṇā, paṇā, v. a.* The occurrence of a great slaughter in battle :—*khet wāhūṇā, v. n.* To plough down a crop :—*khetar pat, khetar patī, s. m.* The owner of a cultivated field, a landlord.

**KHETĪ** **खेती** *s. f.* Agriculture, cultivation, a cultivated field, a crop :—*khetī patī, khetī wāṇī, s. f.* Cultivation, agriculture, husbandry, a crop :—*khetī khamdā sett.* Cultivation depends on the owner, *i. e.*, if you want a thing done do it yourself. The master's eye makes the fat horse :—*par hatthīṇ wanj sanekhī khetī kade nā huṇde battīṇ de tēt.* Trading through an agent, and managing farms on other men's reports will never bring you 33 for 32, *i. e.*, you will draw no benefit.

**KHETRU** **खेत्रु** *s. m. (K.)* A small field.

**KHEUN** **खेउण** } *s. f.* Shining of the  
**KHEWAN** **खेवण** } lightning.

**KHEUNĀ** **खेउणा** } *v. a.* To row, to  
**KHEWANĀ** **खेवणा** } propel a boat with oars; to shine (lightning.)

**KHEWÁ ਖੇਵਾ** *s. m.* A boatman; the cargo of a boat; also the same as *Khep*.

**KHEWAK ਖੇਵਕ** *s. w.* A boatman, a rower.

**KHIÁL ਖਿਆਲ** *s. m.* Corrupted

from the Arabic word *Khayāl*. Thought; imagination, fancy; opinion, impression; conception, perception; care, concern; respect, regard, consideration; a kind of song:—*khiāl bannhūd, v. a.* To form a conception; to imagine; to arrange one's thoughts; to build castles in the air:—*khiāl paigūd, v. n.* To occur to, or strike one; to give one's mind to:—*khiāl rakkhūd, v. n.* To bear in mind:—*khiāl wichch nā liāugūd, v. n.* Not to regard, care, mind, or appreciate; not to regard one's claims or position; not to receive one with due respect:—*khiāl nā rahīgūd, v. n.* To forget, to think no more of.

**KHIÁLÍ ਖਿਆਲੀ** *a.* Fanciful, imaginary:—*khiālī pulā pakdūgūd, v. a.* To indulge in vain speculations, or absurd fancies, to build castles in the air.

**KHIÁNAT ਖਿਆਨਤ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Khayānat*. Perfidy, treachery, embezzlement, a breach of trust, dishonesty:—*amānat wichch khiānat karūd, v. a.* To misappropriate a deposit, to betray a trust.

**KHIÁRÁ ਖਿਆਰਾ** *s. m. (M.)* The small beds into which the lands watered from a well are divided.

**KHICHÁÍ ਖਿਚਾਈ** *s. f.* Pulling, the price of pulling.

**KHICHÁU ਖਿਚਾਉ** *s. m.* Pulling, drawing.

**KHICHÁUNÁ ਖਿਚਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be pulled. See *Khichchūgūd*.

**KHICHCH ਖਿੱਚ** *s. m.* Pulling, drawing, dragging; scarcity, persistence, insisting:—*khichch ghasīt, s. f.* Pulling and hauling.

**KHICHCHAR ਖਿੱਚੜ** *s. m.* } Rice and  
**KHICHRI ਖਿਚੜੀ** *s. f.* } dāl cook-

ed together, any mixture of things; the bloom of the *ber* tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*); a barbarous mixture of two languages:—*khichri pakdūgūd, rinnhūgūd, s. m. lit.* To cook *khichri*; to hold a counsel, to plot:—*khichri pakkgūd, v. n.* To be cooked *khichri*; to be hatched (a plot):—*gheu khichri honāgūd, v. n. lit.* To be *ghes* and *khichri*; to be deep friends.

**KHICHCHÍ ਖਿੱਚੀ** } *s. m.* A Ját  
**KHÍCHÍ ਖੀਚੀ** } tribe.

**KHICHCHNÁ ਖਿੱਚਣਾ** *v. a.* To draw, to stretch; to build (as a wall); to write down, to drag; to extract, to distil; to draw in breath, to inspire, to inhale; to extort, to exact (money), to use (one's money).

**KHICHWÁÍ ਖਿਚਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Drawing; compensation for drawing.

**KHICHWÁUNÁ ਖਿਚਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be drawn.

**KHIDÁÍ ਖਿਡਾਈ** *s. f.* The reward given to one for teaching a child to play and amusing him; remuneration for playing with a child.

**KHIDÁR ਖਿਡਾਰ** *s. m.* } *a.* A  
**KHIDÁRAN ਖਿਡਾਰਣ** *s. f.* } player, a  
**KHIDÁRÍ ਖਿਡਾਰੀ** *s. m.* } playful  
person, a gallant; an amorous person; a juggler, a gamester.

**KHIDĀUNĀ ਖਿਡਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To scatter, to disperse, to dishevel; to cause to play; to amuse or divert a child;—*s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Khildāūd*. A plaything; a toy; *met.* a buffoon, jester:—*khaṇḍ de khildāūge, s. m.* Toys made of sugar.

**KHIDĀWĀ ਖਿਡਾਵਾ** *s. m.* } One who  
**KHIDĀWĪ ਖਿਡਾਵੀ** *s. f.* } teaches  
children to play, and entertains them, a child's nurse.

**KHIDDO ਖਿੱਦੋ** } *s. m.* A ball.  
**KHIDDU ਖਿੱਦੂ** }

**KHIJH ਖਿੜ** *s. f.* Vexing, teasing, vexation.

**KHIJHĀUNĀ ਖਿੜਾਉਣਾ** } *v. a.*  
**KHIJHWĀUNĀ ਖਿੜਵਾਉਣਾ** } To  
vex, to tease, to molest, to excite, to mock, to cause to be vexed.

**KHIJHNĀ ਖਿੜਣਾ** *v. n.* To be vexed, to be teased, to fret.

**KHIKHĀUNĀ ਖਿਖਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* (*Poṭ.*)  
To scream, to shriek.

**KHIKHIĀUNĀ ਖਿਖਿਆਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To grin, to be abashed, to slink away.

**KHILĀĪ ਖਿਲਾਈ** *s. f.* Wages for teaching to play; price paid for board.

**KHILĀR ਖਿਲਾਰ** *s. m.* } A play-  
**KHILĀRAN ਖਿਲਾਰਣ** *s. f.* } ful per-  
**KHILĀRĪ ਖਿਲਾਰੀ** *s. m.* } son; an  
adulterer, a strumpet, a whore.

**KHILĀRĪ ਖਿਲਾਰੀ** *s. m.* (*Poṭ.*) Re-  
mainder, excess (applied chiefly) to the small portion of grain which remains after dividing the heap between the *Zimīndār*, and the landlord; *i. q.* *Bad-hotar*.

**KHILĀRNĀ ਖਿਲਾਰਣਾ** *v. a.* To scatter, to dishevel:—*chīnā khilārnā, v. a. lit.* To scatter *chīnā* (*Panicum miliaceum*); to weep, to insist, to reveal secrets.

**KHILARNĀ ਖਿਲਰਣਾ** *v. n.* To scatter, to spread out.

**KHILĀUNĀ ਖਿਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to play; to cause to eat, to feed.

**KHILĀWĀ ਖਿਲਾਵਾ** *s. m.* } One who  
**KHILĀWĪ ਖਿਲਾਵੀ** *s. f.* } amuses  
a child, one who teaches children to play, and entertains them, a child's nurse.

**KHILI ਖਿਲਿ** *s. f.* (*K.*) Uncultivated land, applied to land which has failed out of cultivation.

**KHILKĀ ਖਿਲਕਾ** *s. m.* (*Poṭ.*) A loose garment; *i. q.* *Khaltā, Khiltā*.

**KHIL KHIL KARNĀ ਖਿਲਖਿਲ ਕਰਨਾ**  
*v. a.* (*M.*) To laugh, to mock.

**KHILL ਖਿੱਲ** *s. f.* A kind of parched rice; half of a parched gram; a hornet (*Vespa Cineta*); (*M.*) Laughing, ridicule.

**KHILLAR JĀNĀ ਖਿੱਲਰ ਜਾਣਾ** } *v. n.*  
**KHILLARNĀ ਖਿੱਲਰਣਾ** } To be  
scattered, to be dispersed, to be dishevelled.

**KHILLAS** ਖਿੱਲਸ *s. f.* Disturbance, an interruption; trouble, distress, solicitude.

**KHILLAT** ਖਿੱਲਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Khilat*. A dress, a robe of honour bestowed by the ruling power on an inferior as a mark of distinction. Usually the *khillat* consists of pieces of cloth not made up. It may consist of arms, jewels, or other valuables, without any articles of attire, although in most cases a turban and shawl form part of the gift. A complete *khillat* may include arms, or a horse, or an elephant. A *khillat* is sometimes given to a person invested with a new office, or as a token of confirmation in one that he holds. It is likewise presented in person or sent by men of rank to visitors of distinction. Corruption of the Arabic word *Khilt*. One of the four humours of the human body, Muhammadans reckon four, Hindus five:—*khillat deqt*, *bhandūyī*, *v. n.* To invest with a robe of honour:—*khillat milt*, *a. s. m.* Intermixed, confused; disorder, confusion.

**KHILLÍ** ਖਿੱਲੀ *s. f.* Laughing, ridicule;—*khillí báj*, *s. m. f.* Laughter, one who ridicules:—*khillí báji*, *s. f.* Mockery, unseasonable laughter.

**KHILLO DIWÁNÍ** ਖਿੱਲੋਂ ਦਿਵਾਣੀ }  
**KHILLO DUÁNÍ** ਖਿੱਲੋਂ ਦੁਆਣੀ }  
*a., s. f.* Pleasant, humorous, funny, playful; an insane woman.

**KHILMÁ** ਖਿਲਮਾ *s. m.* Praises; prayers.

**KHILNÁ** ਖਿਲਨਾ *s. m. (M.)* Great laughter; *i. q.* *Hasmukh*.

**KHILTÁ** ਖਿਲਤਾ *s. m.* A loose dress worn by Afghans and *Kashmíris*.

**KHILWÁÍ** ਖਿਲਵਾਈ *s. f.* The pay of a child's nurse, wages for teaching to play; the price of victualling.

**KHILWÁUNÁ** ਖਿਲਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to play; to cause to eat (both through the agency of another); (*M.*) to cause to laugh.

**KHIMÁ** ਖਿਮਾ } *s. f.* Pardon, forgive-  
**KHIMÁN** ਖਿਮਾਂ } ness, absolution,  
 patient endurance; kindness, favour:  
 —*khimá karní*, *v. a.* To forgive, to bear an insult, or injury meekly.

**KHIMAN** ਖਿਮਨ *v. n. (M.)* To flash.

**KHIMIN** ਖਿਮਿਨ *s. f. (M.)* Lightning.

**KHIN** ਖਿਣ *s. m.* A moment; tartar on the teeth, the dirt that collects on any article in use; (*M.*) a kind of snake.

**KHIND** ਖਿੰਦ *s. m. (K.)* Counterpane or coverlet and mattress made of rags stuffed between folds of cloth.

**KHINDAR** ਖਿੰਦਰ *s. m. (Pof.)* A very coarse kind of cotton cloth; *i. q.* *Khad-dar*.

**KHINDAR** ਖਿੰਡਰ *a.* Scattered.

**KHINDÁUNÁ** ਖਿੰਡਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To scatter, to disperse, to dishevel.

**KHINDH** ਖਿੰਧ *s. f.* } *V e r y*  
**KHINDHRÁ** ਖਿੰਧੜਾ *s. m.* } thick bed-  
**KHINDHRÍ** ਖਿੰਧੜੀ *s. f.* } ding.

**KHINDHOLÁ** ਖਿੰਦੋਲਾ *s. m.* A tattered quilt; a kind of squash.

**KHINDMÁN PHUTMÁN** ਖਿੰਡਮਾਂ }  
**KHINDWÁN PHUTWÁN** ਖਿੰਡਵਾਂ }  
**ਫੁਟਮਾਂ** } *a.* Scattered, dispersed.  
**ਫੁਟਵਾਂ** }

KHINDOLNÁ **ਖਿੰਦੋਲਣਾ** *s. m. (K.)*See *Khind*.KHINDNÁ **ਖਿੰਡਣਾ** } *v. n. To be*  
KHINDJÁNÁ **ਖਿੰਡਜਾਣਾ** } scattered, tobe dispersed, to be dishevelled:—*khind phutt jand, v. n. To go to pieces, to be scattered, to be dispersed.*KHINDÚRÍ **ਖਿੰਡੂਰੀ** *s. m. (Pof.) A ball;**i. g. Khiddo.*KHING **ਖਿੰਗ** *s. f. A stringed instru-*ment played with the fingers, a kind of guitar (properly *King*):—*a. White but not perfectly so, of a dirty white, grayish; (a colour of horsea.)*KHINGÁ **ਖਿੰਗਾ** *a., s. m. Stout, able-bodied, vigorous; an athletic clown.*KHINÍ KHINÍ **ਖਿਣੀ ਖਿਣੀ** *a. Scattered, dispersed:—khiní khiní hong, v. n. To be scattered, to be dispersed:—khiní khiní karná, kar deng, v. a. To scatter, to disperse.*KHINJ **ਖਿੰਜ** *s. f. Drawing, dragging, pulling:—khinj ghasht, s. f. Dragging, and hauling; i. g. Khichch.*KHINJÁÍ **ਖਿੰਜਾਈ** } *s. f. Draw-*  
KHINJWÁÍ **ਖਿੰਜਵਾਈ** } ing; wages  
for drawing.KHINJÁUNÁ **ਖਿੰਜਾਉਣਾ** *v. a. To*  
cause to be drawn.KHINJNÁ **ਖਿੰਜਣਾ** *v. a. To draw, to pull, to attract, to stretch.*KHINJWÁUNÁ **ਖਿੰਜਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a. To*  
cause to be drawn.KHINKHÁB **ਖੀਣਖਾਬ** *s. m. f. Corrupt-*  
ed from the word *Kamkhuab*. Silk worked with gold and silver flowers, brocade.KHINNÚ **ਖਿੰਨੂ** *s. m. A ball.*KHINTHÁ **ਖਿੰਥਾ** *s. f. A patched quilt*  
worn by ascetics.KHIP **ਖਿਪ** *s. f. (M.) A shrub (Orthan-*  
*thera viminea, Nat. Ord. Asclepiadace).* It is so inflammable that two pieces, if rubbed together, will ignite. Its fibres form good cords.KHÍR **ਖੀਰ** *s. f. Rice boiled with milk;*milk:—*karmán díd ballá, riddi khír te hogid daldá. lit. Oh fortunate man, khír was cooked, it turned out to be coarse meal.—Prov. used when a man suffers a reverse of fortune or when his plans miscarry:—khír khand, s. f. A mess of rice milk and sugar, met. good things:—Asán ohdi khír kháhdí hai. lit. Have we eaten his khír, i. e., what obligations do we owe him.*KHÍRÁ **ਖੀਰਾ** *s. m. A cucumber; a*young animal which has not cast its milk teeth; a young animal yet without the teeth by which the age is ascertained:—*khírán de bí, magaj, s. m. The seeds of khírá, which are officinal and considered cooling.*KHIRAN **ਖਿਰਨ** *s. f. A trill of the*  
voice in singing; *c. w. laing.*KHIRANḌH **ਖਿਰੰਢ** *s. m. (M.) A scab;*  
*i. g. Kharinḍh.*

**KHIRÁU** **ਖਿਰਾਉ** *s. m.* The expanding of a flower, bloom delight.

**KHIRÁUNÁ** **ਖਿਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to bloom ; to delight.

**KHÍRÍ** **ਖੀਰੀ** *s. f.* An udder, a cow's teats.

**KHIRÍNDH** **ਖਿਰੀਂਢ** } *s. m.* A scab ;  
**KHIRÍNDH** **ਖਿਰੀਂਢ** } *c. w.* *djánd,*  
*uttarnd ; i. q. Kharíndh.*

**KHIRK** **ਖਿੜਕ** } *s. m.* A single  
**KHIRKÁ** **ਖਿੜਕਾ** } leaved door, a window, a gate.

**KHIRKHIRÁṬ** **ਖਿੜਖਿੜਾਟ** *s. m.* Laughing.

**KHIRKHIRÁUNÁ** **ਖਿੜਖਿੜਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to laugh, to delight ; to bloom.

**KHIRKÍ** **ਖਿੜਕੀ** *s. f.* A small door or window :—*khiríkí dár, a.* Made with windows (a house) ; folded in a particular way (a turban) :—*khiríkí dhoṭ,* *mární, v. a.* To shut a window :—*khiríkí láungí, khohlgí, v. a.* To open a window.

**KHÍRMÁ** **ਖੀਰਮਾ** *s. m.* (*Pos.*) An ox that has milk teeth. See *Khírd.*

**KHIRMAN** **ਖਿਰਮਨ** *s. m.* (*M.*) The grain heap. The harvest collected on the threshing floor. *Khirman* sometimes implies the bulk of the crop remaining after the *Tallah* has been deducted.

**KHIRNÁ** **ਖਿੜਨਾ** *v. n.* To bloom, to blow (as a flower) ; to burst open (as a melon) ; to be delighted, to laugh.

**KHIRNÍ** **ਖਿਰਨੀ** *s. f.* The name of a tree, (*Mimusops kauki*, Nat. Ord. *Sapotaceae.*) The seeds and root are used medicinally.

**KHÍRNÍ** **ਖੀਰਨੀ** *s. f.* (*M.*) The wheel on which the rope of a well bucket turns ; rice boiled with milk ; *i. q. Bhaugí.*

**KHIRTNÁ** **ਖਿਰਟਣਾ** *v. n.* To be well acquainted with the laws, occupations and customs of the country.

**KHÍS** **ਖੀਸ** *s. f.* Loss ; a grin ; a shrug ; milk given by a cow just after calving :—*khís hond,* *pai jánd,* *paigá, v. n.* To be spoiled, to be diminished, to go off, to be lost.

**KHÍSÁ** **ਖੀਸਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Kísah.* A pocket ; a cloth for rubbing used in baths :—*khísá karná, v. a.* To rub the body all over in bathing with a rubber.

**KHISKANÁ** **ਖਿਸਕਣਾ** } *v. n.* To de-  
**KHISKANTAM** **ਖਿਸਕਾਂਤਮ** } part, to  
**KHISKNÁ** **ਖਿਸਕਣਾ** } run away,  
to move away, to slip or slide away, to stir.

**KHISKAT** **ਖਿਸਕਤ** *s. f.* A four-cornered piece of cloth let in between the legs of *pájánd* to form the seat.

**KHISKÁUNÁ** **ਖਿਸਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to remove, to take off ; to show out of the way.

**KHITHÁ** **ਖਿਥਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A kind of fish.

**KHITTÍ** **ਖਿੱਟ** *s. f. m.* Running, speed ; (*M.*) a lump of salt or clay :—*khiff márká djánd, v. n.* To come quickly :—*khiff mární, v. n.* To run fast.

**KHITTÍ** **ਖਿੱਤੀ** *s. f.* A thorn, a bush, a hedge ; a cluster of stars (in this sense used only in the plural) :—*khittí de deṭ,*



*v. n.* To hedge up, to shut :—*khittí wichch páke phákdá*, *v. a.* To burn a person among thorns.

**KHÍWÁ ਖੀਵਾ** *a.* Drunk, lustful, wanton, proud :—*khíwá púsd*, *s. m.* Drunkenness, the state of intoxication ; lust.

**KHÍWAT ਖੀਵਟ** *s. f.* Corruption of Hindi *Khewat*. Register of village shares, the register of a *Paṭwári* :—*khíwaf khatáwí*, *s. f.* The register of rights and liabilities.

**KHO ਖੋ** *s. f.* Disposition, temper, habit ; *i. q.* *Bág*.

**KHOÁ ਖੋਆ** *s. m.* Milk boiled till it becomes thick.

**KHOBHÁ ਖੋਭਾ** *s. m.* Marshy ground, a bog, tenacious mud ; *i. q.* *Khubbhag*.

**KHOBNÁ ਖੋਭਣਾ** *v. a.* To pierce, to thrust, to bore, to wound.

**KHOCHAR ਖੋਚਰ** } *a., s. m. f.* Well acquainted, familiar ; knowing ; *met.* clever, one who knows many tricks.

**KHOD ਖੋਦ** *s. f.* Green wheat and barley used as fodder.

**KHODÁ ਖੋਦਾ** } *s. m.* One who has no beard except on the chin, a man without a beard ; *i. q.* *Khossá*.

**KHODÍ ਖੋਦੀ** *s. f.* A tuft of beard on the chin, there being none elsewhere.

**KHODNÁ ਖੋਦਣਾ** *v. a.* To dig, to excavate, to engrave, to carve.

**KHOH ਖੋਹ** *s. f.* A hole, a cavern, a pit, a ditch, a ravine ; faintness arising from hunger, a sense of emptiness in the stomach ; an imperative of *v. a.* *Khohyd* :—*khoh laigd*, *v. a.* See *Khond* :—*Khoh paigí*, *v. n.* To be faint with hunger.

**KHOHÍ ਖੋਹੀ** *s. f.* Faintness arising from hunger ; *i. q.* *Khoh*.

**KHOHNÁ ਖੋਹਣਾ** *v. a.* To seize and take away by force ; to lose.

**KHOHRARÁ ਖੋਹਰਜ਼ਾ** } *m.* } *a.* Rough.  
**KHOHRARÍ ਖੋਹਰਜ਼ੀ** } *f.* }

**KHOHRÚ ਖੋਹੜੂ** } *s. m.* A plunderer,  
**KHOHÚ ਖੋਹੂ** } a robber, a highwayman ; one who  
**KHOHURÚ ਖੋਹੜੂ** } robs with violence.

**KHOID ਖੋਇਦ** *s. f.* See *Khod*.

**KHOJ ਖੋਜ** *s. m.* Search, inquiry, seeking, trace, mark :—*khøj kaḍḍhád*, *lagáund*, *v. a.* To trace the foot prints ; to trace, to follow up a clue, to search, to seek for ; to trace the stolen property :—*khøj miṭád*, or *khur khøj miṭád*, *v. a.* To be destroyed (foot prints) ; to come to naught, to be utterly ruined—*khøj miṭád*, *meṭád*, *khur khøj miṭád*, *v. a.* To destroy the foot prints, to leave no trace :—*khøjdar*, *s. m.* One who does not fast.

**KHOJÁ ਖੋਜਾ** *s. m.* A eunuch ; a Muhammadan shoe merchant ; a widely spread caste of Muhammadans, who are keen traders. They follow all kinds of avocations. The name includes totally different peoples. One set are descendants of the assassins ; the head of the clan who resides in Bombay is a lineal descendant of the " Old man of the mountain." The others are converts to

Muhammadanism from amongst Hindus. Their kinship is with the *Aroṛá* caste. Many are *Sháidhs*.

**KHOJAN** **ਖੋਜਣ** *s. f.* An inquirer, seeker or investigator.

**KHOJÍ** **ਖੋਜੀ** *s. m.* A title of honour given to *Kashmírs*, a female of the *Khojds*.

**KHOJJA** **ਖੋਜਾ** *s. m.* One who does not fast; abstinence from fasting, omitting to fast.

**KHOJJI** **ਖੋਜੀ** *s. m.* A seeker, an inquirer, a tracker of lost cattle or other stolen property.

**KHOJNA** **ਖੋਜਣਾ** *a.* To seek, to search, to inquire.

**KHOKHAR** **ਖੋਖਰ** } *s. m.* A sub-division of *Játs*, *Ráj-páts* and *Ardáns* (both Hindus and Muhammadans).

**KHOKHLÁ** **ਖੋਖਲਾ** } *a.* Open, porous, hollow, empty; excavated; broken (as an earthen vessel).

**KHOKHLÁ** **ਖੋਖਲਾ** } *s. f.* A kind of *Gorkhá* sword, the leaf bladed *Gorkhá* knife, a kind of cutlass.

**KHOL** **ਖੋਲ** *s. f.* A case, a sheath, a hollow, a cavity.

**KHOLÁ** **ਖੋਲਾ** *s. m.* Ruin, waste, desolation, a dilapidated building, a house without a roof;—*a.* Old.

**KHOLNA** **ਖੋਲਣਾ** *v. a.* To open, to loose, to express. See *Khuhulná*.

**KHOLÍ** **ਖੋਲੀ** } *s. f.* Old cattle.

**KHOLLÍ** **ਖੋਲੀ**

**KHOMBAR** **ਖੋਮਬਰ** } *s. m.* The face

**KHOMUR** **ਖੋਮੁਰ** } (not a courteous term.)

**KHONÁ** **ਖੋਣਾ** *v. a.* To lose, to waste, to part with, to get rid of; *i. q.* *Khahná*.

**KHONÁÍ** **ਖੋਣਾਈ** *s. f.* (*K.*) Digging opposed to ploughing which is not possible in all fields.

**KHONBÍ** **ਖੋਬੀ** *a.* Boiled and washed (clothes.)

**KHONCH** **ਖੋਚ** *s. f.* A cut or rent, a scratch, a tear by anything sharp, as a thorn; *c. v.* *duñtí, dýáñtí, laggná*.

**KHOPÁ** **ਖੋਪਾ** } *s. m.* The kernel of

**KHOPPÁ** **ਖੋੱਪਾ** } the cocoanut; a

**KHOPRÁ** **ਖੋਪਰਾ** } concave piece of

leather put over the eyes of an ox to blind him when he is employed in turning an oil mill or working a Persian well; blinkers.

**KHOPAR** **ਖੋਪਰ** *s. m.* } A skull,

**KHOPRÍ** **ਖੋਪਰੀ** *i. f.*

**KHOR** **ਖੋਰ** *s. m.* The refuse of grass, &c. given to cattle, horses; enmity, hatred.

**KHOR** **ਖੋਰ** *s. f.* A hollow, a cavity in anything; the body as the habitation of the soul; enmity, revenge.

**KHORÁ** **ਖੋਰਾ** *a.* Empty; without a kernel; without brains (spoken not of an

idiot, but of one whose brain has become exhausted; eyelids bereft of hair; unsound (as a cracked piece of earthen ware); (in comp.) eating, an eater:—*khord bāu, khord wāo, s. f.* An inflammation of the eyelid which causes a falling out of the hair.

**KHORÁTI ਖੋਰਾਤੀ** *s. m. (K.)* A small plot of waste land reserved as a hay field in the rains.

**KHORÍ ਖੋਰੀ** *s. f.* The quadrangular figure in certain kinds of cloth (as plaids); the loads of camels, or asses (generally so called when taken off and piled together):—*khoridār, a.* Ornamented with quadrangular figures (cloth).

**KHORÍ ਖੋਰੀ** *s. f. m.* The dry leaves of the sugar-cane; an enemy;—*s. m. (M.)* An enclosure.

**KHORNÁ ਖੋਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To dissolve, to melt (as salt, or sugar),

**KHOSSÁ ਖੋਸਾ** *s. m.* See *Khodá*.

**KHOT ਖੋਟ** *s. f.* A vice, a fault, a blemish, a defect, alloy, impurity; revenge:—*khof mildunā, v. a.* To mix with a base metal:—*khof kaḍḍhā, v. a.* To find or pick faults.

**KHOTTA ਖੋਟਾ** *a.* Faulty, impure, adulterated, vitiated;

counterfeit, perfidious, vicious, corrupt; malicious, revengeful; dishonest; evil-minded, unprincipled, unlucky, sad; useless, worthless, good for nothing;—*s. m.* A wicked person:—*khottā sikkā, s. m.* False coin:—*khottā samā, s. m.* Evil times, bad season, famine:—*khottā kharā vekhā, parkhā, v. a.* To distinguish good from bad:—*khottā wihār, s. m.* Unfair dealing, a dishonest transaction:—

*jinnān chhottā, onā khottā.* As false as he is small:—*khotte hatthiārā te dunā.* To gird up one's self quickly for battle or fighting.

**KHOTTA ਖੋਟਾ** *s. m.* } An ass; also the  
**KHOTTI ਖੋਟੀ** *s. f.* } name of a large red and white worm; *met.* A foolish person, stupid, an idiot.

**KHOTÁI ਖੋਟਾਈ** } *s. f.* Impurity,  
**KHOTIÁI ਖੋਟਿਆਈ** } adulteration, faultiness, perfidy.

**KHOÚ ਖੋਊ** *s. m.* A loser.

**KHOWÁRÁ ਖੋਵਾਰਾ** *s. f. (K.)* Place whence the earth is taken for plastering a house.

**KHÚ ਖੂ** *s. m. (M.)* a well; the land attached to a well; well irrigation (opposed to *sikā*) which means irrigation from a river either by flood or canals.

**KHUÁHNÁ ਖੁਆਹਨਾ** *s. m.* A place from which earth is dug up, the cavity formed by such digging; the cavity of the eye.

**KHUÁLANÁ ਖੁਆਲਨਾ** } *v. a.* To feed,  
**KHUÁLNÁ ਖੁਆਲਨਾ** } to cause to  
**KHUÁNÁ ਖੁਆਨਾ** } eat.

**KHUÁR ਖੁਆਰ** *a.* Poor, distressed, wretched; ruined; contemptible; wandering about.

**KHUÁRI ਖੁਆਰੀ** *s. f.* Wretchedness, distress, ruin; baseness, difficulty; fighting, quarrel.

**KHUÁS** **ਖੁਆਸ** *s. f.* A personal attendant of a person of rank, a female attendant on the great.

**KHUÁSÍ** **ਖੁਆਸੀ** *s. f.* The place where one sits behind a great man upon an elephant, the servant's seat upon the *haudah*.

**KHUÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਆਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to eat, to feed.

**KHÚB** **ਖੂਬ** *a.* Pleasing, agreeable, good, pure; simple:—*khúb kaldn*, *s. f.* The seeds of *Sisymbrium Iro*, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae* which are considered a febrifuge.

**KHUBBHAN** **ਖੁੱਭਣ** } *s. f.* Mire, a  
**KHUBBHUN** **ਖੁੱਭਣ** } slough, a miry ditch.

**KHUBBHUNÁ** **ਖੁੱਭੁਣਾ** } *v. n.* To  
**KHUBHNÁ** **ਖੁਭਣਾ** } penetrate,  
to sink into, to pierce, to affect, to make an impression.

**KHUBBHÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਭਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to penetrate, to pierce or sink into.

**KHUBSÚRAT** **ਖੁਬਸੂਰਤ** *a.* Good looking, beautiful, handsome.

**KHUBSÚRTÍ** **ਖੁਬਸੂਰਤੀ** *s. f.* Beauty, elegance.

**KHUBURDARANTÍ** **ਖੁਬਰਦਰੀਤੀ** *s. f.*  
(*M.*) A hook with teeth like a saw, to cut long grass.

**KHUCHÁÍ** **ਖੁਚਾਈ** *s. f.* See *Khuch-áwí*.

**KHUCHÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਚਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* See *khuchwáungá*.

**KHUCHCH** **ਖੁੱਚ** *s. f.* The hollow of the knee; a strict inquiry, a thorough investigation:—*khuchch báj*, *s. m.* A strict investigator:—*khuchch báj*, *s. f.* Strict investigation:—*khuchch bákh phargí*, *v. a. lit.* To catch the hollow of the knee and the arm; *met.* to make a thorough investigation, to come to the point; to deceive, to play tricks.

**KHUCHCHNÁ** **ਖੁੱਚਣਾ** *v. a.* To have sexual intercourse with.

**KHÚCHÍ** **ਖੁਚੀ** *s. m.* A *Rájpút* tribe.

**KHUCHWÁÍ** **ਖੁਚਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Copulation; the price paid for sexual intercourse.

**KHUCHWÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਚਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.*  
Caus. of *Khuchchngá*. To cause to be sexually enjoyed (used as abuse.)

**KHÚD** **ਖੁਦ** *s. f.* Green barley or wheat cut for horse feed; *i. q.* *Khod*.

**KHUD** **ਖੁਦ** *pron.* Self.

**KHUDÁ** **ਖੁਦਾ** *s. m.* The Self-existent, God; (*M.*) a bullock whose horns have been cut:—*Khudá jáge, intj.* God knows; I don't:—*Khudá cháhe.* If God will, God willing:—*Khudá Khudá kahke, karke, ad. lit.* With crying to God; with much prayer; with great difficulty or pain:—*Khudá dá ghar, s. m.* A place of worship, a mosque:—*Khudá kare, intj.* Would to God, God grant:—*Khudá dí máh, s. f.* Divine wrath, or displeasure:—*Khudé de wáste or láí, ad.* For God's sake.

**KHUDÁÍ** **ਖੁਦਾਈ** *a., s. f.* Self-existence, Divine ; Divinity, Providence, Almighty power, omniscience ; creation, the world ; engraving, digging ; wages for digging : —*khuddí dā jhāḥā, s. m.* A world famed or notorious liar.

**KHUDAUNÁ** **ਖੁਦਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be dug, engraved.

**KHUDD** **ਖੁੱਡ** *s. f.* A hole (as of a snake or rat) ; an aperture in a wall for the exit of water ; the space from which a tooth has fallen out or been extracted ; *met. Pudendum feminæ.*

**KHUDDÁ** **ਖੁੱਡਾ** *s. m.* A pigeon house, a hen house ; (*Pol.*) a lame person or animal.

**KHUDDHÁ** **ਖੁੱਢਾ** *s. m.* An old man.  
See *Khudhrá.*

**KHUDDHIÁ** **ਖੁੱਧਿਆ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Chhuddá*. Hungry : —*khuddhiá sōḥt, a., s. f.* Satisfying, (food) ; satiety : —*khuddhiá want, a.* Hungry ; *c. w. lagguí.*

**KHUDDÍ** **ਖੁੱਡੀ** *s. f.* The spaces in a privy between the partitions ; a place where chaff is kept.

**KHUDDO** **ਖੁੱਢੋ** *s. m.* A ball.

**KHUDDHÁ** **ਖੁੱਢਾ** *s. m.* An old man, a suffix to *budhrá* or *buddhá* as *budhrá khudhrá, buddhá khuddhá.*

**KHUDÍ** **ਖੁਦੀ** *s. f.* Selfishness, egotism, pride, self-conceit.

**KHUDLÁ** **ਖੁੱਡਲਾ** *s. m.* See *Khudḍá.*

**KHUDNÁ** **ਖੁਦਨਾ** *v. n.* To be dug or engraved.

**KHUDRÚ** **ਖੁਦਰੂ** *s. f. (M.)* A disease of wheat. Only a plant here and there is injured ; the grain becomes small round and black. The disease commences when the ears are first appearing. The cause is not known. According to some the ears shrivel up.

**KHUDWÁÍ** **ਖੁਦਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Compensation for digging, engraving ; causing to be engraved.

**KHUDWÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਦਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to dig, engrave.

**KHÚH** **ਖੂਹ** } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
**KHÚHÁ** **ਖੂਹਾ** } the Sanskrit word

*Kúp.* A well ; *met.* A man of deep sense : —*khúh chhaḍḍá, v. a.* To unyoke the oxen working a well, to stop drawing water from a well : —*khúh joḍá, v. a.* To yoke the bullocks to the works of a well. To irrigate from a well : —*khúh khaṭṭá, v. a.* To dig a well : —*khúh dí miffi khúh lagguí, lit.* The earth of a well is spent on a well. —Prov. used that the proceeds of a thing are spent on the thing itself and no gain accrues at all : —*akal bájhon khúh khálí.* Without wisdom the well is empty : —*khúh píá thál ná mihná ná gál.* The platter has fallen into the well what is the use of accusation or abuse (no good crying over spilt milk) : —*khúh wichch bolá, v. n.* To speak in a low tone.

**KHUFTÁN** **ਖੁਫਤਾਨ** *s. m. (M.)* Bed-time, when all the stars have come out.

**KHUHÁÍ** **ਖੁਹਾਈ** *s. f.* Forcible abstraction of anything, deprivation (used only with *kháḥí* as *us khuháí kháḥí, he suffered deprivation.*)

KHÚHAN **ਖੁਹਣ** } *s. m.* A well, a pit,  
 KHÚHUN **ਖੁਹਣ** } a mine; a heap.

KHUHÁNA **ਖੁਹਾਨਾ** *s. m.* A cavity formed in the ground by digging out earth for bricks, plaster; the socket of the eye ball.

KHUHÁUNA **ਖੁਹਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be seized, to cause to be taken forcibly.

KHÚHÍ **ਖੁਹੀ** *s. f.* A small well.

KHUHNÁ **ਖੁਹਣਾ** } *v. a.* To seize, to  
 KHUHUNÁ **ਖੁਹਣਾ** } snatch, to take  
 forcibly.

KHUHULNÁ **ਖੁਹੁਲਣਾ** *v. a.* To open, to loose, to loosen, to untie, to disclose, to uncover, to explain, to disengage, to set sail or unmoor a ship.

KHUHURARÁ **ਖੁਹੁਰਾਰਾ** *a.* Rough, uneven.

KHUHURÚ **ਖੁਹੁਰੂ** *s. m.* A plunderer, one who seizes and takes a thing forcibly.

KHÚK **ਖੁਕ** *s. m.* A hog.

KHUKHNÍ **ਖੁਖਨੀ** } *s. f.* A kind of  
 KHUKHUNÍ **ਖੁਖੁਨੀ** } sword used by  
*Gorkhás.*

KHUKHRAIN **ਖੁਖਰੈਣ** *s. m.* A division of the *Khattís.*

KHULÁ **ਖੁਲਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A land share among the *Bábárs* (a people); the name

given to the side water channels leading off from the main dams in hill torrent irrigation.

KHULÁÍ **ਖੁਲਾਈ** *s. f.* Wages for feeding.

KHULHÁÍ **ਖੁਲਾਈ** *s. f.* Wages for opening anything.

KHULHÁN **ਖੁਲਾਨ** *s. m.* A threshing floor.

KHULHÁUNA **ਖੁਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be opened, to cause to be loosened.

KHULKANÁ **ਖੁਲਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To cough slightly.

KHULKHULÁ **ਖੁਲਖੁਲਾ** *a.* Open, loose, not tight (as a shoe); empty, vacant, hollow.

KHULKÍ **ਖੁਲਕੀ** *a.* Good tempered, civil, polite, well-behaved;—*s. f.* A slight cough.

KHULLH **ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹ** } *s. f.*  
 KHULLH DULLH **ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹ ਝੁੱਲ੍ਹ** } Loose-  
 ness, openness, freedom, liberty, permission.

KHULLHÁ **ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹਾ** } *a.*  
 KHÚLLHÁ DULLHÁ **ਖੁੱਲ੍ਹਾ ਝੁੱਲ੍ਹਾ** }  
 Open, spacious, free, unbound:—*khullhá dullhá, a.* At large, free, at liberty, having no anxiety:—*khullí dullhí chī,* Things lying about:—*khullhá mukhullhá, a.* Outspoken.

KHULLHNÁ **ਖੁਲੁਣਾ** } *v. n.* To  
 KHULLH JÁNA **ਖੁਲੁਜਾਣਾ** } open, to  
 be opened, to be loosed, to untie;

to be let loose, to get loose; to be disentangled; to be untied, to be unbuttoned, to be unfolded; to be known to every one (a report); to be set free, to become free from restraint or control; to be cleared, to be lost money; to cut open the head; to be dissolved (a marriage); to have sexual intercourse for the first time (a young prostitute); to move (in chess); to be cut or opened (a passage or road); to be expanded, to be enlarged; to be disclosed, to be revealed; to be manifest; to be clear (sky, mind); to brighten up; to look well, (colour), to become; to begin, to commence; to be set up, to be instituted, to be established; to become intimate or familiar; to be encouraged, to lose one's shyness (*jhakk*):—*khullh ke baiḥḡá, khullh ke jhāre jāḡá, dḡá, v. n.* To sit at ease:—*jabāḡ khullhḡá, v. n. lit.* To be loosed (one's tongue); to begin to talk; to use harsh words, to abuse, to be foul-mouthed:—*khullh ke, ad.* Openly, freely, at leisure, to one's satisfaction.

**KHULLNÁ** **ਖੁੱਲਣਾ** *v. a.* To flay, to skin.

**KHUMÁR** **ਖੁਮਾਰ** *s. m.* } Drowsi-  
**KHUMÁRÍ** **ਖੁਮਾਰੀ** *s. f.* } ness, in-  
 toxication, vertigo, distraction of mind,  
 the miserable state of mind and body  
 following a debauch; a headache.

**KHUMB** **ਖੁੰਬ** *s. f.* A mushroom  
 (*Agaricus campestris*, Nat. Ord. *Fungie*); a  
 copper in which clothes are boiled:—  
*khumb karné, v. n.* To wash clothes  
 after boiling in a copper:—*khumb chāhar-  
 gí, v. n.* To put clothes in a copper for  
 boiling.

**KHUMBÍ** **ਖੁੰਬੀ** *a. s. f.* Boiled and  
 washed (clothes), cleansed by boiling,  
 bleached; (*M.*) a mushroom.

**KHUMRÁ** **ਖੁਮਰਾ** *s. m.* } The cross  
**KHUMRÍ** **ਖੁਮਰੀ** *s. f.* } breed of a  
 white pigeon and a dove; a turtle-dove.

**KHÚN** **ਖੂਣ** *s. m.* Blood, murder, slaugh-  
 ter; blood relations; want, deficiency:  
 —*akkhḡá wichch khúḡ bhar dḡá, v. n.*  
 To have the eyes bloodshot with rage:  
 —*khúḡ wigarḡá, v. n.* To become  
 impure (the blood); to become leperous:  
 —*khúḡ píḡá, v. a.* To drink one's blood;  
*met.* to take hard work:—*khúḡ jigar  
 khḡá, v. n.* To restrain one's emotions,  
 grief, &c.; to torment with hard work,  
 to work one's self to death:—*khúḡ  
 kaḡḡḡá, kaḡḡáḡá, v. n. a.* To bleed or  
 cause blood to flow:—*sir te khúḡ chārḡá,  
 v. n.* To be set on taking a life or lives:  
 —*khúḡ rukḡ jāḡá, v. n.* To freeze, to  
 curdle (one's blood):—*khúḡ dá píáḡá, a.*  
 Blood thirsty:—*khúḡ dá daurḡá, s. m.*  
 Circulation of the blood:—*khúḡ karnḡá,  
 v. a.* To shed blood, to kill, to murder,  
 to assassinate:—*khúḡ hoḡá, v. a.* To be  
 murdered, to commit a murder:—*khúḡ  
 wadh jāḡá, v. ḡ.* To be happy.

**KHÚNÁ** **ਖੂਣਾ** *prep.* Without, for want  
 of, in the absence of; *i. ḡ.* *Khúnḡ.*

**KHUNÁK** **ਖੁਨਾਕ** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Khunḡ.* The quinsy, a  
 sore-throat.

**KHUNÁMÍ** **ਖੁਨਾਮੀ** *s. m.* A guilt, fault.

**KHÚNAN** **ਖੂਨਣ** *s. f.* A murderer.

**KHUNB** **ਖੁੰਬ** } *s. f.* A mushroom; the  
**KHUNBH** **ਖੁੰਭ** } fire place over which

washermen steam clothes to prepare  
 them for the wash:—*patthar khunbh  
 karné ant kár dá kár.* You may steam  
 stones, but the result will be vain.—Prov.

**KHUNḌ** **ਖੁੰਡ** } *s. m.* A stump, a peg,  
**KHUNḌÁ** **ਖੁੰਡਾ** } a nail, a tent keg.

**KHUNḌH** **ਖੁੰਢ** *s. m. f.* A root, a  
 stump; *met.* an old man or woman.

**KHUNḌHÁ** **ਖੁੰਢਾ** *a.* Dull, blunt, stupid.

**KHUNDHAR** **धुंवर** *s. f.* A rough path ; a hollow, a shallow ravine, a cave ; anything recondite, the particulars of a story.

**KHUNDÍ** **धुंडी** *a.* Of crooked horned buffalo.

**KHUNGGHÁ** **धुंघा** *s. m.* } A stake, a  
**KHUNGGHÍ** **धुंघी** *s. f.* } stump, a  
**KHUNGGHRA** **धुंघरा** *s. f.* } broken  
 limb of a tree.

**KHÚNÍ** **धुनी** *s. m.* A murderer, an assassin :—*khúní dast, s. m.* Dysentery.

**KHÚNJ** **धुंज** *s. f.* } A corner, an  
**KHÚNJÁ** **धुंजा** *s. m.* } angle.

**KHUNJHÁÍ** **धुंझाड़ी** *s. f.* Deceiving, playing a trick (used only with *degi* and *kháti*).

**KHUNJHÁUNÁ** **धुंझाउना** *v. a.* To cause to err, to cause to miss.

**KHUNJHUNÁ** **धुंझना** *v. a.* To err, to miss, to mistake.

**KHUNMAK** **धुनमक** *s. m. (M.)* A disease of horses.

**KHUNNÁ** **धुटना** *v. a.* To dig, to excavate, to carve, to engrave, to cut.

**KHÚNON** **धुन** *prep.* Without, for want of, in the absence of.

**KHUNS** **धुस** *s. f.* Animosity, spite, rancour, envy, malice; emulation :—*khuns khor, s. m. f., a.* A spiteful person, one who bears a grudge ; spiteful, jealous, envious, irritable, passionate ; *c. w. karní, kháti*.

**KHUNSAN** **धुसम** *s. f.* } An irrita-  
**KHUNSI** **धुसमी** *s. m.* } ble, pas-  
 sionate person, one full of animosity ;  
 envious, jealous.

**KHUNSNÁ** **धुसना** *v. n.* To be angry, to be spiteful, to be envious, to be jealous.

**KHÚNT** **धुंट** *s. f.* A corner, an angle ; a side, a quarter.

**KHÚNTÁ** **धुंटा** *s. m.* A stake, a tent pin, a peg ; protection.

**KHÚNTÍ** **धुंटी** *s. f.* A small peg or stake, a peg ; roots of the hair :—*kháti marogá, v. a.* To tune a stringed instrument ; to turn or divert any one from a purpose.

**KHUR** **धुर** *s. m.* The divided hoof of animals of the bovine kind :—*khur khoj, s. m.* A vestige, a trace, the mark of a hoof, the track of a foot.

**KHURÁ** **धुरा** *s. m.* A footstep, a foot print (especially of stolen cattle) ; also the foot itself ; a gutter in a bathroom through which waste water escapes.

**KHURÁK** **धुराक** *s. f.* Food, victuals, provisions ; daily food, rations, diet or allowance ; one dose of medicine ; (*M.*) a cess of 4 annas on each well which was expended in feeding the *Káchhás* or measurers.

**KHURÁKÍ** **धुराकी** *a.* Eatable, suitable for food.

**KHURÁNT** **धुरांट** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kaṭhar*. Very old. See *Kháti*.

**KHURÁSÁN** **धुरामान** *s. m.* The name of an extensive and rich country to the north-east of Persia.



**KHURÁSÁNÍ** **ਖੁਰਾਸਾਨੀ** *a.* Of *Khurásán*, belonging to *Khurásán* :—*Khurásání Jawáir*, *s. f.* The seeds of *Hyoscyamus niger*. They are poisonous and are used medicinally for colds and generally as a "warm" remedy.

**KHURÁṬE** **ਖੁਰਾਟੇ** *s. m. pl.* Snoring ; *c. w. mārne* ; *i. q. Ghurdṭe*.

**KHURÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be dissolved, to dissolve, to melt ; to gnash one's teeth.

**KHURÁURÁ** **ਖੁਰਾਉੜਾ** *s. m.* See *Kharáurá*.

**KHURCHAN** **ਖੁਰਚਣ** *s. m.* The portion of food or milk which becomes adherent to the bottom and sides of the cooking vessel ; pot scrapings.

**KHURCHÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਰਚਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be scraped.

**KHURCHNÁ** **ਖੁਰਚਣਾ** *v. a.* To scrape a pot.

**KHURCHNÍ** **ਖੁਰਚਣੀ** *s. f.* A scraper or scoop for a cooking pot.

**KHURE KHURE** **ਖੁਰੇ ਖੁਰੇ** } *intj.* An  
**KHURE KHÁNSÍ** **ਖੁਰੇ ਖਾਂਸੀ** } *excla-*

mation used by mothers and nurses to children, when they cough much, *i. e.*, go away cough !

**KHURGÁH** **ਖੁਰਗਾਹ** } *s. f.* The tread-  
**KHURGO** **ਖੁਰਗੋ** } ing of wheat

by oxen to separate the grain from the chaff.

**KHURGÁHNÁL** **ਖੁਰਗਾਹਨਾਲ** *v. n.*  
(*M.*) To thresh wheat with cattle.

**KHURGÍN** **ਖੁਰਗੀਣ** *s. m.* A horse cloth used instead of saddle.

**KHURÍ** **ਖੁਰੀ** *s. f.* A small hoof, one of the divisions of a cloven hoof ; the horny substance which grows behind the hoof of a cow, corresponding with the fet-lock of a horse ; the heel of a shoe, the iron heel of a shoe ;—*a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Khudí*. Arrogant, conceited :—*khurí matt*, *s. f.* Conceit, self-opinionated, pig headed :—*khurí kar jódí*, *karní*, *v. n.* To go quickly or speedily :—*pichhal khurí*, *ad.* Backwards.

**KHURJÍ** **ਖੁਰਜੀ** } *s. f.* Saddlebags.  
**KHURJÍN** **ਖੁਰਜੀਣ** }

**KHURK** **ਖੁਰਕ** *s. f.* Itch, itching.

**KHURKÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਰਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to itch, to cause to scratch.

**KHURKNÁ** **ਖੁਰਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To scratch or rub in order to allay itching.

**KHURLÍ** **ਖੁਰਲੀ** *s. f.* A manger, or cattle trough usually of mud, but it may be of wood or masonry :—*khurlí páurí*, *v. n.* A Hindu custom, in which sweetmeats are placed before wedding guests in a thing formed like a manger.

**KHURPÁ** **ਖੁਰਪਾ** *s. m.* } A scraper for  
**KHURPÍ** **ਖੁਰਪੀ** *s. f.* } pots and  
pans ; an instrument for cutting up grass by the roots.

**KHURRÁ** **ਖੁਰੜਾ** *s. m.* A divided hoof, the print of such a hoof, the foot prints of cattle ; *i. q. Khurundá*.

**KHURSÍ** **ਖੁਰਸੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Kursí*. A chair, a seat ; the base of a pillar, raised foundation, plinth ; generation, genealogy ; *i. q. Kursí*.

**KHURÚD** **ਖੁਰੂਦ** *s. m.* Mutiny, insurrection ; uproar, disturbance ; *i. q. Kharáḍ*.

**KHURÚDAN** **ਖੁਰੂਦਣ** *s. f.* } One who  
**KHURÁÚDÍ** **ਖੁਰੂਦੀ** *s. m.* } makes a dis-  
 turbance, a rebel; *i. q.* *Kharúdan*.

**KHURUNḌ** **ਖੁਰੰਡ** } *s. n.* The hoof of  
**KHURUNḌÁ** **ਖੁਰੰਡਾ** } cattle, goat, sheep  
 or deer.

**KHURUNḌH** **ਖੁਰੰਢ** } *s. m.* Scratching  
**KHURUNḌH** **ਖੁਰੰਢ** } with the nails;  
 the marks produced by scratching; a  
 scab; *c. w.* *márd*.

**KHUS** **ਖੁਸ** } *a.* Glad, joyful, delight-  
**KHUSH** **ਖੁਸ਼** } ed, pleased, happy;

merry, cheerful, gay; well off; willing,  
 ready; lucky, fortunate:—*khush, khush bú,*  
*s. f.* Perfume, odour, fragrance:—  
*khush, khush bú dár, a.* Sweet smelling;  
 fragrant, sweet-scented:—*khush, khush*  
*hoḡá, v. n.* To be pleased, to be satisfied,  
 to be glad:—*khush, khush júrú, s. m.* A  
 merry fellow, light hearted:—*khush karnd,*  
*v. a.* To please, to satisfy:—*khush, khush*  
*khabrí, s. f.* Glad-tidings, good news:—  
*khush, khush nasíb, kismat, s. m.* Fortu-  
 nate, lucky:—*khush nasíbí, khush kismat,*  
*s. f.* Good fortune, good luck:—*khush,*  
*khush rahigá, v. n.* To live in a pleasant  
 state, to live in pleasure, to lead a profligate  
 life;—*s. m.* A man who wanders  
 about and spends his life in folly and  
 sensuality:—*khush, khush rahigá, rahigí,*  
*s. m., f.* A term used by Sikhs to denote  
 a small pony, it is supposed to be as light  
 hearted as a small child:—*khush rahigí,*  
*s. f.* A wanton girl; a garment worn by  
 Sikhs in former times. It came down to  
 the knees, was longer than a *kachchh* and  
 not as long as trousers:—*khush tabá, a.*  
 Pleasant, humorous, funny.

**KHUSÁMAD** **ਖੁਸ਼ਮਦ** } *s. f.* Flattery,  
**KHUSHÁMAD** **ਖੁਸ਼ਮਦ** } fawning and

cringing:—*khushámád karnd, v. a.* To  
 flatter, to fawn upon, to hang on the  
 sleeve of.

**KHUSÁMADAN** **ਖੁਸ਼ਮਦਣ** *s. f.*  
**KHUSHÁMADAN** **ਖੁਸ਼ਮਦਣ** *s. f.*  
**KHUSÁMADÍ** **ਖੁਸ਼ਮਦੀ** *s. m.*  
**KHUSHÁMADÍ** **ਖੁਸ਼ਮਦੀ** *s. m.*

A flatterer, sycophant:—*khushámádí*  
*ṭaṭṭú, s. m.* The same as *Khushámádí*.

**KHUSAR KHUSAR** **ਖੁਸਰ ਖੁਸਰ** *s. f.*  
 The clattering sound produced by walk-  
 ing with old shoes (used only with *karnd*.)

**KHUSÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਸਾਉਣਾ** } *v. a.* To  
**KHUSHÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਸਾਉਣਾ** } cause to  
 be seized and taken away by force.

**KHUSÍ** **ਖੁਸੀ** } *s. f.* Gladness, joy, de-  
**KHUSHÍ** **ਖੁਸ਼ੀ** } light, happiness,

pleasure;—*a.* Glad, joyful, happy, pleas-  
 ed:—*ápt khushí náí, ad.* Of his own  
 accord, voluntarily:—*khushí khushí, a.*  
 At one's own convenience, with pleasure,  
 gladly:—*khushí khushí náí, ad.* Gladly,  
 willingly:—*khushí karnd, mándund, v. n.*  
 To enjoy, to make merry, to please one:  
 —*khushí de wichch dund, v. n.* To be  
 pleased:—*sánán khushí karo.* Give us  
 leave to go; used by inferiors in craving  
 leave to close an interview.

**KHUSK** **ਖੁਸਕ** } *a.* Dry, parched,  
**KHUSHK** **ਖੁਸ਼ਕ** } withered; bare,

only; dull; dry bread:—*khusk ádmí,*  
*s. m.* A vain unsteady person.

**KHUSKÍ** **ਖੁਸਕੀ** } *s. f.* Dryness;  
**KHUSHKÍ** **ਖੁਸ਼ਕੀ** } dearth, dry land;  
 vanity.

**KHUSOTNÁ** **ਖੁਸੋਟਣਾ** *v. a.* To tear off,  
 to scratch, to snatch, to take of by force.

**KHUSRÁ** **ਖੁਸਰਾ** *s. m.* An eunuch,  
 a hermaphrodite; a class of either the  
 foregoing who spend their time in dancing  
 and singing.

**KHUSRÁUNÁ** **ਖੁਸਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To  
 clatter the shoes in walking.

KHUSSAR DUBBAR ਖੁੱਸਰ ਦੁੱਬਰ }  
KHUSSAR DUBBAR ਖੁੱਸਰ ਦੁੱਬਰ }

a. Not nicely made (used only of articles made of cloth, paper or other light material). See *Khassar dabbar*.

KHUSSNÁ ਖੁੱਸਣਾ v. n. To be taken away by force, to snatch; to be weak and have a sense of faintness (the heart), to feel hunger.

KHUSYÁ ਖੁਸਯਾ } s. m. The testicles.  
KHUSYE ਖੁਸਯੇ }

KHUTAR ਖੁਟਰ } a. Cruel, hard-  
KHUTAR ਖੁਟਰ } hearted.

KHUTÁUNÁ ਖੁਟਾਉਣਾ v. a. To bring to an end, to complete; to diminish.

KHUTÍÁI ਖੁਟਿਆਈ s. f. Impurity,  
See *Khatidí*.

KHUTÍ BHUTÁRI ਖੁਤੀ ਭੁਤਾਰੀ s. m.  
(M.) Another name for rent or *lichh* which see.

KHUTKÁ ਖੁਟਕਾ s. m. Doubt, apprehension; i. q. *Khatká*.

KHUTRÁ ਖੁਟਰਾ m. } a. Cruel, hard-  
KHUTRÍ ਖੁਟਰੀ f. } hearted; i. q. *Khutar*.

KHUT ਖੁੱਟ s. m. A hoe; an imperative of v. a. *Khutá*:—*khut jád*, v. n. See *Khutá*.

KHUTT ਖੁੱਟ s. f. Hollow-eyed, sunken eyes; failing in of the flesh of any part of the body; also a depression in a wall, the earth; c. w. *pai jád*.

KHUTÁ ਖੁੱਟਾ s. m. A testicle.

KHUTTHÁ PUTTHÁ ਖੁੱਥਾ ਪੁੱਥਾ a.  
Stripped, bereft, in a miserable state.

KHUTTHNÁ ਖੁੱਥਣਾ v. n. To fall out, to be shed, to be torn out, to be plucked, to be stripped off (as hair, feathers); to be bereft, to be in miserable plight.

KHUTTÍ ਖੁੱਟੀ s. f. A small hoe; (Pof.) a knot for a button; (M.) death.

KHUTTÍ ਖੁੱਤੀ s. f. A hole made in the ground by boys in playing with *courts*; (M.) Trans Indus, the variety of *lichh* termed *mdlikánd*, that is rent paid to the superior proprietor or *zimidár*. Cis Indus it means, rent paid in addition to the *mdlikánd*.

KHUTTNÁ ਖੁੱਟਣਾ v. n. To be finished, to be done, to come to an end; to be diminished; i. q. *Nakhtud*.

KHUWÁUNÁ ਖੁਵਾਉਣਾ v. a. To cause to eat, to feed; i. q. *Khuduná*.

KÍ ਕੀ pron. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kim*. What!;—ad. Whether or not! (sign of a question), either, as though:—*ki gall hai, ki kahnd hai, intj. lit.* It goes without saying, well done! bravo!:—*ki gam hai, intj.* What matter! it does not matter; never mind!—*ki hai*, What is it? what is the matter? what do you say?:—*ki hoid*. What has happened? what has become of it? what is the matter? no wonder?:—*ki jáyí, jáyíe*. What can we know, perhaps, peradventure; God knows, who knows:—*ki kí*. What not, all sorts:—*ki majdl, makdár*. What could he do? he dare not:—*ki múnh rihid, intj.* What face is left! i. e., shamed beyond measure:—*ki sh te kí hogiyd, v. n.* To be very greatly changed:—*ki vástá, intj.* It does not concern me; why, what for:—*húge kí jáyá hai*. He won't go.

KIA ਕਿਆ pron. What?—ad. Whether or not (sign of a question);—*intj.* genetive case joined to the vocative?

equivalent to *dád*) O ! of ; as, *Sharfá kiá !*  
O ! son of *Sharfá*.

KIAN ਕਿਅਨ *conj.* Why.

KIÁN ਕਿਅੰ *conj.* (for the genitive particle *dián*) Of the people of ; as :—  
*eh manukkh faldne kián dá gollá hai.*  
This man is the slave of the people, (or sons) of so and so.

KIÁRÁ ਕਿਆਰਾ *s. m.* } Corrupted from  
KIÁRÍ ਕਿਆਰੀ *s. f.* } the Sanskrit  
word *Kedár*. A bed of flowers, &c., in a  
field or garden ; a frame.

KIÁRÍ ਕਿਆਰੀ *s. f.* The jaw ; the  
back of the head ; the nape of the neck ;  
—*ad.* Behind, after.

KIBAR ਕਿਬਰ *s. m.* Pride, conceit.

KICHAR ਕਿਚਰ *ad.* How long, a con-  
tracted form of *kinná chir* :—*kichar ku,*  
*kichar tk,* *ad.* About how long ! *i. q.*  
*Kade* :—*kichar pichar karná, v. n.* To  
chatter, to make a noise.

KICHAILÁ ਕਿਚੈਲਾ *a.* See *Kuchailá*.

KICHÁWÁ ਕਿਚਾਵਾ *s. m.* Corrupted  
from the Persian word *Kajáwáh*. A  
camel-trunk ; *i. q.* *Kajáwá*.

KICKKICHÁUNÁ ਕਿਚਕਿਚਾਉਣਾ }  
KICKKICHÍÁUNÁ ਕਿਚਕਿਚਿਆਉਣਾ }  
*v. n.* To gnash the teeth, to be in a  
rage.

KIDÁRÁ ਕਿਦਾਰਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Kidár*. The name of  
a musical mode used from 9 or 10 p.m. to  
midnight ; *i. q.* *Kadárá*.

KIDPÁ ਕਿੱਡਾ } *ad.* How much ? See  
KIDPE ਕਿੱਡੇ } *Kedá*.

KIDHRE ਕਿਧਰੇ } *ad.* Somewhere, in  
KIDHRÍ ਕਿਧਰੀ } some direction:  
KIDHRÍN ਕਿਧਰੀਂ } —*his pásse*. See  
*Kis*.

KIH ਕਿਹ *pron.* Who ? Whom ? Which ?  
What ?

KIHÁ ਕਿਹਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Kaudush, Katha*. A saying,  
a thing spoken ; past tense of *v. n.* *Kahi-*  
*gá* ;—*ad.* How ;—*a.* Of what sort ?—  
*kihá kue, ad.* About in what way ? ;—*a.*  
Of about what sort !—*kihá jihá, a.* Of  
what sort ?—*khe kihe, intj.* How ? why ?  
in what manner, or what account :—*kihá*  
*hi.* Howsoever :—*kihá hi horse.* Of  
whatever sort :—*túh kihá hai.* How are  
you ? *i. q.* *Kaisá*.

KIHÁNÍ ਕਿਹਾਨੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Kathának*. A story,  
a fable, an idle tale.

KIHRÁ ਕਿਹੜਾ } *pron.* Who ? which ?  
KIHRE ਕਿਹੜੇ } What ? :—*a r á f í*

*banne, núnh peke, dasso pañcho kihre*  
*lekhe.* Manure on the side of a field  
(not spread over it), a daughter-in-law  
away from her husband (with her pa-  
rents) say my lord what account are they  
of ! *i. e.*, they are of no account.

KÍKAN ਕੀਕਨ *s. m.* The name of a  
tribe remarkable for nakedness and  
looking starved, ugly, stunted and miser-  
able ; *met.* a poor man ;—*ad.* See *Kíkar*.

KIKAN ਕਿਕਨ } *ad.* Why ? what for ?  
KÍKAR ਕੀਕਰ } how ? in what man-  
KIKAR ਕਿਕਰ } ner !

KIKIÁUNÁ ਕਿਕਿਆਉਣਾ *v. n.* To  
scream, to shriek.

**KIKKAR** किक्कर } *s. f.* The name of  
**KIKKARÍ** किक्करी } a tree (*Acacia Ara-*  
*bica*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*):—*kikkar*  
*dí gúnd*, *s. f.* The gum of the *Acacia*  
*Arabica*:—*pahárfi kikkar*, *kábalí kikkar*.  
 An other kind of *kikkar* tree (*Acacia*  
*Fanesiana*):

**KIKKARSINGÍ** किक्करसिंगी *s. f.* An  
 excrescence which grows on the *kakkar*  
 tree (*Rhus intigerrima*, Nat. Ord. *Tere-*  
*binthaceae*.) It forms on the leaf-  
 bud, is dark and horn like, sometimes  
 grows to six, or seven inches long, and  
 is as thick as a finger. It is given for  
 cough; *i. q.* *Kakhrá Singd*.

**KIKKÚN** किक्कुँ }  
**KIKKUR** किक्कुर } *ad.* How.

**KÍL** कील *s. f.* A nail, a stake, a peg;  
 an imperative of *v. a.* *Kílgd*.

**KILÁ** किला *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Arabic word *Qald*. A fort, a castle:—  
*kilá bandungd*, *v. a.* To build a fort, to  
 fortify a place:—*kilá bannhgd*, *v. a.* To  
 make an entrenchment:—*kile dí fauj*,  
*s. f.* The garrison of a fort.

**KILAHNÍ** किलहनी *s. f.* See *Kulahgd*.

**KILAK** किलक *s. f.* A reed of which  
 pens are made, a pen; calling, a cry.

**KÍLANÁ** कीलना *v. a.* To fasten with  
 nails; to charm (a snake.)

**KILHÁUNÁ** किलहूना *v. a.* To cause  
 to strain at stool; to cause to obstruct.

**KILÍ** किली *s. f.* A small fort, a castle.

**KILILÍ** किलिली *a.* Idle, without any  
 work.

**KILKÁRÍ** किलकारी *s. f.* Corrupted  
 from the Sanskrit word *Kilkeld*. Call-

ing; shriek, shout, cry; the chattering  
 of a monkey, snarling:—*kilkárfi mární*,  
*v. a.* To chatter, to snarl, to call.

**KILKALÍ** किलकली } *s. f.* A kind of  
**KILKARÍ** किलकरी } dance prac-  
**KILKÍ** किलकी } ticed by girls  
 and women. See *Kirkall*.

**KILL** किल *s. m.* A small nail, a peg, a  
 tack; a pimple:—*kill níkalge*, *v. n.* To  
 break out (as pimples).

**KILLÁ** किला } *s. m.* A large woollen  
**KÍLLÁ** कीला } pail.

**KILLAR** किलर *s. m.* A shrub of some  
 size (*Parrotia Jacquemontiana*, Nat. Ord.  
*Hamamelideae*) which grows abundantly  
 in many places on most of the rivers  
 up to the Indus. It is generally seen  
 in cluster and thickets. The leaf re-  
 sembles that of the hazel; and in some  
 places its leaves are said to be eaten by  
 cattle. The wood is hard and strong,  
 and makes good pegs, native bedsteads,  
 rice pestles, walking sticks. The twigs  
 are also used for binding loads and making  
 baskets. But the chief use of the plant  
 is for the twig-bridges.

**KILLHNÁ** किलहना *v. n.* To strain at  
 stool; to strain at lifting a burden; to  
 obstruct.

**KILLÍ** किली } *s. f.* A small wooden  
**KÍLLÍ** कीली } pail or pin, a peg or  
 stake; a peg going through the plough  
 shaft, by which the plough is fastened to  
 the yoke by a small string.

**KILLNÁ** किलना *v. n.* See *Kílgd*.

**KÍLO** कीलो *s. f.* A kind of sweetsmeat.

**KILOL** किलोल *s. m.* Gambol, romps,  
 sport; recreation, diversion; friskiness,

wantonness ; revelry, jollity, enjoyment ;  
c. w. *karná* ; i. q. *Kalol*.

**KÍMÁ बीमा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Qímah*. Mince, minced  
meat :—*kímá karná*, *v. a.* To mince  
meat, to chop up meat very finely.

**KIMÁM बिमाम** *s. m.* Trade, profession,  
employment, occupation, practice, habit :  
—*kímámdár*, *s. m. f.* One engaged in  
business, an artificer :—*kímám dár*, *s. f.*  
Business, occupation, trade.

**KÍMAT बीमत्** *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Qímat*. Price, value, rate :  
—*kímat chukdud*, *v. a.* To settle the  
price :—*kímat dár*, *a.* See *Kímatí* :—  
*kímat ghaḍud*, *v. a.* To beat down the  
price :—*kímat lagdud*, *v. a.* To value,  
to make an offer.

**KÍMATÍ बीमती** *a.* Corruption of the  
Arabic word *Qímatí*. High-priced, dear,  
precious, costly, valuable,

**KIMB बिष** *s. m.* The name of a fruit ;  
a large sour lime, *Citrus acida, medica* ;  
i. q. *Kiṣb*.

**KIMEN बिमे** }  
**KIMÍN बिमी** } *ad.* In some way.

**KÍMKÁB बीमकाब** *s. f.* Corrupted  
from the Persian word *Kímkháb*. Silk  
flowered with gold and silver brocade ;  
i. q. *Kamkháb*.

**KÍMYÁ बीमजा** } *s. f.* Alchemy,  
**KÍMYÁN बीमजा** } chemistry, speci-  
fic :—*kímyán gar*, *s. m.* An alchemist ;  
a chemist :—*kímyán garí*, *s. f.* The  
Alchemy, practical chemistry :—*kímyán  
garí*, *s. f.* The wife of an alchemist, a  
female chemist.

**KIN बिन्** *pron.* (instr. sing. of *Kauṇ*.)  
Who ?

**KÍNÁ बीना** *v. a.* (for *kítá* in poetry.)  
Did ; i. q. *Kíne* ;—Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Kínah*. Malice, spite,  
rancour.

**KINÁM बिनाम** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Ikrdm*. A present :  
—*inám kírdm*. Presents, gifts.

**KINÁN बिनां** *pron.* (obl. plur. of *Kauṇ*)  
Whom ?

**KINÁRÁ बिनारा** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Kindrah*. Side, shore,  
bank ; limit, edge, margin ; hem, the tag  
end of a piece of cloth :—*kindre dár*, *a.*  
Bordered :—*kindre hoḍ*, *v. n.* To retire, to  
withdraw, to desert, to turn to one side :  
—*kindré karná*, *v. n.* To abstain, to re-  
frain, to retire, to keep aloof :—*kindre  
kindre*, *ad.* Along the shore, alongside :  
—*kindre karná*, *v. n.* To put away :  
—*kindre lagdud*, *v. a.* To bring or  
drag to shore (a boat) ; to lay or heave  
to (a ship) :—*kindre lagged*, *v. n.* To  
reach the shore ; to come to an end :  
—*kindre rakkhud*, *v. n.* To put aside :—  
*maran kindre hoḍ*, *v. n.* To have one  
foot in the grave, to be at the point of  
death.

**KINÁRÍ बिनारी** *s. f.* Gold or silver  
lace, edging, border :—*kindré dár*, *a.*  
Lace maker,

**KINÁUNÁ बिनाउना** *v. n.* To rain  
in sparse drops.

**KINB बिष** *s. m.* See *Kimb*.

**KINḍ बिड** *s. m.* (M.) A young wild  
pig.

**KINDÁ बिदा** *s. m.* (M.) The name given  
to the side water channels leading off  
from the main dams in hill torrents  
used for irrigation.

**KINE बिने** *pron.* (instr. sing. of *Kol*).  
Some one, any one.

**KING** किंग *s. f.* A musical instrument; (*M.*) the bow of a musical instrument:—*king wajji te rág bujjhá.* When the bow strikes, the tune is recognized.—Prov.

**KINGGARÁ** किंगरा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Kangarah.* A parapet, a battlement, a pinnacle, a turret.

**KINGGARÍ** किंगरी *s. f.* A sort of **KÍNGGARÍ** कींगरी fiddle; a figure traced on the border of a garment in imitation of the indented parapet of a fort:—*kinggarí dár, kinggarí dár, a.* Having a *Kinggarí* border (cloth.)

**KINGNÍ** किंगनी *s. f. (Pot.)* The name of an ornament worn by women in the ear; *i. q. Dandí.*

**KINHÁN** किनुं *pron. (obl. plur. of Kauṇ).* Whom?

**KINHÍN** किनीं *pron. (instr. plur. of Kauṇ).* Who?

**KINÍ** किटी *s. f.* A drop of rain; *i. q. Kaṣṭ.*

**KINÍ** किनी *pron. (instr. sing. of Kot.)* Some one, any one; *i. q. Kine.*

**KINÍN** किनीं *pron. (instr. plur. Kauṇ).* Who?

**KINJHÁR** किंझार *s. m. (M.)* The spike or beard of wheat and barley:—*kinjhári kaṇak, s. f.* Bearded wheat:—*roḍí kaṇak, s. f.* Bald or beardless wheat.

**KINKÁ** किंका *s. m.* An atom, a particle.

**KINKHÁB** कीन्धाब *s. f.* See *Kínkháb.*

**KINKINÁT** किटकिटाट *s. m.* Sprinkling.

**KINKINÁUNÁ** किटकिटाउना *v. n.* To rain moderately, to sprinkle.

**KINMANÁT** किटमटाट *s. m.* Raining in sparse drops.

**KINMANÁUNÁ** किटमटाउना *v. n.* To rain in sparse drops.

**KINNÁ** किटना *v. n.* To rain moderately, to sprinkle.

**KINNAR** किन्नर *s. m.* Singers or Choristers in the court of Indra; a demi-god attached to the service of *Kuvera*, the god of riches.

**KÍNO** कीनो *v. a.* See *Kind.*

**KINU** किउं *ad.* See *Kiun*:—*kiunkar, ad.* How:—*kiunki, conj.* Because, since, for.

**KIPÚRÁ** किपूरा *s. m.* Testicles of goats, sheep and cattle:—*gurdé kipúre, s. m.* The kidneys and testicles.

**KIR** कि *s. f.* Enmity, hatred, strife:—*kir rakkhád, o. a.* To entertain hatred.

**KÍR** कीर *s. m.* A low base born person, one destitute, a beggar;—*a.* Poor.

**KIRÁ** किंरा *s. m.* A matted screen made of straw or bruised sugar-cane.

**KÍRÁ** कीरा *s. m.* A worm, a reptile, a grub, an insect, a large ant, a maggot; a snake:—*ḍabḍá kírá larád, v. n. kít.* To have insects biting in the *vulva* or *anus*; *i. e.*, to feel the sexual passion:—*kírálaggád, v. n.* To be worm eaten:—*kíre paige, v. n.* To have maggots (in a fruit, sore):—*kíre singghád, larád, v. n.* To be bitten

by a snake:—*kírá makaurá, kíre makaupe*, s. m. Insects, big ants.

**KÍRÁ** कीरा s. m. (M.) Green fodder taken formerly, by Government, taken now by proprietors from tenants; i. q. *Nírá*.

**KIRAK** किरक s. f. Dust or sand mixed in a bread or flour; disgust, abhorrence, abomination, nausea:—*kirak dúst, karní*, v. n. To be disgusted, to be nauseated, to abominate.

**KIRAKHT** किरखत a. Corruption of the Persian word *Karakht*. See *Karakht*.

**KIRÁKÍ** किरकी } s. f. (M.) The cha-  
**KIRÁKÍ** किरकी } racter used by

*Kirárs* in writing. It is derived from the Sanskrit alphabet, but the letters are so mutilated that it is difficult in some cases to trace their origin. It is very deficient in consonants, having no *ng*, *jh*, *th*, *d*, *y* or *sh*; *h* is generally omitted in writing. The vowels *a*, *i*, *u* appear in the alphabet, but except as initial letters they are omitted in practice. The forms of the letters differ in different towns:—*kirakt dí likhat dílh dólá hik*. In *Kirákt* writing *dílh* and *dólá* are the same, (i. e., only *l* and *l* without any vowels, would be used to express both words); i. q. *Laúdd*.

**KIRAN** किरन } s. f. The sun beams,  
**KIRAN** किरन } the rays of the sun,  
moon, a ray of light.

**KIRÁNÍ** किरानी s. m. Originally a clerk in an office: the term is still so used in other parts of India. In the Punjab the word is a term of contempt for Christian converts:—*kirání hojád*, v. n. To become a Christian, a contemptuous phrase.

**KIRAR** किरर s. f. Enmity, hatred.

**KIRAR** किरर s. m. } (M.) A tribe  
**KIRARÍ** किररी s. f. } of Hindus also  
called *Aropá*. *Kirárs* are divided into three

main tribes—*Uttarádhi* (northern), *Dakha-ná* (southern), and *Dáhrá*. The first two say they were so named because they fled to the north and south respectively. The origin of *Dáhrá* is not known. Each main tribe contains numerous sub-divisions, the nomenclature of which defies classification. A few names, as the *Mafé* and *Guráwárá*, are found in three main tribes; a large number is found in two, and the majority in only one. The main tribes do not intermarry, but the sub-divisions of a main tribe do. They worship either the *Krishná* incarnation, or the river Ganges or both. They are traders, money lenders and bankers. They have no prejudice against any kind of work, and will sell vegetables or shoes, load donkeys and do other work which an orthodox Hindu would not. In correspondence and accounts *Kirárs* use a peculiar character of their own *Kiráki*; i. q. *Karár*.

**KIRARÍ** किररी } s. f. (M.) Corrupt-  
**KIRARÍ** किररी } ed from the San-  
skrit word *Kallí*. The small house lizard:—*játi dí kirarí te shahtírán náli dhnd*. By caste a lizard and its nest in the beams.—Prov. used of low people with lofty aspirations; i. q. *Kirlí*, *Kohar*, *kirlí*.

**KIRARNE** किररने v. a. To grind the teeth, to gnash; i. q. *Kirírud*.

**KIRAS** किरस s. f. Gaining little things:—*kiras kaddhát, ginná*, v. a. To make gain of little things.

**KIRAT** किरत s. f. Work, business, occupation—*kirat ghar*, s. m. f. An ungrateful person; short sighted and imprudent person;—a. Ungrateful, forgetful of favours:—*kirt kamát wichh barkat paigí*, v. n. To have an increase in work and earnings (a benediction):—*kirat karní*, v. a. To work.

**KÍRAT** कीरत s. f. Deed, fame, notice; dancing.

**KÍRATANÍÁN** कीरतनीआं s. m. pl. Dancing boys.



KIRĀUNĀ किराउण्टा *v. a.* To pour down, to cast seed into the ground.

KIRCH किरच *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Karat*. A splinter; a piece of bone; broken fragments of tooth left in the gum, a sword, especially a rapier.

KIRERĀ किरैरा *m. s.* See *Kareṇā*.

KIRHIṬN किरहिण्टु *s. f. (M.)* That part of the wages of a farm labourer (*rāhak*) which is paid in cash. It is generally eight annas per month. See *Rāhak*.

KIRHKAṬĪ किरुक्टी *s. f.* The Pleiades; a jewel in a nose ring.

KIRĪ किरि *s. f.* Dim. of *Kirā*.

KĪRĪ कीरि *s. f.* An ant, dim. of *Kirā*.

KIRIĀ किरिआ *s. f. (M.)* A branch canal. Also see *Kiryā*.

KIRĪRṆĀ किरिरेण्टा *v. n.* To grind or gnash the teeth.

KIRIYĀN किरियण *s. m. (M.)* A kind of bed made of reeds and *Tilī* for sleeping and sitting on; *i. q.* *Kirā*.

KIRKAL किरकल *s. f.* } Gritting of  
KIRKARĀ किरकरा *s. m.* } sand un-  
KIRKARĪ किरकरी *s. f.* } der the  
teeth.

KIRKALĪ किरकली *s. f. (Poṭ.)* The swinging of two persons around each other, the hands are joined, and the feet propped, those of the one against those of the other; *i. q.* *Kirkalī*, *Ghumetā*.

KIRKARĀUNĀ किरकराउण्टा } *v. n.*  
KIRKIRĀUNĀ किरकिराउण्टा } To  
murmur, to speak angrily.

KIRKATĀN किरकटां *s. m. pl. (Poṭ.)*  
A cluster of stars; *i. q.* *Khittān*.

KIR KIR KARNĀ किरकिर करना *v. n.* To be full of wealth (applied to a house).

KIRLĀ किरला *s. m.* } A lizard :—*kohaṛ*  
KIRLĪ किरली *s. f.* } *kirlī*, *s. f.* The  
same as *Kirlī*.

KIRM किरम *s. f.* 1. The Cochineal insect, (*Coecus cacti*). The colour is derived from the female insect, which is reared on the *opuntia cochinillifera* or other *opuntia*.  
2. The round worm *Ascaris lumbricoides*.  
3. A worm generally.

KIRMAJ किरमज *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qirmizī*. Crimson.

KIRMAJĪ किरमजी } *a., s. m.* Cor-  
KIRMACHĪ किरमची } rupted from  
the Arabic word *Qirimzī*. Crimson coloured; scarlet cloth.

KIRNĀ किरना *v. n.* To be poured or cast (as sand), to fall into the ground (as seed) :—*hatthoṇ kirnā*, *v. n. lit.* To be poured (something) from the hand; to give something in charity, to bestow upon.

KĪRNE कीरने *s. m. pl.* Simulated mourning and weeping at funerals; (*M.*) a fraudulent pretext, an artifice :—*kīrne pāṇe*, *v. n.* To lament, to mourn over the dead.

KIRPĀ किरपा *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Karapā*. Favour, kindness, grace :—*kirpā karnī*, *v. a.* To show mercy or kindness :—*kirpā nidhān*, *kirpā*

*nidhi*, *s. m.* The ocean of grace (a title of God):—*kirpá rakkhí*, *v. n.* To retain a kind feeling for one.

**KIRPÁL** **ਕਿਰਪਾਲ** *a.* Gracious, kind,

liberal; compassionate:—*kirpál kiryá*, *s. f.* Perforation of the skull of the burning corpse, done by the nearest relative of the deceased. The soul is then finally released from the body.

**KIRPAṆ** **ਕਿਰਪਣ** *a., s. m.* Miserly, niggardly; a miser.

**KIRPÁN** **ਕਿਰਪਾਣ** *s. f.* An iron knife kept by Sikhs in their turbans; *i. q.* *Kard.*

**KIRSAṆ** **ਕਿਰਸਣ** *s. f.* } A person  
**KIRSI** **ਕਿਰਸੀ** *s. m.* } who makes  
gain out of little things; an industrious person; *met.* a miser.

**KIRSÁN** **ਕਿਰਸਾਣ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kīrikhmán*. A husbandman, a farmer, a peasant; *i. q.* *Karsán*.

**KIRSÁNAŃÍ** **ਕਿਰਸਾਨਣੀ** *s. f.* The wife of a farmer.

**KIRSÁŃÍ** **ਕਿਰਸਾਣੀ** *s. f.* Husbandry, farming.

**KÍRTAN** **ਕੀਰਤਣ** *s. f.* Praising, praise of God, adoration:—*raja-kirtan*, *s. m.* The singing sacred hymns and adoration of God, through the streets of a town on any anniversary or festival:—*shabad*, *shabad kirtan*, *s. m.* Adoration of God by singing or reading hymns.

**KIRTÁRATH** **ਕਿਰਤਾਰਥ** *a.* Successful, granting of supplication.

**KIRTÍ** **ਕਿਰਤੀ** *s. m.* A worker, an industrious person.

**KIRŪRÁ** **ਕਿਰੂਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Karurá*.

**KIRYÁ** **ਕਿਰਯਾ** *s. m. f.* Deed, action, an act; obsequies, funeral rites; an oath; a verb:—*kiryá karm*, *s. m.* Religious service, daily observances such as oblations, prayer, &c.; funeral ceremonies, obsequies:—*kiryá karná*, *r. a.* To perform one's obsequies:—*kiryá pad*, *s. m.* A verb, active or neuter:—*kiryá wagárá*, *r. a.* To defame, to disgrace:—*kiryá shuddh karní*, *v. n.* To live uprightly.

**KIS** **ਕਿਸ** *pron.* Who? which? what?  
—*s. f.* Enmity:—*kiskarke*, *conj.* Why? Wherefore?—*kisdá*, *kisdí*, *kis de*, *pron.* Of what person:—*kis kadar*, *ad.* To what degree or extent; how much:—*kis kolan*, *kis ton*, *thon*, *ad.* From whom or what:—*kis tarah*, *kis taur*, *a.* In what manner, how:—*kis kis*, *ad.* Which, whichever, how many:—*kis pássé*, *kis taraf*, *ad.* Whither, in what direction:—*kis liye*, *kis wáste*, *ad.* Why, wherefore, on what account, for what reason:—*kis múná ná*, *ad. lit.* With what face, i.e., how dare you!—*kisne*, *pron.* Who:—*kisná*, *pron.* Whom, which:—*kis teke*, *wakat*. At what time, when.

**KISÁÍ** **ਕਿਸਾਈ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qasáí*. See *Kasáí*.

**KISAN** **ਕਿਸਨ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Karishn*. See *Kishan*.

**KISÁN** **ਕਿਸਾਣ** *s. m.* A farmer, a husbandman.

**KISÁŃÍ** **ਕਿਸਾਣੀ** *s. f.* Husbandry.

**KISBAT** **ਕਿਸਬਤ** *s. m.* A barber's case.

**KISE** **ਕਿਸੇ** } *pron.* (obl. case of *Koi*)  
**KISI** **ਕਿਸੀ** }

Any, some; to whom, to what, to which:—*kise anarás ná* or *kis anarás ná*. Some how, in some way or other, any how:—*kise dá*, Any body's, some body's:—*kise dá ásré* or *bharósé* or *kise te* or *ki-tāgá*, *r. a.* To lean

on one :—*kise dīn*, *s. m.* On a certain day :—*kise ikh álmī nūn denā*. To give some thing to a certain or a particular person :—*kise kamm nūn lagg jānā*, *v. n.* To be engaged in any business :—*kise kolon, pásson*. From any one or some one :—*kise kamm wichch kharch karnā*, *v. a.* To invest or lay out money :—*kist láik honā*, *v. n.* To be able, to be fit for :—*kise ná kise dīn*, Some time or other ; one day :—*kise ná kise nūn*. To some one or other :—*kise ne. pron.* One, some one :—*kise te bhulle phirā*, *v. n.* To lean on a straw :—*kise wallon*. On one's behalf :—*kise wallon arjī páunā* or *mukaddamā karnā*, *v. a.* To represent one in a suit.

KISB **किसब** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Kash*. See *Kash*.

KISBAN **किसबन** *s. f.* } See *Kashan*.  
KISBÍ **किसबी** *s. m.* } *Kashí*.

KISB KISB **किसब किसब** *intj. (M.)* Be-gone (said to a cat) ; *i. q.* *Chhure, chhire*.

KISHAN **किसन** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Karishna*. *Karishna* the tenth *avatár* or incarnation of *Vishnú* :—*Kishan pakkh*, *s. m.* The fortnight during which the moon is on the wane.

KISHTÍ **किसती** } *s. f.* A boat with  
KISTÍ **किसडी** } sloping bow and  
tern :—*kishtí bānā*, *s. m. (M.)* A rule of an alluvium on diluvium :—*kishtí bān, wān*, *s. m.* A boatman, a sailor.

KISMAT **किसमत** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Qismat*. Fortune, lot, destiny, fate ; a share :—*kismat dá balí*, *s. m. lit.* Fortunate or lucky ; *met.* unfortunate or unlucky :—*kismat díá balíá ridhí khír te hogíá dalíá. lit.* O! fortunate man, rice and milk was cooked, and it turned out coarse porridge !—Prov. used when a man suffers a reverse of fortune or when his plans go wrong. See also *Nasib, Lekh*.

KISMIS **किसमिस** } *s. f. Vitis*  
KISHMISH **किसमिश** }  
*uinifera* raisins without seed :—*kishmis surkh*, *s. f.* Red or sun-dried raisins :—*kismish sahj*, *s. f.* Green or shade-dried raisins ; *i. q.* *Sáugi*.

KISMISÍ **किसमसी** } *a.* Made of  
KISHMISHÍ **किसमिशी** } raisins.

KISNÁ UTÁR **किसना उतार** } *s. m.*  
KISHNÁ UTÁR **किसना उतार** } Cor-  
rupted from the Sanskrit word *Karishan Avatár*. The Krishna incarnation of Vishnu.

KISSÁ **किसा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qissah*. A fable, a story, a narration ; a quarrel, a dispute :—*kissá chukāunā, mukāunā*, *v. a.* To settle a dispute :—*kissá kottā*, *ad.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qissah Kottah*. Briefly, to make it short, on the whole, in fact :—*kissá kottā karnā*, *v. a.* To cut the matter short.

KISYÁNÁ **किसयाणा** *a.* Bashful.

KISYÁUNÁ **किसयाउना** *v. a.* To vomit.

KIT **कित** *pron.* (For *kis* from *kauṇ*.) Which ? what ? *i. q.* *Kitt*.

KITÁ **किता** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qatá*. A portion of land, a section, an intersection.

KÍTÁ **कीटा** *v. a.* (past. tense of *karnā*.) Did, done.

KITAL **किउल** *s. m.* A very deadly snake, probably from *qátíl*, a slayer or destroyer, *qátal* slaughter.

KITE **किडे** } *ad.* Somewhere ;—*pron.*  
KITÍ **किडी** } (for *kisí* from *Kol*.) Some,  
any :—*kite kite*, *ad.* In some places.

KITH ਕਿਥ } *ad. (M.)* Where. *Kitt*  
 KITHĀN ਕਿਥਾਂ } and *kithān* can be  
 used in the ablative, *Kithon Kithāon.*)

KITNĀ ਕਿਤਨਾ } *pron.* Corrupted from  
 KITNE ਕਿਤਨੇ } the Sanskrit word

*Katī.* Many, several, as many as ; how many ? how much ?—*kitnāku*, *pron.* About how many ? about how much ?—*kitnā hī.* However, howsoever, how-muchsoever, to whatever extent.

KITNAWĀN ਕਿਤਨਵਾਂ *a.* What number ?

KITNAWĪN ਕਿਤਨਵੀਂ *a.* What day of the month ?

KITT ਕਿੱਤ *ad.* Where ;—*pron.* (for *kis* from *kaun*) Which ? what ? *i. q.* *Kit.*

KITTĀ ਕਿੱਤਾ *s. m.* Business, occupation, work.

KITTHE ਕਿੱਥੇ *ad.* Where ? :—*kitthe ku*, *ad.* Whereabouts ?

KITTHON ਕਿੱਥੋਂ } *ad.* From what  
 KITTHĀON ਕਿੱਥਾਉਂ } place, whence,  
 where from :—*kithon talak, ton*, *ad.* How far, how long, to what degree :—*kitthon dā kitthe*, *ad.* Now here, now there ; here to day, there to-morrow.

KIUN ਕਿਉਂ *Why ? Wherefore ? Well ?*  
*What ? How is it ? What say you ?—*  
*keun kar*, *ad.* How ? What manner ?  
*Why ? What for ?—kiun ki*, *conj.* Because, since, inasmuch as :—*kiun nā howe.*  
*Why should it not be so ? Why not ?*  
*Undoubtedly :—kiun nahin.* *Why not ?*  
*Certainly, surely.*

KIWELĀ ਕਿਵੇਲਾ *a.* Out of time, unseasonable ; late ; premature, untimely.

KIWEN ਕਿਵੇਂ } *ad.* Somehow, in  
 KIWIŃ ਕਿਵੀਂ } some way ;—*kiwen*  
*nā kiwen.* Some how or other.

KIYĀRĀ ਕਿਯਾਰਾ *s. m.* A field bed, a garden bed.

KIYĀRĪ ਕਿਯਾਰੀ *s. f.* A small garden, bed.

KIYĀRĪ ਕਿਯਾਰੀ *s. f.* The jaw ; the back of the head, the nape of the neck ;—*ad.* Behind, after.

KO ਕੋ *pron.* Any, some, any body, some body.

KOĀ ਕੋਆ *s. m.* The corner of the eye next the nose ; the node of a sugarcane.

KOBĀ ਕੋਬਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Kobah*. A wooden or iron instrument used for beating leather.

KOCHBĀN ਕੋਚਬਾਣ } *s. m.* A coach-  
 KOCHWĀN ਕੋਚਵਾਣ } man (corruption of English).

KOCHBĀNĪ ਕੋਚਬਾਨੀ } *s. f.* The  
 KOCHWĀNĪ ਕੋਚਵਾਨੀ } occupation  
 of a coachman.

KOCHBĀNĀNĪ ਕੋਚਬਾਨਣੀ } *s. f.* A  
 KOCHWĀNĀNĪ ਕੋਚਵਾਨਣੀ } coach-  
 man's wife.

**KODÁ ਕੋਡਾ** *a.* Bent, bent forward, stooping :—*kodá hogá, v. n.* To nod, to be bent downwards, to stoop, to bow :—*kodá karná, v. a.* To bend downward.

**KODÁ ਕੋਦਾ** *s. m.* A very small grain :—*kodá dalgá, v. n.* To grind to pieces.

**KODÁL ਕੋਦਾਲ** *s. m. (M.)* A spade.

**KODAL ਕੋਦਲ** } *s. m. (M.)* A hoe.  
**KODALI ਕੋਦਲਿ** }

**KODRÁ ਕੋਦਰਾ** *s. m.* A kind of grain (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*.) Sown in July and harvested in October. It is not very common, nor has it any special qualities to recommend it. It is sometimes confused with another grain *mandiva*, this species of millet is also called *kodá*, which is confounded with *kodrá*; *i. q.* *Kodon*.

**KOH ਕੋਹ** *s. m.* A *kos*. The *kachchá koh* is professedly 2040 yards, less than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles; but in reality it seems in most places to be nearer a mile and a half; the *pakká koh*, is over two miles. The *kos*, however, varies very much in different places and with individuals; a larger leather vessel for drawing water from a well :—*munná koh, s. m.* About one mile :—*lakk baddhá Aropidn te munná koh Lahore. Aropás* have girded up their loins and Lahore is only about a mile distance.—Prov. to express that everything is easy before exertion :—*koh ná challi bába tiháí.* (She) had not gone a *kos* distance, when she said, oh grandmother! I am thirsty—Prov. used of pretensions in doing a hard and difficult task or in shirking a difficult task merely by pretensions.

**KOHAR ਕੋਹਰ** *s. m.* Leprosy :—*ko-har kirlí, s. f.* A lizard :—*kohar wag-gá, wahgá, v. n.* To ooze (leprous matter) to suffer from leprosy; *i. q.* *Korh*.

**KOHÁRÍ ਕੋਹਰੀ** *s. f.* An axe; *i. q.* *Kuhárí.*

**KOHÁṬ ਕੋਹਟ** *s. m. (M.)* A camel's hump.

**KOHLÍ ਕੋਹਲੀ** *s. m. (M.)* The camel watchman.

**KOHLÍ ਕੋਹਲੀ** *s. m.* A sub-division of *Khattís*.

**KOHLÚ ਕੋਹਲੂ** *s. m.* An oil press.

**KOHNA ਕੋਹਣਾ** *s. m.* See *Kuhgá*.

**KOHNI ਕੋਹਣੀ** *s. f.* The elbow; *i. q.* *Kuhgá*.

**KOHRÁ ਕੋਹੜਾ** *s. m.* } A leper; (*Pot.*)  
**KOHRÍ ਕੋਹੜੀ** *s. f.* } a putrid  
**KOHURÁ ਕੋਹੜਾ** *s. m.* } corpse :—  
**KOHURÍ ਕੋਹੜੀ** *s. f.* } *kohrá kiraró,*

*s. m. (M.)* A chameleon, (*lit.* the leprous lizard) :—*Bhádon dá rohá, kare kohrá.* Drought in *Bhádon* makes the crops rotten :—*kohrá kirkalá, s. m. (Pot.)* A lizard.

**KOHRAN ਕੋਹੜਣ** } *s. f.* A leper.  
**KOHURAN ਕੋਹੜਣ** }

**KOÍ ਕੋਈ** *pron.* Any, some, any body, somebody :—*koí chíj, s. f.* Something :—*koí koí, a.* Rare, scarce, a few :—*koí ná koí.* Somebody or other, some one or other; any :—*koí hai. lit.* Who is? Who waits!—*koí gharí dá gujará hai.* To live for moment, by moment, to pass time with difficulty; to live from hand to mouth.

**KOÍÁ ਕੋਇਆ** *s. m.* The corner of the eye near the nose; the node of sugarcane.

**KOIL ਕੋਇਲ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit *Kokil*. The name of a small blackbird or Indian cuckoo (*Ouculus Indicus*) :—*kále bágdn koil bole, widd ná kítá main tatti' furdé dhole.* In black gardens the Indian cuckoo sings, I, the unfortunate did not bid farewell to my departing hour.—Song.

**KOILÁ** **ਕੋਇਲਾ** *s. m.* Charcoal; *i. q.* *Kold.*

**KOJHÁ** **ਕੋਝਾ** *m.* } *a.* Defective in a  
**KOJHÍ** **ਕੋਝੀ** *f.* } member (as lame,  
 blind); *i. q.* *Kuhjá.*

**KOK** **ਕੋਕ** *s. f.* Basting, a tack; the name of a book:—*kok shástar*, *s. m.* The name of a very indecent treatise on the art of love ascribed to a Pandit named *Koká.*

**KOKÁ** **ਕੋਕਾ** *s. m.* A very small nail; a foster brother; a nurse's child; the name of a Pandit.

**KOKANBER** **ਕੋਕਨ ਬੇਰ** *s. f.* A large shrub (*Zizyphus vulgaris*, and *Z. nummularia*, Nat. Ord. *Rhamnaceæ.*) common in the Panjab Himalaya. It also occurs in the Salt Range, and is occasional in gardens in the Panjab. The fruit is small and sour, but is eaten; *i. q.* *Kokní ber.*

**KOKARÁ** **ਕੋਕਾਰਾ** *s. m. (M.)* The name of a tribe.

**KOKE** **ਕੋਕੇ** *ad. (M.)* Here, where.

**KOKH** **ਕੋਖ** *s. m.* The womb, the belly:—*kokhband*, *a.* Barren; *i. q.* *Kukkh.*

**KOKE** **ਕੋਕੇ** *ad. (M.)* Whither.

**KOKÍ** **ਕੋਕੀ** *s. f.* The circular space between the thumbs and two fore-fingers; joined together:—*kokí wichh áungá*, *v. n.* To be embraced in the *Kokí.*

**KOKIR** **ਕੋਕਿਰ** *s. m. (M.)* Dried *pílú.* See *Pílú.*

**KOKLÁ** **ਕੋਕਲਾ** *s. m.* The name of an ornament worn in the ear, the wooden or metal plug put in to keep the hole patent after ears have been bored:—*sankoklá,*

*s. m.* A kind of hemp (*Hibiscus cannabinus*, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ.*) It is generally raised in narrow strips along the edges of fields of cotton or pulse, being sown either about April, and irrigated up to the rains, or sown during the latter, the former giving much the best results. Its fibre is used for the manufacture of ropes, twine and sacking. The seeds are used medicinally as a demulcent; *i. q.* *sangkukrá* in *San.*

**KOKLÁ** **ਕੋਕਲਾ** } *s. f.* The name of a  
**KOKLÁN** **ਕੋਕਲਾਂ** } sweet singing bird,  
 the Himalayan black bird *Endynamys orientalis.* See *Koil.*

**KOKNÍBER** **ਕੋਕਨੀਬੇਰ** *s. m.* A small

shrub (*Zizyphus nummularia*, Nat. Ord. *Rhamnaceæ.*) abundant in many parts of the plains. Its fruit, though small, is much eaten, and at time is fairly well-flavoured. The bush is of value, and is largely cut each year to make heaped fences, and at times a very good and neat fence is made by sticking the branches upright and binding them with straw ropes. The leaves are beaten from the prickly branches, and largely used as *bhúsá*, fodder; *i. q.* *Malhá.*

**KOKO** **ਕੋਕੋ** *s. f.* A crow; a bugbear:—*jehí koko tehe bachche.* As a crow so are its young.—Prov., As the old cock crows so the young one learns.

**KOKRÁYÁ** **ਕੋਕਰਾਯਾ** *s. m.* A sub-division of *Játs.*

**KOKRÚ** **ਕੋਕਰੂ** *s. m.* A hard grain of *moth*, *mánh*, *mángí* which cannot be rendered soft by boiling:—*kokrú moth*, *s. m.* A hard grain of *moth*; *mef.* a hard-hearted man.

**KOL** **ਕੋਲ** *prep.* Near, by, with, in the keeping or possession of, by the hand of, by means of;—*s. m.* Bamboo or other wood laid over rafters to support the thatch:—*kol áungá*, *v. n.* To come near to, to approach:—*kol baithá*, *v. n.* To sit by or in the company of:—*kol kol*, *kolo kol*,

*ad., prep.* Approximately, about, nearly ; near, near each other, side by side :—*kol rakkhā́, v. n.* To keep by or near, to keep in hand, to retain ; to deposit :—*kol rahiṇā́, v. n.* To be present, or at hand :—*Lahore yá Amritsar de kol.* The neighbourhood of Lahore or Amritsar.

**KOLÁ** **ਕੋਲਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Koelā*. Charcoal, coal :—*kolián dí khān. s. f.* A coal mine :—*kolián dí daláhi dá múnkh kálá.* In selling charcoal one's face is blackened, i.e., who can touch pitch and be not defiled.

**KOLHÁR** **ਕੋਲਹਾਰ** } *s. m.* An oil fac-  
**KOLHÚ** **ਕੋਲੂ** } tory, an oil-press, a  
sugar press ; *met.* a fat man.

**KOLON** **ਕੋਲੋਂ** *prep.* From, from the presence of, against, in comparison with, by.

**KOLSÁ** **ਕੋਲਸਾ** *s. m. (M.)* The common pheasant.

**KOM** **ਕੋਮ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qaum*. A tribe, a nation, a sect, a caste.

**KOMAL** **ਕੋਮਲ** *a.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Kommil*. Tender, soft, mild.

**KOMALTÁ** **ਕੋਮਲਤਾ** } *s. f.* T e n-  
**KOMALTÁÍ** **ਕੋਮਲਤਾਈ** } derness,  
mildness.

**KON** **ਕੋਣ** *s. m.* Shaved head :—*kon mon, s. m.* The whole shaved head.

**KON** **ਕੋਣ** } *s. m.* A corner, an  
**KONÁ** **ਕੋਣਾ** } angle.

**KONNÁ MONNÁ** **ਕੋਨਾ ਮੋਨਾ** *a.* Having the whole head shaved.

**KONWÍ** **ਕੋਨਵੀ** *s. m. (K.)* The part of the high Hamalaya above the limit of forests.

**KOP** **ਕੋਪ** *s. m.* Wrath, anger, rage, passion :—*kopmán, a.* Angry, wroth, passionate.

**KOPATT** **ਕੋਪਤ** *s. m.* See *Kupatt*.

**KOPATTRÁ** **ਕੋਪਤਰਾ** } *a.* See *Kupat-*  
**KOPATTÁ** **ਕੋਪਤਾ** } *tá.*

**KOPÍ** **ਕੋਪੀ** *a.* Angry, wroth, passionate.

**KOPÍN** **ਕੋਪੀਣ** *s. f.* A narrow strip of cloth worn between the legs ; *i. q.* *Kupín.*

**KOR** **ਕੋਰ** *s. f.* Edge, margin, border, side ; a little raised skin on the margin of the nail, a hang nail ; tape ; a ranger, a line ; (*Pot*). Who, which.

**KORÁ** **ਕੋਰਾ** *a.* Unwashed, unbleached cloth, perfectly new ; untouched, blank ; dry ; untaught, untutored ;—*s. m.* Snow, ice, frost ; a man who stands aloof from every body :—*korá bhāṇḍá, s. m.* A new vessel :—*korá rakkhā́, v. a.* To leave blank or unpaid ; to fail in one's engagement ; to leave untaught ; to send empty away, to disappoint :—*Jeth men járá pare, Sáwan korá já ; Dakh kahe sun Bhaḍlí chulíán nír wiká.* When *Jeth* is cold and *Sáwan* goes dry ; *Dakh* says listen *Bhaḍlí*, water will be sold by handfuls :—*siyál dá korá rúpi dá borá.* If frost has come in winter, then manure has come by the sackful.—Prov.

**KORÁ** **ਕੋੜਾ** *s. m.* A whip, a scourge, *i. q.* *Korará.*

**KORAISHÍ** **ਕੋਰੈਸ਼ੀ** } *s. m.* A division  
**KORAISÍ** **ਕੋਰੈਸੀ** } of *Sayads* ; *i. q.* *Kuraishí.*

KORARÁ कॊरॊरॊ s. m. A whip, a scourge.

KORH कॊरु s. m. Leprosy :—*koph killá*,  
*kophkírlí*, *koph kirapí*, s. f. A kind of  
lizard; i. q. *Kohar*.

KORHÁ कॊरुॊ s. m. } A leper :—*kophá*  
KORHÍ कॊरुॊ s. f. } *kirapá*;—(M.)  
A chameleon (lit. the leprous lizard); i. q.  
*Kohar*.

KORÍ कॊरी a., s. m. (Dim. of *Korá*; a  
suffix compounded with *pichchhō*.) From.

KORKIND कॊरुकिॊड s. m. (M.) The  
double coil in which the snake *Echis*  
*carinata* lies.

KORMÁ कॊरुमॊ s. m. Family, tribe,  
KORMÁN कॊरुमॊ kin, caste.

KORNÁ कॊरुनॊ v. a. To excavate, to  
dig, to cut.

KOS कॊस s. m. The cuff of a sleeve :—  
*kos láwá*, v. a. To add a piece to the  
end of a sleeve; also see *Koh*.

KOSNÁ कॊसॊनॊ s. m. Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Kosh*. Cursing;—v. a.  
To curse, to utter maledictions upon.

KOSOHNÁ कॊसॊहॊनॊ a. Ugly, ill-look-  
KOSOHNÍ कॊसॊहॊनी ing; i. q. *Kusuhá*.

KOSSÁ कॊसॊ a. Lukewarm; having  
a little beard; feverish.

KOT कॊट s. f. (M.) A basket made of *Tili*  
and *Kánná* in which newly married women  
and young girls keep cotton for spin-  
ning.

KOT कॊट s. m. A fort, a castle; a city  
wall, a rampart; a mud bank round a  
field or village; a magic circle traced  
with sand or ashes; met. the body; (cor-  
ruption of an English word coat), a coat;  
—a. Much, many :—*koť kirlí*, s. f. A  
house lizard.

KOTÁ कॊटा s. m. A kind of dish used  
by Muhammadans at the *Muharram*.

KOTÁ कॊटा a. Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Kotah*. Short, little, defi-  
cient, of small stature :—*kotá hañdes*,  
*añdes*. a. Improvident, thoughtless,  
short-sighted :—*kote hathiárán te áwá*,  
*ájáwá*, s. m. To gird oneself quickly for  
fighting.

KOTAK कॊटक s. m. (M.) A small dam,  
a small embanked field within an em-  
banked field. It is made where there is  
not sufficient water to irrigate the whole  
land.

KOTAL कॊटल s. m. A horse or ele-  
phant led in the retinues of great men :  
—*kotal gárad*, s. f. Corruption of the  
English word Quarter-guard. A quarter-  
guard.

KOTÁNÁ कॊटॊनॊ s. m. (M.) A servant  
of village guests; a Muhammadan  
sweeper.

KOTÁNKI कॊटॊनकि s. m. (M.) Some  
place or other.

KOTHÁ कॊठा s. m. A house, a house  
KOTTHÁ कॊठॊ with mud roofs and

walls; the upper story of a house; a store-  
house, a granary; the belly, stomach  
(Vaidic term) :—*koťhe te chap ke nachh-*  
*á*, v. n. lit. To dance on the roof  
of a house; to be shameless, to have no  
modesty :—*koťthá ussariá te tarkhás*  
*wissariá*. lit. When his house was  
built, he forgot the carpenter.—Prov.  
used to express ingratitude after a man  
has attained his ends.—Prov.



KOTHI ਕੋਠੀ } *s. f.* A house, the style

KOTHI ਕੋਠੀ } of house usually occu-

pied by Europeans, built of masonry, in contradistinction to wood, thatch, &c.; a granary; a treasury; a banking house, a bank; a firm, a factory; the cylinder or shaft of a well or the shaft of a bridge; a house of ill-fame for the occasional prostitution of married women; a cupboard or closet; a curb:—*chhalle kothi*, *s. f.* A house of ill-fame, a bawdy house:—*kothi galad*, *v. n.* To fix the shaft of a well or a bridge; to sink a curb:—*kothi galad*, *v. n.* To be fixed (the shaft of a well or a bridge in its place):—*kothi wali*, *kothi wala*, *s. m.* A wholesale merchant; a banker:—*jihdi kothi wichh dāge uhe kamle wī sādge*. In whose granary are grains, even his fools are wise.—Prov. *i. e.*, rich men, though they may be fools, are considered to be wise.

KOTHRĀ ਕੋਠੜਾ *s. m.* A very small house.

KOTHRĀ ਕੋਠੜੀ *s. f.* A room, a house.

KOTO ਕੋਤੋ *a.* Short.

KOTWĀL ਕੋਤਵਾਲ *s. m.* The chief officer of police for a city or police; a town superintendent; *i. q.* *Kutwāl*.

KOTWĀLĪ ਕੋਤਵਾਲੀ *s. f.* The chief police station in a town:—*kotwālī jāgā*, *v. n.* To bring a criminal action; *i. q.* *Kutwālī*.

KOŪ ਕੋਊ *pron.* Any, some, any body, some-body. See *Kot*.

KOWALLĀ ਕੋਵੱਲਾ *a.* Ignorant, stupid, one who does not know the way or who goes astray.

KOWĀNĀ ਕੋਵਾਨਾ *v. a.* (*M.*) To call, to summon; *i. q.* *Kudungā*.

KOWĪ ਕੋਵੀ *s. m.* (*M.*) A small dove.

KOYAL ਕੋਯਲ *s. m.* See *Koil*.

KOYALĀ ਕੋਯਲਾ *s. m.* See *Koilā*, *Kolā*.

KU ਕੁ *ad.* About, (this word suffixed to adjectives of number and quantity.)

KUĀ ਕੁਆ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kūp*. A well, a pit; *i. q.* *Khāhā*, *Khūh*.

KUANG ਕੁਅੰਗ *s. m.* (*M.*) The blue coat.

KUĀR ਕੁਆਰ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kumār*. Virginity (used only in composition):—*kuār bhāṇḍ*, *v. n.* To deprive of virginity (lawfully or otherwise), to deflower:—*kuār gaṇḍal*, *s. f.* A medicinal plant (*Aloe perfoliata*, *A. Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*) occasionally cultivated by *faṭṭrs* throughout the Punjab plains. The pulp of the leaves (after removing their skin) is used medicinally in spleen diseases, rheumatism, caries and cough. It is also applied to boils and is used in veterinary medicine. *A. Indica* is a powerful ecobolic. Its fibres are capable of good use for matings:—*kuārpuṇḍ*, *s. m.* Virginity.

KUĀRĀ ਕੁਆਰਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kamār*. An unmarried man.

KUĀRĪ ਕੁਆਰੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kumārī*. A virgin.

KUBB ਕੁੱਬ *s. m.* A hump on the back, a crooked back; crookedness in anything:—*kubb paigā*, *v. a.* To get a crooked back.

KUBBĀ ਕੁੱਬਾ *a.* Hump-backed:—*s. m.* A cog of the horizontal wheels of a well (*chakkli*):—*kubbe hoṇḍ*, *v. n.* To have a hump back.

KUBBAN कुषट } s. f. (M.) Semi-  
KUBBHAN कुब्जट } dried mud,  
where there is a danger of getting  
bogged.

KUBHĀG कुभाग s. m. Bad luck, mis-  
fortune.

KUBHĀGĀ कुभागा m. } a. Unfor-  
KUBHĀGAN कुभागत f. } tunate; an  
KUBHĀGĪ कुभागी f. } unfortu-  
nate person.

KUBHĀNĪ कुभाटी s. f. A sling used  
to scare birds from standing crops; i. q.  
*Gopīā*.

KUBHĀU कुभाउ s. m. Disadvantage;  
more or less than the established rate;  
getting bogged.

KUBJĀ कुबजा a., s. f. Crooked  
KUBJĀN कुबजनी } backed, a crooked  
backed woman; also see *Kubb*.

KUBRĀ कुबरा s. m. (M.) A tribe of  
*Bilochis*.

KUBRĀ कुबजा m. } a. Crooked backed,  
KUBRĪ कुबजी f. } hump-backed.

KUBUDDH कुबुध } a., s. f. Evil  
KUBUDDHĀ कुबुधा } minded; evil  
mindedness.

KUCH कुच s. f. The breast of a woman,  
the breast of a girl on the verge of  
puberty.

KÚCH कुच s. m. Marching, march;  
a goldsmith's brush:—*kúch karjāḡḡ*, *karnā*,  
v. n. To march, to leave, to depart  
from; to go to the next world, to die.

KÚCHĀ कुचा s. m. Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Kachā*. A street, a  
narrow street, a lane of a city; a brush,  
a bundle of straw, a faggot:—*kúchā*  
*mārnā*, v. a. To brush, to cleanse:—  
*kúchā lāḡḡ*, v. a. To apply a faggot, to  
kindle, to burn:—*kúche bandā*, s. f. A  
large gate for closing a street, marking  
off the boundaries of a lane; c. u. *karnā*.

KUCHAILĀ कुचैला a. Dirty, filthy,  
soiled (clothes):—*mailā kuchailā*, a.  
Dirty, filthy, foul.

KUCHAJJĀ कुचजा m. } a. Foolish,  
KUCHAJJĪ कुचजी f. } stupid, slo-  
venly, dirty:—*ap kuchajjī te werhe nāḡ*  
*dos, dosh*. Herself slovenly and she  
blames the courtyard!—Prov.

KUCHĀL कुचाल s. f. Bad conduct,  
misbehaviour; bad custom;—a. Of bad  
conduct, ill-conducted.

KUCHALAN कुचलट } s. f. Bad  
KUCHALLAN कुचलट } conduct.

KUCHALNĀ कुचलना v. a. To bruise,  
to crush.

KÚCHAN कुचट } s. f. (M.) A kind  
KUCHCHAN कुचट } of brush for  
washing out milk vessels.

KUCHCH कुच s. m. A weaver's brush.

KUCHCHH कुच s. f. A corner, a nook,  
a hiding place.

KUCHCHHAR कुचहर } s. m. The  
KUCHCHHUR कुचहर } haunch, the

bosom, the lap:—*kuchchhar baithā*, v. n.  
To sit in the lap:—*kuchchhar baith ke*  
*dāḡhī khonā*, v. a. To pluck out one's  
beard while sitting in his lap, i. e., to

deceive one in the disguise of friendship:—*kuchchhar laingá*, *v. a.* To seat (a child) on one's haunch, to take into the arms, to embrace:—*kupl kuchchar te shahir dhandorá*, The girl is in the lap, while the crier cries her as lost through the town—Prov.—to hunt for a thing while it is all the while by one.

**KUCHCHI** कुची } *s. f.* A small  
**KUCHCHI** कुची } brush, a white-  
 wash brush, a pile of seven cakes:  
 —*kúchchi márná*, *v. a.* To cleanse, to  
 whitewash:—*kúchchi pherá*, *v. a.* To  
 cleanse, to withdraw; to distribute.

**KUCHH** कुह *pron.* Corrupted from the  
 Sanskrit word *Kinchat*. Any, some, any-  
 thing, something, a little, a part, some-  
 what:—*kuchh andá fark ná; hojád*, *v. n.*  
 To be no material difference:—*bahut*  
*kuchh*, *a.* A great deal:—*kuchh dá kuchh*  
*hojád*, *v. n.* To become quite different:  
 —*kuchh dá kuchh kahá*, *v. a.* To say  
 that a thing is something else, to make  
 out something different, to give a false  
 turn to a story:—*kuchh dar nahín*, *kuchh*  
*dar dí gall nahín*. No fear, it does not  
 matter—*kuchh gall wí*, *intj.* Any reason  
 at all! why! wherefore:—*kuchh hojád*,  
*v. n.* To be possessed by an evil spirit,  
 —*kuchh hor laingá*, *v. a.* To take some-  
 thing else—*kuchh kah baithá*, *v. n.* To  
 say something unpleasant:—*kuchh kahá*,  
*v. n.* To say something:—*kuchh kardená*,  
*v. a. lit.* To make into something else;  
 to bewitch, to charm:—*kuchh ku*, *ad.*  
 About a little:—*kuchh kuchh*, *ad.* Some-  
 what, nearly:—*kuchh ná kuchh*. Some-  
 thing or other, somewhat:—*kuchh nahín*.  
 Nothing, it is nothing:—*kuchh ná guch-*  
*cho. lit.* Don't ask, do not speak of it:  
 —*kuchh parwá yá chintá nahín*. No  
 matter: never mind:—*sab kuchh*. Every  
 thing:—*is wich kuchh nahín*. That is,  
 no question about it, no doubt:—*kuchh*  
*idá*. A little:—*kuchh ujar nahín*. There  
 is no objection.

**KUCHLÁ** कुचला *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Kulak*. The seed of  
 the poison-nut (*Strychnos Nux-Vomica*,  
*Nat. Ord. Loganiaceæ*). The fruit is of  
 the size and appearance of an orange.  
 The seeds are embedded in the pulp.  
 Abundant in Coromandel and Malabar.

**KÚCHNÁ** कुचना *v. a.* To scour, to rub,  
 to cleanse.

**KUCHRÁ** कुचरा *a.* Broken to pieces,  
 divided, bruised.

**KÚD** कुद *s. f. (K.)* A cave or hollow  
 place under a rock.

**KUDÁÍ** कुदायी *s. f.* Leaping.

**KUDÁKAL** कुदाकल } *s. m.* A jumper,  
**KUDÁKAR** कुदाकर } a leaper.

**KUDÁL** कुदाल } *s. m.* A grubbing  
**KUDÁLÁ** कुदाला } hoe, a pick-axe,  
 a mattock.

**KUDALLÍ** कुदल्ली *s. m. (M.)* A kind of  
 net.

**KUDAR** कुदर *a.* Fearless.

**KUDÁÚ** कुदाऊ *a.* Capable of leaping.

**KUDÁUNÁ** कुदाउना *v. a.* To cause  
 to leap.

**KUDAYÁ** कुदया *a.* Merciless, cruel.

**KUDDNÁ** कुदना *v. n.* Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Kurdan*. To leap,  
 to spring, to jump; to leap for joy; to  
 rejoice, to be merry, to be overjoyed; to  
 rise up:—*kuddá bákrá*, *s. m.* A scape-  
 goat, a goat offered at a shrine, but not  
 sacrificed:—*kise dá chhá te kuddá*. To  
 presume on another's protection.

**KUDHAB** कुदब } *a.* Ill-shaped,

**KUDHABÁ** कुदबा } ugly, awkward;  
 ill-mannered, audacious, impudent, in-  
 solent; *met.* difficult, complicated.

**KUDHÂN** कुदान *s. m.* That which is  
 not right or lawful, something forbidden  
 or unclean.

KUDHANG कुहंग } *a.* Ill-bred,  
KUDHANGGÁ कुहंगा } ill-mannered,  
uneducated ; awkward.

KUDHANGGÍ कुहंगी *s. f.* Awkward-  
ness ; slovenliness.

KUDHARM कुपरम *s. m.* Unrighteous-  
ness.

KUDHARMAN कुपरमन्ट *s. f.* } *A n*  
KUDHARMÍ कुपरमी *s. m.* }  
unrighteous person ; unrighteous.

KUDHÍ कुही *s. f. (M.)* The act of collect-  
ing the grains of corn that remain em-  
bedded in the threshing-floor after thresh-  
ing. The *Kudhí* is usually the perquisite  
of the shoe-maker. See *Angá*.

KUDRAT कुदरत् *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Qudrat*. Divine power,  
nature, universe.

KUDRATÍ कुदरती *ad.* Natural, in-  
stinctive, natural.

KUDWAIYÁ कुदवेया *s. m.* A leaper,  
a jumper.

KUFAR कुदर } *s. m.* Infidelity, scepti-  
KUFAR कुदर } cism, blasphemy :—  
*kufar bakad, kufar dá kalmá máhon kadāh-  
gá, v. n.* To speak blasphemy, to talk non-  
sense :—*kufar dá fatwá deyd, v. a.* To con-  
demn one as an infidel :—*kufar kachahrí,  
s. f.* Bad company :—*kufar torad, v. a.*  
*lit.* To convert one ; to overcome one's  
obstinacy, to break one's resolution.

KUFFEDÁ कुद्वेदा *s. m. (Poř.)* A dog :  
*kudun kirár kuffedá, basáh ná karye, suffedd.*  
Crow, money lender, and dog are never  
to be trusted, though asleep.—Prov.

KUFRÍ कुद्वरी *s. m.* A blasphemer.

KÚH कुह *s. m.* See *Kháh*.

KUHÁÍ कुहायी *s. f.* Killing ; reward  
for killing.

KUHAL कुहल *s. f.* See *Kuld*.

KUHÁN कुहान *s. m.* The hump of a  
camel, the hump of a certain class of  
camel.

KUHAN कुहन *v. a. (M.)* To kill.

KÚHAN कुहण्ट *s. f.* A grain pit.

KUHÁRÁ कुहाड़ा *s. m.* An axe.

KUHÁRÍ कुहाड़ी } *s. f.* Corrupted  
KUHÁRÍ कुहारी } from the Sanskrit  
word *Kuthárá*. A small axe, a hatchet.

KUHÁSSÁ कुहासा *s. f.* A fog, a mist.

KUHÁUNÁ कुहाउना *v. a.* To cause  
to be killed.

KÚHÍ कुही *s. f.* A bird of prey, a kind  
of hawk.

KUHI कुही *s. m. (M.)* A mattock.

KUHÍR कुहीर *s. f.* Fog, mist.

KUHÍR कुहीर *s. f.* Fine rain or mist ;  
difficulty.

KUHJÁ कुहजा *m.* } *a.* Defective, want-  
KUHJÍ कुहजी *f.* } ing in a member, as  
an eye, a leg.

KÚHL कुहल } *s. f.* A small canal  
KÚHUL कुहुल } or water-course.

KÚHN बुगन } *s. m.* A small  
KÚHNÁ बुगना } *mashk* (leather bot-  
tle); *met.* the belly.

KUHNA बुहना) *v. a.* To kill, to  
 KUHUNA बुहना) slay.

**KÚHNÍ** बगडी *s. f.* The elbow.

KUHULŪ कुहुलु *s. m.* An oil press.

**KUHUN ਕੁਹੀ** *pron.* Some, any, some  
thing, anything, a little.

**KUHUR** कुहुर *s. m. f.* Bloom, the flower of the mango; fog, mist:—*kuhur dūṣḍ, lagṇḍ, paṇḍ, v. n.* To bloom (the mango):—*kuhur paṇḍ, v. n.* To rise (fog.)

**KUHUR** कुहुर *s. m.* Leprosy; *i. q.*  
*Kohar.*

KUHURĀ	बुह्रा	<i>s. m.</i>	} <i>A leper;</i> <i>i. q. Kohu-</i> <i>rd.</i>
KUHURAN	बुह्रन्	<i>s. f.</i>	
KUHURĪ	बुह्री	<i>s. f.</i>	

KŪf **कुई** *s. f.* small well ; *i. q.* *Khūt.*

**KÚJA** कुजा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Kúzah*. An earthen water pot or goblet, an earthen cup in which sugar candy is crystallized; a cup of such sugar candy, sugar crystallized in an earthen pot, (*Kúje di misrî.*)

**KUJÁT कुजात** *a.* Of a different caste, of a low caste, evil-minded, mischievous.

KUJH कुज् *pron.* Some, any, something, anything, a little. See *Kuchh*.

**KÚJÍ बुनी** *s. f.* An earthen water  
pot with a spout:—*Kújigar, s. m.* A  
potter.

**KUJĀ** कुजा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Kūzah*. An earthen vessel, a water pot; a cup of sugar-candy (*kuije dī mīst*.) See *Kūjā*:—*kuije wichch daryā bārnahā, v. n.* Much in little, *multum in parvo*, a storm in a tea-pot.

KUJĠ **कुंजी** *s. f.*  
 KUJĠÁ **कुनडा** *s. m.*  
 KUJĠĠ **कुनडी** *s. f.*

} A small earthen  
 pot (smaller  
 than a *Kujjd.*)

KUK      कुक } s. f. (M.) A date which  
KUKÁŃ   कुक़ां } has shrivelled up  
while still on the tree. Such dates are used to feed goats:—*bakrián de wáste kol kukán ghind de; bhedén de kitt, soháná yár gararó ghatáde*. For the goats bring some shrivelled dates; for the sheep, beautiful lover! build a hut.—Song.

**KÚK** कूक *s. f.* A shriek, a cry, loud weeping:—*kúk mární*, *v. n.* To weep aloud, to cry, to shriek.

**KUKÁ** कूका *s. m.* A sect of Sikhs followers of Bhai Ram Singh so called because they used to shriek or dance at their meetings; *i. q.* *Nāmdhārīd.*

KÚKAR कुकर *s. m.*  
KÚKARÍ कुकरी *s. f.* } Corruption of  
the Sanskrit  
word *Kúkur*. A dog.

**KUKARM ਕਕਰਮ** *s. m.* An evil deed.

KUKARMAṆ	ਕੁਕਰਮਣ	s. f.	} An evil doer.
KURKARMĪ	ਕੁਕਰਮੀ	s. m.	

KUKKAR कुक्कर } *s. m.* A cock;  
 KUKKUR कुक्कुर } —*a.* Hoary, grey-headed:—*Kukkar chhidā, s. f.* The name of a medicinal plant.

KUKURUNGHUN कुक्कुरङ्गुण *s. m.* The crowing of a cock.

KUKKH कुक्ख *s. f.* The womb; the abdomen; a side of the belly:—*kukkh bharnā, v. a.* To fill the belly; to be satisfied; to be big with young:—*kukkh harī bhari hōṇī, v. n.* To be pregnant.

KUKKHI कुक्खी *s. f.* A reed; leaves of *pilchhi*; (*Pot.*) the circular space embraced by uniting the ends of the thumbs and two fore-fingers; in the best sense *i. q.* *Kokī.*

KUKKRA कुक्करा } *s. m.* A kind of  
 KUKRA कुक्करा } hemp, the same  
 KUKKURĀ कुक्कुरा } as *sangkukhā* in *Saṅg.*

KUKNĀ कुक्कणा *v. n.* See *kuk mārā* in *Kāk.*

KUKRĪ कुक्करी } *s. f.* A hen.  
 KUKKARĪ कुक्करी }

KUKURUNGGA कुक्कुरङ्गा *s. m.* A shriek.

KUL कुल *s. f.* Family, race, pedigree, ancestry, relation, generation:—*s. m.* Certain portions of the *Qurān* which begin with the word *Kul* (say *thou*).—*kul sharīf, s. m.* The *Sūrat-ul-Ikhlas* or Chapter called Unity, in the *Quran*;—*kul dharm, s. m.* Ancestral religion, family rites:—*kul hīn, a.* Of low or mean family, low, mean:—*kul karne, kul parhne, v. a.* To perform a religious ceremony practised among Muslims on the third day after the death of a person:—*kul mār, s. m.* A destroyer of one's own

family:—*kul mārā, v. n.* To destroy one's own family:—*kul mitt; kul mittar, s. m.* A family friend:—*kulnārī, s. f.* A woman of a good family:—*kulnās, s. m.* The extinction of a family, total destruction; *c. v.* *karnā*:—*kul nipādī, s. f.* Family disgrace:—*kul nān, dāg, waffā, kalaṅk, kalaṅk dā fikhā, lagāṅgā, r. a.* To disgrace or stigmatize, one's family:—*kul pālī, s. f.* A chaste woman who preserves the reputation of her family:—*kul parohat, s. m.* The family priest:—*kul pat, s. f. m.* Family reputation; the master of a family, the most worthy person of a family:—*kul patrī, s. f.* A genealogical table:—*kul pālak, s. m. f.* One who provides for his family:—*kul pāj, s. m.* The family priest:—*kul pājak, s. m.* One who is attentive to family rites; a family priest:—*kul tārak, s. m.* One who procures fame and reputation for his ancestors in this world, and secures their salvation in the world to come; a youth who is a credit to his family:—*kul tārān, s. f.* A place of pilgrimage in the Punjab, a female who is a credit to her family:—*kul waṇṭ, kul waṇṭī, s. f.* A person of good family:—*kaṇak purāṇī, gheṇ naṇḍā, gheṇ kailwaṇṭī nār, turīṇ utte chālāṇ chāre sury saṇḍar.* Old wheat, and new butter, a woman of a good family in the house, and fourth, a horse to ride on, these are the four marks of heaven.—*Prov.*

KULĀ कुला *s. f.* A woman of a good family.

KULĀ कुला *a.* Soft, tender, mild.

KULABBĀ कुलब्बा *a. (M.)* Useless, worthless, bad (opposed to *Sulabbā*):—*kulabbā shai dā kulabbā mull.* A worthless thing fetches a bad price.

KULACHCHHAN कुलच्छन *s. m.* A bad sign, an ill-omen.

KULACHCHHANĀ कुलच्छना *s. m.* An ill-omened person, an evil doer.

KULADD कुलद्ध *a.* Unwilling to carry a load (an animal).

KULAHAR बुलहवर *s. m. (M.)* The time of day shortly before noon.

KULAIHNI बुलैहनी *s. f.* See *Kulashet*.

KULAJJ बुलज्ज } *a.* Shameless, im-  
KULAJJÁ बुलजा } pudent.

KULAJJAT बुलज्जट *a.* Ill-flavoured.

KULAKKHNI बुलक्खनी *a., s. f.* Ill-tempered ; ill-tempered woman.

KULALLÁ बुलल्ला } *a.,* Awkward.  
KULALLÍ बुलल्ली }

KULANGG बुलंग *s. m.* The name of a bird, the king crow, the fork-tailed shrike.

KULANJAN बुलनज्ज *s. m.* A tuberous root covered with rings, brownish, inside dirty white. Has an aromatic odour, and is used as a substitute for Ginger. It is the product of *Alpinia galanga*, Nat. Ord. *Zingiberaceae*.

KULANN बुलन्न *a.* Ill-formed, deformed, stupid.

KULARÁ बुलरा *a.* Soft, tender, mild.

KULÁTARE GIJJHNA बुलाउने

KULÁTE LAGGNA बुलाउने

गिँइटा } *v. n.* To have bad habits, to  
लगाउ } practise evil.

KULATT बुलउट *s. f.* Bad habit, bad disposition.

KULBALÁHAT बुलबलहाट

KULBALÁT बुलबलहाट

KULBULÁT बुलबुलाट

*s. f.* Fluttering, vermicular motion.

KULBALÁUNA बुलबलहउना *v. n.*  
To flutter, to try to extricate itself (an

insect) from mud or water ; to itch, to fidget, to writhe (as a worm) ; to rumble (the bowels).

KULBUL KULBUL KARNÁ बुलबुल  
बुलबुल वरना *v. n.* To flutter.

KULGHÁ बुलघा *v. n.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Kulchah*. A bisonit or cake ; a variety of rolls much eaten by *Cashmirs*.

KULFA बुलढ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
KULPH बुलढ } the Arabic word  
*Qulfi*. A lock.

KULPÁ बुलपा *A pot herb. (Portulaca oleracea, Nat. Ord. Portulacaceae.)* It is also used medicinally in inflammations, considered cool and dry, also aperient ; *i. q. Luniya, Lúnak Ság.*

KULFÍ बुलही } *a.* Corruption of the  
KULPHÍ बुलही } Arabic word *Qulfi*.

Dark brown ; *s. f.* An iron stem of a pipe, a mould for jellies, &c. ; a cup with a cover :—*kulfi dár, a.* Having an iron stem (a pipe) :—*kulfi rang.* Deep lilac blue prevailing.

KÚLH बुलु *s. f.* A brook, a rivulet, a canal ; *i. q. Kúhal.*

KULHÁ बुला *s. m. (M.)* That part of a bullock's hump on which the yoke presses.

KULHÁRÁ बुलहारा *s. m.* An axe.

KULHÁRÍ बुलहानी *s. f.* A small axe ; a sugar house and press.

KULÍ बुली *s. m.* Corrupted from the *Tádrí* word *Qulí*. A porter, a labourer, a cooly.

KULÍK बुलीक *s. m., a.* Out of line.

KULINJAN बुलिनज्ज *s. m.* See *Kulan-  
ja*.

**KULKULÁN कुलकुल** *ad.* Altogether, all in all :—*kulkulān mālik honā*, *v. n.* To be sole proprietor, a plenipotentiary; one entrusted with the whole economy of the house.

**KULL कुल** *ad.* Altogether, entirely :—*kull jamā*, *s. m.* The sum total, full amount.

**KULLÁ कुला** *a.* White or almond coloured or something between a light bay and a light brown (applicable to horses) :—*s. m.* The hip, the buttocks.

**KULLAR कुलर** } *s. f.* A sweetmeat,  
**KULLUR कुलुर** } Sesame seed beaten up with sugar.

**KULTH कुलथ** } *s. m.* A kind of  
**KULTHI कुलथी** } pulse. Madras horse gram, not much grown in the plains, extensively grown in the hills. *Dolichos uniflorus*. *D. catjang*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*. It is the poorest kind of pulse, the grain is hard and indigestible.

**KULUNJÁÍ कुलुजायी** *s. f.* Drawing water; wages for drawing water.

**KULUNJÁUNÁ कुलुजाउना** *v. a.* To cause to draw water out of a well, or cistern.

**KULUNJNÁ कुलुमना** *v. a.* To draw water out of a well or cistern.

**KUMÁD कुमाद** *s. m.* } A sugar-cane  
**KUMÁDÍ कुमादी** *s. f.* } field, sugar-cane *Saccharum officinarum*, Nat. Ord. *Graminæ*; *i. q.* *Kamād*.

**KUMÁÍ कुमायी** *s. f.* Earnings, gain; work, performance; *i. q.* *Kamāí*.

**KUMÁID कुमैद** } *a.* Bay (applied to  
**KUMÁIT कुमैत** } horses); dark bay :—

*kakkā kamaid*, *s. m.* Chestnut, (horse).

**KÚMAL कुमल** } *s. f.* A young shoot,  
**KÚMBAL कुमबल** } a bud, an unblown flower :—*a.* Soft, tender, mild; *i. q.* *Komal* :—*kūmalāí*, *s. f.* Softness, tenderness, mildness.

**KÚMALÍ कुमली** *s. f.* A young shoot, a bud, an unblown flower; the tip of the nose.

**KUMÁN कुमाट** *s. f.* A bow; authority, a command; jurisdiction. See *Kamān*.

**KUMÁR कुमार** *s. m.* Dice, a game with dice; a boy, a youth. See *Kumār*, *Kamār* :—*kumārbāj*, *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qumārbdz*. A gambler, a card player; *met.* subtle :—*kumārbājī*, *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic and Persian word *Qumārbdz*. Card playing; gambling; *met.* cunning, subtlety.

**KUMÁRÍ कुमारी** *s. f.* A girl, a virgin; *i. q.* *Kuārí*.

**KUMAT कुमत** *s. m.* A bad form of religion.

**KUMÁTHÍ कुमाठी** *s. f.* Beating; annihilation :—*kumāthī karat*, *v. a.* To beat, to strike; to annihilate.

**KUMATT कुमॅत** *s. f.* A weak understanding :—*a.* Of a weak understanding.

**KUMÁUNÁ कुमाउना** *v. a.* To earn, to gain; to work, to perform; *i. q.* *Kamā-ugā*.

**KUMÁWAN कुमावन** *v. n.* (M.) To wither, to fade. Present participle: *kumāwān*; Future: *kumāwān*; Past participle: *kumāwān* :—*bājhoṣ sīdān kauṣ dote*



*pāt, wālān kumānān.* Except their husbands, who can give water to these faded creepers.—Song.

**KUMBAL** कुबल *s. f.* See *Kāmal*.

**KUMBH** कुम्भ } *s. m.* An earthen water-

**KUMBH** कुँड } pot held by a water bearer, in which some pice are thrown by the bridegroom when entering the threshold of his father-in-law's house; the sign *Aquarius*; an elephant's forehead:—*kumbh dā mēlā, s. m.* A fair held at Hardwar every 12th year.

**KUMBHAL** कुँडल *s. m.* The cavity in the earth in which a weaver's treadles are placed; a dungeon.

**KUMBHĪ** कुम्भी } *s. f.* One of the di-

**KUMBHĪ** कुँडी } visions of hell in which the wicked are baked like the vessels of a potter or are cooked like the contents of a cooking pot:—*kumbhī dā mēlā, s. m.* The sixth year fair at Har-dwar.

**KUMETHĪ** कुमेठी *s. m.* Beating; annihilation; *i. q.* *Kumēthī*; *c. w.* *karnā*.

**KUMETĪ** कुमेटी *s. f.* Corruption of the English word Committee. A Committee.

**KUMHĀR** कुम्हार *s. m.* A potter; a worm with a great many feet that comes out of the ground in the rainy season; *i. q.* *Ghamār*.

**KUMHĀRĪ** कुम्हारी *s. f.* A potter's wife or daughter; *i. q.* *Ghamārī*:—*kumhārī āpne hī bhāṇde sālāhunā hī.* The potter's wife praises her own pots.—Prov. used of those who praise their own things.

**KUMKUMĀ** कुम्कुमा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qumqumāh*. An exceedingly thin bottle made of sealing wax or lac containing the red colouring

matter, which the Hindus throw at each other at the *Holā*.

**KUMLĀUNĀ** कुमलाउना *v. n.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Kashmal*. To wither, to fade; *i. q.* *Kumlāunā*.

**KUMMĀ** कुँमा } *s. m.* A species of  
**KUMMĀ** कुँमा } sea monster.

**KUMMAK** कुँमक } *s. f.* Help; reinforce-  
**KUMMUK** कुँमुक } ment.

**KUMMAKAN** कुँमकन *s. f.* } A help-  
**KUMMAKĪ** कुँमकी *s. m.* } er.

**KUMMĀN** कुँमाँ } *s. m.* A turtle, a tor-  
**KUMMĪN** कुँमीँ } toise;—*s. f.*—*jāt dā kumṣā te Khawājā Khijar dī potrī.* By caste a turtle, and she pretends to be grand-daughter of *Khawājā Khisar*.—Prov.

**KUMMĪ** कुँमी *s. m.* (*lit.* means tortoise.) An insect which is round-backed like a tortoise; hence the name. It is a sort of lady bird, a kind of insect that attacks to the root of turnips; (*Pop.*) dust in wheat.

**KUMRĪ** कुमरी *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Qumrī*. A turtledove, a ringdove.

**KUMŪT** कुमुत *s. m.* A worthless son, a bastard.

**KUN** कुँ *prep. (M.)* The sign of the dative case (as *nūn*) To:—*kūn kūn karnā, v. a.* To whine (as a puppy):—*Sayad te Mullān kūn Khudā bādshāhī nā dāve.* May God not give kingship to *Sayads* and *Mullāns*.—Prov.

**KUN** कुँ *prep. (K.)* Who.

KÚṆ वृट् *s. m.* A corner.

KÚṆÁ वृष्टा *v. n.* To speak, to say ;—  
*s. m.* A corner.

KUNÁHDÁ कुनाहदा *s. m. (Poṭ.)* A worm which is supposed to infest the teeth and cause tooth ache ; *i. q.* *Ghunáhdá, Ghunáhdá.*

KUNÁL कुनाल *s. m.* } An earthen  
KUNÁLÁ कुनाला *s. m.* } vessel in  
KUNÁLÍ कुनाली *s. m.* } which flour  
is kneaded, an earthen pan or basin :—*got kundá, s. m.* The eating together of women of the same caste on bringing home a bride.

KUNBÁ कुनबा *s. m.* Kindred, tribe, family, caste, brotherhood.

KUNBHAK कुंभक *s. f.* The practice of retaining the breath ; a form of austerities practised by Yogis.

KUNCHAR कुंचर *s. m.* An elephant.

KUNḌ कुंड *s. m.* A spring, a pond, a pool, a lake, an abyss ; a large earthen vessel especially fixed in the manger for cattle, a manger, a shallow pit or pan in which a sacrificial fire is lighted (as *haway kund*), a fire altar.

KUNḌ कुंद *a.* Blunt; slow, obtuse, dull, stupid.

KÚṆḌ कुंण्ड *s. m. (K.)* A foul or deep hole in a stream backed by rocks or a steep bank ; (*M.*) lower land flooded by a river.

KUNḌÁ कुंडा *s. m.* A staple, an iron staple ; a drag consisting of hooks to fish up things lost in water ; an iron

instrument with which elephants are driven ; a master over men to keep them in order ; (*M.*) a bullock whose horns have been turned :—*sir te kundá hṛd, v. n. lit.* To have a *kundá* (a master or any elder relative) at the head, *i. e.*, one who controls.

KUNḌÁ कुंदा *s. m.* A block ; the stock of a gun ; a gore ; the wing of a bird ; an arm of a paper kite ; a piece of trousers ; (*M.*) the socket in the boot of the plough into which the share fits.

KUNḌÁ कुंडा *s. m.* An earthen flat pan in which curd is coagulated by confectioners ; an earthen or stone vessel in which drugs are bruised with water.

KUNḌÁÍ कुंदायी *s. f. (M.)* A fee paid to the blacksmith for fixing the staple of the share in the boot of the plough.

KUNḌAL कुंदल *s. m. (M.)* The cross bar of a *Jaṇḍá* (a drag rake) into which the teeth are fixed. Also used of the *daṇḍáit.*

KUNḌAL कुंडल *s. m.* A circle, a curl, an ear-ring ; an iron ring on an ox's neck by which he is secured against thieves ; a circle round the sun or moon.

KUNḌÁLÁ कुंडाला *s. m.* A large earthen pot used for kneading flour in an earthen pan or basin.

KUNḌALÍ कुंडली *s. f.* A ring, a curl, a coil ; a horoscope.

KUNḌALÍ कुंदली *s. m. (K.)* A rice stack, round in shape made of bundles.

KUNḌAN कुंदन } *s. m.* Fine gold ;—*a.*  
KUNḌAN कुंदन } Bright, shining,  
pure, unalloyed.

KÚNDAR कूंदर } *s. f. (M.)* A water  
 KÚNDAR कूंद } plant, the bulrush  
*(Typha angustifolia, T. latifolia, Nat. Ord. Typhaceæ)*. The leaves are used to make mats, baskets and string. The down on the head is cooked and eaten, and the head is steeped in oil and fired by boys as a plaything.

KÚNDĀUNĀ कूंडाउना } *v. a.* To  
 KÚNDĀUNĀ कूंडाउना } cause to be  
 eaten.

KUNḌH कूँह *s. m. f.* An ignorant  
 stupid person, one without art or skill,  
 stupid, ignorant.

KUNḌHĪ कूँही *a.* Crooked horned  
 (said of a buffalo.)

KUNḌĪ कूँडी *s. f.* Beating, the process  
 of smoothing clothes after washing, the  
 art of calendering cloth;—(*M*) The name  
 of a disease of wheat which occurs in  
*Phāgan* and *Chetar*. The ear is twisted  
 up like coils after the grain is formed.  
 Only a few plants are attacked:—*kunḍi*  
*karnā, v. a.* To beat and smooth  
 clothes.

KUNḌĪ कूँडी *s. f.* A fish hook; an  
 iron ring set in a wooden frame, a chain  
 to fasten a door; a wooden pitchfork.

KUNḌĪ कूँडी *s. f.* A small earthen  
 pan, a flat stone vessel, dim, of *Kunḍā*, a  
 small stone mortar:—*kunḍi soḍā, s. m. f.*  
 A pestle and mortar especially used for  
 grinding *bhang*.

KUNḌNĀ कूँडना *v. a.* To eat.

KUNGGARĀ कूंगरा *a.* Able-bodied,  
 robust, athletic, stout.

KUNGGARNĀ कूंगरना } *v. n.* To be  
 KUNGGURNĀ कूंगरना } shrunk, to  
 be drawn in.

KUNGGĪ कूंगी *s. f.* Rust in wheat,  
 which prevails mostly when much rain  
 has been followed by cloudy weather.  
 See *Kunghī*.

KUNGGŪ कूंगू *s. m.* The name of a  
 very fine, pure composition of a red  
 colour, made of *dmlā*, used by women to  
 ornament their foreheads:—*kunggū dī*  
*kaṭorī, s. f.* The small metallic cup full  
 of *kunggū*:—*kunggū dī kaṭorī pāuṭī, v. n.*  
 To throw a cup full of *kunggū* over one,  
 a custom in old times practised by Hindus.  
 They threw such a cup full on the *Rājā*  
 on the first day he sat on the throne.)

KUNGHĪ कूँगी *s. f. (M.)* The rust. It  
 attacks wheat, and according to some  
*Churāl* and *Masar*. All agree that barley  
 is not attacked by it. The disease  
 is supposed to be caused by a continu-  
 ance of cloudy weather, without wind,  
 sun and rain. It occurs chiefly in wheat  
 sown late. Sun-shine is the best remedy,  
 and as the west wind disperses the clouds  
 it is useful, but in itself it possesses no  
 virtues. If the disease attacks the crops  
 before the grain has formed the ears are  
 empty; if after, the grain is small.

KÚNH कूँह } *pron.* Some, any, some  
 KÚNHU कूँहु } thing, anything, a  
 little.

KUNĪ कूनी *s. f. (M.)* An earthen vessel  
 in which meats, vegetables, &c. are  
 boiled and baked; *i. q.* *Kunni*.

KUNĪT कूनीत *s. f.* Evil intention,  
 bad design.

KUNĪT कूनीत } *a.* Having a bad  
 KUNĪTĀ कूनीता } design.

KÚNJ कूँज *s. f.* A large ash-coloured  
 or grey water bird like a crane, the  
 Florican.

**KUNJ कुंज** *s. m.* A corner; an embroidered work on the four corners of a shawl; the cast skin of a snake, used medicinally; (*Pos.*) a string by which drawers are drawn round the waist:—*kunj gosā, s. m.* A private place, secret place; *sub rosa*:—*kunj badalnā, lāhūṭ, v. n. met.* To change old clothes and wear new ones.

**KUNJĀ कुंजी** *s. f.* A key:—*māṅh wichch kunjī ḍuṅṭ, v. n.* To speak not (on account of fear.)

**KUNJKĀ कुंजका** *s. m.* A cord or strap on the hinder part of a saddle, by which a portmanteau or other article is lashed on; (*Pos.*) a wide legged pantaloons:—*kunjke lāṅḍ, v. a.* To lash a thing on behind the saddle.

**KUNJRĀ कुंजरा** *s. m.* A hawker of vegetables, an importunate, talkative, shameless person; *i. q. Karānjrā.*

**KUNKA कुटका** *s. m.* Presents; the leavings of food presented to great men, given to dependents; sacred relics; a kind of sweetmeat made of flour, sugar and ghee; (*i. q. Karāh and Halwā.*)

**KUNKUNĀ कुटकुटा** *v. a.* To throw a single grain into the mouth.

**KUNLĀ कुला** *a.* Soft, tender, mild.

**KUNMĀR कुंमार** *s. m.* A man who commits infanticide.

**KUNNAN कुन्ना** *s. m.* Fine gold; *i. q. Kuṇḍāṇ.*

**KUNNĪ कुंठी** *s. f.* A small earthen cooking vessel; *i. q. Kūṇī.*

**KUNNŪ कुनु** *s. m.* A heap, a pile: *kunnū lāṅḍ, v. n.* To heap up, to collect into a heap.

**KUNŚ कुटस** *s. f.* Information; fault, defects.

**KUNṬ कुंट** *s. f.* A corner, side, direction.

**KUP बुय** *s. m.* A well:—*āṇḍh kōp, s. m.* Dark well; hell; a variety of paper kite.

**KUPĀH बुपाह** *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Karpās*. The cotton plant, raw cotton, the raw or undressed produce of the *Gossypium herbaceum*, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceae*; *i. q. Kapāh.*

**KUPĀHĀ बुपाहा** *s. m.* Cotton cloth;—*a.* Made of cotton.

**KUPĀHĪ बुपाही** *a., s. m.* Made of cotton, light green; a sub-division of *Khatris*:—*kupāhī rang, s. f.* Yellow like the *Kupāh* green; *i. q. Kapāhī.*

**KUPATT बुपत्त** *s. m.* Infamy, disgrace, quarrel, contention:—*kupatt karnā, v. a.* To defame, to disgrace.

**KUPATTĀ बुपत्ता** *s. m.* } *a.* Dis-  
**KUPATTĪ बुपत्ती** *s. f.* } graced,  
infamous, quarrelsome, contentious.

**KUPATTAN बुपत्तन** *s. m. f.* A bad ferry, bridge, ford or wharf.

**KUPATTH बुपथ** *s. m.* Unsuitable food; deviation, aberration.

**KUPH कुफ** *s. f.* Tribe, caste, family, brotherhood;—*a.* Alike, equal; resembling.

**KUPHAL कुफल** *s. m.* Bad fruit; the reward of sin, retribution.

**KUPHETI कूहेटी** *s. f.* Contrariety; *c. w.*  
*paig:*

**KUPIN कूपीन** *s. f.* A strip of cloth worn between the legs barely large enough to conceal the private parts.

**KUPIU कूपिउ** *s. m.* An unworthy father:—*putt kuputt hundē haṅ, piu kipi nahin hundē.* Sons turn unworthy but fathers do not become so.—Prov.

**KUPP कूप** *s. m.* A stack of chaff:—*kupp bannhṣḍ, v. n.* To stack chaff.

**KUPPA कूपा** *s. m.* } A large vessel  
**KUPPI कूपी** *s. f.* } made of raw hide  
or jar for holding oil; *ḍṭ gheṣ; met. a fat person; large glass bottles packed round with pilohh.*

**KUPPHAR कूफर** *s. m. (K.)* A small part of water collected in a hollow.

**KUPUT कूपुत** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**KUPUTT कूपुत** } from the Sanskrit

word *Kuputtar*. A worthless or unworthy son, a bad or degenerate son, an undutiful son:—*like lik gārī chale like chale kupūt, eh tann like nā chalen sār, singh supūt.* A carriage goes on a wheel track and an unworthy son goes on a line (adopted by his ancestors); and then these three do not follow the lines (adopted by their predecessors or ancestors), *i. e.*, a poet, a lion, a worthy son.—Prov. used to show that an able poet, a lion, a worthy son make improvements and do not care to follow the course (if it be defective) adopted by their predecessors or ancestors.

**KUR कूर** *s. m.* A lie, falsehood:—*kūr bolṣḍ, v. a.* To lie:—*kūr bole te patthar tole.* To tell a lie, and to weigh stones (are alike).—*kūr māṣan, māṣnā, alāwand, v. n.* To lie.

**KUR कूर** *s. m.* The lid of a churn, grief, vexation, pining, envy; a sound made to drive away fowls:—*(M.)* The sole of a plough (it consists of a log of wood, thick at one end and narrowing to a point at the other which is shod with an iron share called *phālā*); a kind of net fastened inside a dome-shaped frame of wood. It is used in shallow water. The fisherman jams the frame to the bottom of the water and then lets the net fall, and so secures whatever fish are within the frame;—*kur jāṣḍ, v. n.* To bend down from excessive dryness.

**KUR कूर** *s. m. (M.)* The boot of a plough.

**KUR कूर** *s. f.* } *(M.)* A drought, a  
**KURÁ कूरा** *s. m.* } failure of a canal  
or of the annual rising of the rivers.

**KURÁ कूरा** *s. m.* Dust raised by sweeping, sweepings, dirt, rubbish; *(M.)* a liar:—*a. (M.)* False, untrue:—*kūrā kaṭak kūrā kaṭkā, s. m.* Sweepings, rubbish, litter:—*Sarkār which andher, sādḥ kūrā chor sachid.* There is blindness in the house of Government, the virtuous one is (considered) a liar and a thief a true man.—Prov.

**KURÁH कूराह** *s. m.* A bad road, an evil way; evil doing:—*kūrāhe jāṣḍ, v. n.* To go in an evil way, to act perversely;—*kurdh karnā, v. a.* To act contrary to custom:—*kūrāhe paigḍ, v. n.* To fall into evil habits; to go into a bad way.

**KURÁHÁ कूराहा** *s. m.* One who errs, one who is dissolute and unprincipled.

**KURÁHÍ कूराही** *s. f.* Error, wandering; also see *Kuráhd.*

**KURAI कुरैम** } *s. m.* A tribe of  
**KURASH कुरैम** } Muhammad's caste,  
a kind of *Sayads.*

KURAIŠAN ਕੁਰੈਸਣ *s. f.* } Belonging  
 KURAIŠAN ਕੁਰੈਸਣ *s. f.* } to the  
 KURAIŠÍ ਕੁਰੈਸੀ *s. m.* } tribe  
 KURAIŠÍ ਕੁਰੈਸੀ *s. m.* } called  
*Kurais.*

KURAK ਕੁੜਕ *s. f.* The clucking of  
 a sitting hen; a clucking hen.

KURAKNÁ ਕੁੜਕਣਾ *v. n. a.* To cluck  
 (as a hen); to crunch, (as salt or sugar-  
 candy between the teeth).

KURÁL ਕੁਰਾਲ *s. m.* An earthen vessel  
 used as a bucket; *i. q.* *Karwál.*

KURAL ਕੁਰਲ *s. m. (M.)* A large fish-  
 hawk found near water. It lives on fishes  
 and wild fowls. The popular story is that  
*kuralas* hunt in couples, one before the  
 other. The first flies along the surface  
 of the water croaking *Allah! Allah!* and  
 the fishes which come to the top to see who  
 the pious person is, are seized by the  
 other bird.

KURAM ਕੁੜਮ *s. m.* A relation by  
 marriage; the style of address used by  
 the fathers of a bride and bridegroom  
 towards each other; the relationship be-  
 tween these parties; a child's father-in-  
 law:—*kuram karáhi, s. f.* A dish pre-  
 pared to be eaten on occasion of the first  
 meeting of the parents of a bride and  
 bridegroom, and in which other persons  
 are not allowed to participate; *c. v.*  
*wandá:*—*kuram kupatá chaggá, guándh*  
*kupatá mandá.* Better quarrel with  
 your relations (by marriage) than your  
 neighbour.—Prov.

KURAMNÍ ਕੁੜਮਣੀ *s. f.* The  
 mutual relationship of two women whose  
 children are united to each other by mar-  
 riage, the wife of a *Kuram*, a child's  
 mother-in-law.

KURÁN ਕੁਰਾਨ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Qurán*. The *Qurán*, the  
 sacred book of the Muhammadans:  
 —*Kurán te hatth rakhiyá, Kurán sir te*  
*uḥḍuḡá, Kurán uḥḍuḡá, v. a.* To take  
 an oath on the *Qurán*.

KURANDÍ ਕੁਰੰਦੀ *s. m. (M.)* The  
 double coil of the snake in which it lies  
 (*Echis carinata*).

KURANG ਕੁਰੰਗ *s. m., a.* A bone of an  
 animal; like a heap of bones, a skeleton.

KURANGG ਕੁਰੰਗ *s. m.* A deer:  
 —*kurangg naigá, a.* Having eyes like a  
 deer.

KURANGG ਕੁਰੰਗ *a.* Of a bad colour.

KURÁR ਕੁੜਮਾੜ *s. m. pl.* False ones.

KURAR ਕੁਰੜ *a. (M.)* Withered,  
 bent, twisted.

KURÁRÁ ਕੁਰਾੜਾ *a.* Hard, stiff; past,  
 the prime of life.

KURAR PUNÁ ਕੁਰਾੜ ਪੁਣਾ *s. m.* Hard-  
 ness, stiffness.

KURAS ਕੁਰਸ *s. m.* Insipidity; dis-  
 affection, unfriendly feeling; any medicine  
 made up as a wafer;—*a.* Insipid, having  
 a bad taste.

KURATT ਕੁੜੱਟ *s. m.* Bitter-  
 KURATTAN ਕੁੜੱਟਣ *s. f.* Bitter-

KURB ਕੁਰਬ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 Arabic word *Qurb*. Propinquity, rela-  
 tionship; honour.

KURBÁN ਕੁਰਬਾਨ *s. m.* Corruption  
 of the Arabic word *Qurbán*. A sacrifice;



**KURKURÍ** कुरकुरी *s. f.* A slight pain in the bowels; *c. w. honí.*

**KÚR KÚR KARNÁ** कूर कूर करना *v. a.* To call a puppy.

**KURL** कुरल *s. m.* The name of a bird.

**KURLÁ** कुरला *s. m.* Rinsing the mouth, gargling (this term is used generally by the Sikhs.)

**KURLÁT** कुरलाट *s. m.* A shriek, a cry, lamentation, the voice of weeping.

**KURLÁUNÁ** कुरलाउना } *v. n.* To  
**KURLÁWAN** कुरलावन } weep, to  
shriek, to cry out, especially used of the cry of the *Kanj.*

**KURLÍ** कुरली } *s. f.* } Rinsing the  
**KURLÚ** कुरलू } *s. m.* } mouth, gargling.

**KURMÁCHÁRÍ** कुरमचारी } *ad.*  
**KURMÁNCHÁRÍ** कुरमंचारी } After  
the manner of relations by marriage, according to the usages or customs of such relationship.

**KURMÁÍ** कुरमायी *s. f.* Betrothment:—  
*kurmái honí, v. n.* To be betrothed:—  
*kurmái karní, v. a.* To betroth.

**KURMATT** कुरमट *s. m.* Relationship, marriage.

**KURNÁ** कुरना *v. n.* To pine, to be emaciated; to stoop with age.

**KURS** कुरस *s. m.* Any medicine made up as a wafer; a chair; a Chinese or Thibetan silver coin about equal in value to the fourth part of a rupee.

**KURSI** कुरमी *s. f.* A chair; a raised foundation, plinth, a story of a house; a generation, genealogy; the eighth heaven, or, according to some the ninth; the throne of God (according to Muhammadan belief):—*kursí námd, s. m.* A genealogical table or tree; genealogy:—*kursí nashín, s. m.* One entitled to a seat in a *Darbár*, or to the honour of a chair; *i. q. Kursí.*

**KURSU** कुरसु *s. m.* A male nightingale.

**KURTÁ** कुरता } *s. m.* A loose gar-  
**KURTÁ** कुरता } ment like a shirt,  
reaching to the hips or knees, and worn over the trowsers, a kind of tunic, a waist-coat, jacket.

**KURTAMÁN** कुरतमं } *s. m.* (M.)  
**KURTAMMÁ** कुरतम } The colo-  
**KURTUMÁN** कुरतुम } cynth gourd

(*Circumis colocynthis, Citrullus colocynthis*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceae*), a favourite medicine for horses:—*kurtumén dí kór desan dá sohndá amlán dá kharáb.* Like a colocynth, beautiful to look at, but evil in deeds:—Prov; *s. q. Tummán.*

**KURTÁNÁN** कुरतानं *s. m.* (M.) See *Kutánán.*

**KURTÍ** कुरती } *s. f.* A kind of waist-  
**KURTÍ** कुरती } coat or overshirt or  
short gown for women reaching to the hips or knees; a coat, a jacket worn by men; a man's coat:—*lál kurtí, p. f. líl.* Red jacket; a British regiment.

**KURÚ KURÚ** कुरुकुरु *s. m.* Calling of a colt; *c. w. kárná.*

**KURUND** कुरुंड *s. m.* Corandum stone; a kind of herb (*Chenopodium myrsale*, Nat. Ord. *Salicaceae*) which grows mostly on the banks of puddles.



**KURUNDĪĀ** कुरुंडीआ *s. m.* A kind of venomous snake, applied usually to the *Bungarus fasciatus* and *B. coeruleus*, but also to the *Echis carinata*; *i. q.* *Karūṇḍīd*.

**KURŪP** कुरुप *a.* Ill-formed, ill-shaped, ugly.

**KURWĀ** कुरवा *a., s. f. (M.)* Belonging to wells (generally used of a country; or of *saīlābā* lands left uncultivated owing to failure of the Indus inundation:—*kurwā mulk, s. m.* A country in which cultivation from wells only is feasible.

**KUS** कुस *s. f.* The *vulva*:—*kus mardūṅṭ*, *mārdn*, *v. a. n.* Language of low abuse; *i. q.* *Ghāt*.

**KUS** कुस } *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
**KUSĀ** कुसा } Sanskrit word *Kushā*.  
See *Kushā*.

**KUSĀBĀ** कुसाबा *s. m.* A handkerchief worn round the head, chiefly by women.

**KUSĀD** कुसाद } *a.* Corrupted from  
**KUSĀDĀ** कुसादा } the Persian word  
*Kushādāh*. Wide, expanded, open, ample, spacious.

**KUSAGG** कुसग *s. m.* Want of agreement, want of harmony, incongruity.

**KUSAK** कुसक *s. m.* A heap, a collection, a stack:—*kusak lāṅḡd*, *v. n.* To gather into a heap:—*kusak lagg jāṅḡd*, *lāṅḡd*, *v. n.* To heap.

**KUSAKAL** कुसकल } *a.* Ugly, de-  
**KUSHAKAL** कुशकल } formed, ill-shaped.

**KUSAL** कुसल } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**KUSHAL** कुशल } from the Sanskrit  
word *Kaushal*. Prosperity, health, peace, welfare.

**KUSĀL** कुसाल *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Kushādī*. Glad, well off, in easy circumstances, blessed.

**KUSĀMAD** कुसामद *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Khushāmad*. Flattery; *i. q.* *Khushāmad*.

**KUSĀMDAN** कुसामदण } *s. f.*  
**KUSĀMADĪ** कुसामदी } *s. m.* } A flat-  
terer, sycophant *i. q.* *Khushāmadī*.

**KUSAN** कुसन *v. n. (M.)* To be killed.

**KUSĀNGĀ** कुसांगा *ad. (M.)* Not near, not accessible, at a distance, opposed to *Sāngā*:—*sāngā dī bakrī*, *kusāngā dī mānjh*. A goat near at hand (equals) a buffalo at a distance.—Prov. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

**KUSANGG** कुसग *s. m.* Bad company.

**KUSANGĪ** कुसगी *s. m.* A bad companion.

**KUSĀTH** कुसाथ *s. m.* Evil association, bad company.

**KUSĀTHAN** कुसाथण } *s. f.*  
**KUSĀTHĪ** कुसाथी } *s. m.* } A bad  
companion.

**KUSATT** कुसत्त *s. m.* Falsehood, unrighteousness, fraud, cheating.

**KUSATTAN** कुसत्तण } *s. f.*  
**KUSATTĪ** कुसत्ती } *s. m.* } An unright-  
eous person,  
a sinner, a deceiver.

**KUSHÁ** कुशा *s. f.* A kind of grass (*Poa cynosuroides*, *Eragrostis cynosuroides*, Nat. Ord. Gramineæ), sacred grass. It is esteemed holy, is strewed upon the altar or held by the Brahmins in their hands whilst repeating their formulæ. It is also given at bathing places to pilgrims.

**KUSHÁNDRÁ** कुशांद्रा } *s. m.* A  
**KUSHÁNGRÁ** कुशांगरा } male night-  
ingale; *i. q.* *Kupśá*.

**KUSÍ** कुमी *s. m.* (M.) A mattock;  
*i. q.* *Kulá*.

**KUSÍL** कुमील *a.* Of a bad disposition, ill-natured; shameless:—*kusltáí*, *s. f.* A bad disposition, ill-nature; shamelessness.

**KUSKANÁ** कुमकटा *v. n.* To speak, to utter a word.

**KUSSO** कुमो *s. f.* A strumpet, a woman who has illicit intercourse with men (a low abusive term.)

**KUSSÚ** कुमु *s. m.* One who holds commerce with strumpets (an abuse.)

**KUST** कुमत } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**KUSHT** कुमत } from the Sanskrit  
word *Kushth*. Leprosy.

**KUSTÁ** कुमता } *a., s. m.* Corruption  
**KUSHTÁ** कुमता } of the Persian word  
*Kushtah*. Killed, slain; weak; oxidised metal, calx, a preparation generally of some metallic substance in a fine powder used as a medicine, *e.g.*, *kustá jist*, *kushtá támbá*.

**KUSTAN** कुमट्ट } *s. f.* A leper.  
**KUSHTAN** कुमट्ट }

**KUSTÍ** कुमती } *s. f.* Boxing, wrestl-  
**KUSHTÍ** कुमती } ing, fighting:—

*kushtíbdj*, *s. m.* A boxer, a wrestler.

**KUSUÁD** कुमुआद *a.* Insipid, distasteful.

**KUSUBH** कुमुभ *a.* Unlucky, unfortunate, inauspicious, disagreeable.

**KUSUHNÁ** कुमुहना } *a.* Ugly.  
**KUSUHNÁ** कुमुहना }

**KUSUMBH** कुमीभ } *s. m.* Safflower,  
**KUSUMBHÁ** कुमीभा } *Carthamus*  
**KUSUMH** कुमुम् } *tinctoria*, Nat.

Ord. *Compositæ*. The oil is used medicinally. The seeds are laxative, the flowers are used in jaundice. The petals contain carthamic acid, which forms rouge when mixed with talc, and mixed with carbonate of soda, card rouge which is colourless till applied to the skin. The petals are used as a rose coloured dye and to adulterate saffron; *i. q.* *Kasumbhdá*, *Kasumbhdá*.

**KUSÚT** कुमुत } *s. m.* Want of  
**KUSÚTAR** कुमुत } arrangement, dis-  
order.

**KUSÚTÁ** कुमुता *a.* Unarranged, out of order.

**KUT** कुत *s. f.* (K.) Jungle land sown occasionally.

**KÚT** कुत *s. f.* Food, aliment, subsistence, livelihood.

**KUTÁÍ** कुटाई *s. f.* Beating; the threshing of the ears of *makhí* and *jawár*; wages for beating.

**KUTÁL** कुटल *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kupí*. Crooked, bent, perverse; dishonest; cruel; worthless.

**KUTALTÁ कुलत** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Kuḥlita*. Perversity, wickedness, badness; cruelty; sin.

**KUTAMB कुटम्ब** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**KUTANB कुटम्ब** } from the Sanskrit word *Kuṭumb*. Family, relations, kindred, connections, kith and kin, tribe:—*kuṭambudīśa*, *s. m.* One who has a large family.

**KUTAN कुटन** *v. a. (M.)* To beat, to pound:—*machchhī rahi daryā te rann mirchān kutte*. The fish is still in the river, and the woman is pounding chillies (to eat with it).—Prov. She is counting her chickens before they are hatched.

**KUTANAN कुटान** *s. m. (M.)* A sweeper, a sweeper who has become a Muhammadan:—*loṭa wichh dāgen, te kuḍin kuṭāne*. When grain is in the *loṭā* the *Kutānā* leap for joy.—Prov.; *i. q.* *Kutānā*.

**KUTANPUNÁ कुटनपुन** *s. m.* Bawdry, pimping.

**KUTAR कुतार** *s. m.* The state of being out of time, or out of beat.

**KUTAR कुतार** } *s. m.* One who  
**KUTARÁ कुतारा** } beats, sings or plays out of time.

**KUTARNÁ कुतरना** *v. a.* To cut with the teeth, to gnaw.

**KUTÁUNÁ कुटाउना** *v. a.* To cause to beat, to cause to be beaten:—*chuttar* or *chittar kuṭāune, kuffae*, *v. a. n.* See in *Chuttar Chittar*.

**KUTELÁ कुतेला** *s. m. (M.)* A camel up to six years old. The first year is divided into three parts, the last five are when the camel is called *Kutelá*.

**KUTELÍ कुतेली** *s. f.* The name of a female camel up to 7 or 8 years old.

**KUTHÁLÍ कुठाली** *s. f.* A goldsmith's crucible or small nest like vessel:—*kuṭhālī gāṇī*, *v. a.* To melt metal in a crucible; *met.* to destroy utterly:—*kuṭhālī pāṇī*, *v. n.* To put into a crucible:—*kuṭhālī pai nikalā*, *v. n.* To be found pure, to be tried or examined, to pass through the furnace, to be experienced.

**KUTÍ कुडी** *s. f.* A box of grapes.

**KUTKÁ कुतका** *s. m.* A short stick with which *bhang* is triturated.

**KUTKÍ कुटकी** *s. f.* A gnat; the name of a plant (*Panicum miliare*, Nat. Ord. Gramineæ) used medicinally; hellebore.

**KUTKI कुतकि** *ad. (K.)* Whither; *i. q.* *Koki*.

**KUTNÁ कुटना** *s. m.* A procurer, a bawd.

**KUTNÁNUN कुटनानुन** *v. n. (M.)* To thresh with a flail or stick (*lit.* to beat).

**KUTNÍ कुटनी** *s. f.* A procuress, a female bawd.

**KUTRÁUNÁ कुतराउना** *v. a.* To cause to cut with a scythe, to cause to cut with the teeth; to chop up into little bits.

**KUTRÍ कुतरी** *s. f.* An insect like a gnat; a bitch.

**KUTṬ कुट** *s. f. m.* A beating; a coarse alloyed metal; *i. q.* *Kuth*:—*kuṭṭ khāṇī*, *pāṇī*, *v. n.* To be beaten:—*kuṭṭ phāṇī*, *s. f.* Beating and bruising.

**KUTTÁ** कुत्ता *s. m.* A dog; a wooden stopper used to stop the *chahakkli* of the Persian wheel; *met.* a slave, a wicked person, a bastard; the spring of a gunlock:—*kutte khasat, s. f.* Menial service:—*kutte dá magj kháyd, v. n. lit.* To eat a dog's brain; to jabber away (bark incessantly):—*kutte dí mant marnd, v. n.* To die the death of a dog; to die a miserable or disgraceful death:—*halká kuttá, halkáyá kuttá, s. m.* A mad dog:—*kuttá mutár, s. m. (Poř.)* A mushroom; *i. q. Padd baheřá*:—*kuttá ráj baháliye chakkí chaffan já.* If a dog is set on a throne he goes off to lick the handmill.—Prov. used to show that if a low person obtains a high position, he acts meanly.

**KUTTAK** कुत्तक *s. f.* See *Kutkd.*

**KUTTH** कुठ *s. f.* The name of a medicine, (*Aucklandia, costus*, Nat. Ord. *Compositae*.) A bitter aromatic tonic used in fever, formerly used in Europe, not now: called also *putchuk* root, and *kust-talakh*.

**KUTTHÁ** कुठा *a.* Killed (an animal as prescribed by the Muhammadan law, a contemptuous term used by Sikhs); *c. w. kháyd.*

**KUTTHNÁ** कुठना *v. a.* To kill, to be killed.

**KUTTI** कुत्ती *s. f.* A bitch; an abuse for a bad woman.

**KUTTNÁ** कुटना *v. a.* To beat, to strike; to pound in a mortar; to thresh with a flail; to whip, to punish, to chastise; to beat one's breasts.

**KUTTPUNÁ** कुत्तपुना *s. m.* Doggishness, caninity, meanness.

**KUTUMB** कुटुम्ब } *s. m.* Family, relation, tribe, kin; *i. q. Kuřambh.*  
**KUTUMU** कुटुमु }

**KUTUMBÍ** कुटुम्बी } *s. m.* One who has a large family;  
**KUTUMMÍ** कुटुम्मी }  
*i. q. Kuřambh.*

**KUTÚNGGRÁ** कुटुंगग्रा *s. m.*  
**KUTÚNGGRÍ** कुटुंगग्री *s. f.*  
**KUTÚRÁ** कुटुरा *s. m.*  
**KATÚRÍ** कुटुरी *s. f.*

puppy; *i. q. Katárd.*

**KUTUNPUNÁ** कुटुनपुना *s. m.* Bawdry; *i. q. Kuřanpunád.*

**KUTWÁL** कुतवाल } *s. m.* See  
**KUTWÁL** कुटवाल } *Kotwál; (M.) a*

village servant whose duties are to render general services to the community; he executes summonses, looks after strangers, and generally carries out the *lambardár's* orders. He is paid by a share of the crop at harvest.

**KUTWÁLÍ** कुतवाली *s. f.* The chief police station in a town; *i. q. Kotwáli.*

**KUTYÁ** कुत्या *s. f.* A cottage, a hut.

**KUWÍ** कुवी *s. m. (K.)* A small dove.

L. (ल)

**LÁ** ला *s. m. (K.)* A pass in Tibetan.

**LAB** लब *s. m.* The lip; saliva, spittle; the portion of moustache below the nose:—*lab laber, s. m.* See *Lág laber*:—*lab láund, v. a. lit.* To apply the lip; to apply saliva:—*lab laind, labá laisí.*

*da*, v. a. To shave or clip the moustache:—*labá lab*, a. Brimful, full to the top, running over:—*lab cháf*, s. m. f. *lit*. A lick-spittle a mean, sordid low person.

**LABANÁ लबाटा** s. m. An earth cricket with formidable jaws that bites severely; the name of a tribe generally professing the Sikh religion who appear to have been settled in the South Western Panjab by Diwan Sawan Mal. Those owning land hold deeds of grant from the Diwan. Their principal occupation is rope-making. Some have become rich, and lend money and trade; a few cultivate land. Hindus of South Western Panjab do not associate with them for fear of the Muhammadans, who object to the *Labánds*, because they eat wild pig. The original home of this tribe is in the Amritsar, Lahore and Jullundhur divisions. A few only have settled in the South Western Panjab. There are more of them in the Muzaffargarh district than in all the other districts of the Multan and Derajat divisions.

**LABAR लबर** a. (M.) Lazy:—*labar gaddá*, a., s. m. Fat, stout, strong; a lubberly fellow (used in derision):—*labar sabar*, s. m. Everything eatable, whatever comes to hand in the eating line; falsehood.

**LABARN लबरन** s. f. Trick, deceit, falsehood, knavery.

**LABARNÍ लबरनी** a., s. m. False, dishonest; a liar, a cheat.

**LABB लब** } s. m. Corrupted from  
**LABBH लब्ध** } the Sanskrit word  
*Lobh*. Covetousness; i. q. *Lobh*.

**LABHAN लब्ध** s. f. } a. Cor-  
**LABBHAN लब्ध** s. f. } rupted from  
**LABBÍ लब्धी** s. m. } the Sans-  
**LABBHÍ लब्धी** s. m. } krit word

*Lobh*. Covetous, greedy, grasping;  
i. q. *Lobh*.

**LABBH LAINÁ लब्ध लैना** } v. a. n.  
**LABBHNA लब्धना** } To seek,

to search for; to get, to acquire, to obtain; to be obtained, to be acquired, to beget; to come to hand.

**LABBHAT लब्धत** s. f. Gain, advantage; acquisition.

**LABEDÁ लवेदा** s. m. A whip lash consisting of several thongs, a mass of *halwá*, thick *khír*.

**LABER लवेर** s. m. A shrub (*Desmodium tiliaefolium*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) found abundantly in many places on all the rivers. It is eaten by cattle, the twigs are used for tying loads together. The tough bark is used in making paper and textile materials. The leaves appear to be the *shál pará* of the *Bádras*.

**LABERÁ लवेरा** a. Yielding milk, in milk; i. q. *Lawerá*.

**LABERÍ लवेरी** a., s. f. Giving milk, a milch cow, or buffalo; i. q. *Lawerí*.

**LABERNÁ लवेनटा** v. a. To pollute, to defile, to make filthy, to besmear.

**LÁBH लाब्ध** s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lobh*. Advantage, gain, profit, benefit, acquisition.

**LABHAN लब्धन** v. n. (M.) To be obtained, to be found.

**LABHÁÚ लब्धाउ** s. m. One who seeks or searches, one who procures or brings to hand;—a. Procurable, obtainable.

**LABHÁUNÁ लब्धाउना** v. a. To cause to be obtained, to bring to hand, to search for.

**LABKAN लबकन** v. a. (M.) To lick.

LABLABÍ लबलबी *s. f.* The trigger of a gun.

LABRÁ लबरा *s. m.* A liar, a tattler, a talkative person.

LABRAN लबरन *s. m.* Trick, deceit, falsehood, knavery.

LÁCHÁ लाचा *s. f.* A ~~class~~ or covering sheet with a woven border of red silk.

LACHAIN लचैन *s. m.* A class of labourers in the Lahore district. They resemble the *Adhjogís* but are somewhat lower in position.

LACHAK लचक *s. f.* Springiness, elasticity, the spring of anything elastic; falsehood, coquetry; walking affectedly:—*lachakdár*, *a.* Elastic, flexible, springy.

LACHÁKÁ लचाका *s. m.* The spring of an elastic stick, giving under pressure; coquetry, affected manner and gait; *c. w.* *kháṅḍ*, *máṛnā*.

LACHAKNÁ लचकना *v. n.* To spring; to yield to pressure, to give under a load; to become thin and weak; to walk and move coquettishly.

LACHÁR लचार *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Náchár*, *Láchár*. Helpless, straitened, without remedy, reduced to extremity.

LACHÁRÍ लचारी *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Náchárl*, *Láchárl*. Helplessness, remedilessness, straits, destitution; the name of a musical mode.

LACHCH लच्च *s. m.* See *Lachcha*.

LÁCHCHÁ लाचा *s. m.* A silk *chádár* or shawl; *i. q.* *Láchá*.

LACHCHHÁ लच्छा *s. m.* Several skeins of cotton joined together; a large skein of silk gold or silver thread, twine, or similar substance.

LACHCHHAIN लच्छैन *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lakshan*. A sign, mark, or feature, by which a thing is described, a characteristic, habit, way, conduct, behaviour; manner.

LACHCHHMÍ लच्छमी *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lakshmi*. The name of the goddess of good fortune and beauty. Identified with the *Srī* of the later mythology and wife of Vishnu. According to the legend in the *Rāmāyana* (I.45,40-43) she (like the Venus of the West) sprang from the Sea foam when the Ocean was churned for *Amritá*; she is called *Padmá*, because she holds a lotus, or because according to one legend she appeared at the creation floating on the waters on the petals of that flower. *Kámdá* from the Sanskrit *Kāma*, because she gives what is desired. The name *Srī* is supposed to be identical with the *Ceres* of Roman mythology; wealth, riches, prosperity; a polite term for a girl, or a daughter, or daughter-in-law:—*lachchhmí dī páj*, *s. f.* The Hindu worship of *Lachchhmí* on the *Devatī* night:—*lachchhmí ghar wichch dunt*, *v. n.* To prosper, to thrive; to have a run of good luck; *i. q.* *Lakhmí*.

LACHCHHO लच्छो *s. f.* Wealth, riches; a term applied to a female monkey, met. applied to a woman:—*lachchho bándrl*, *s. f.* A female monkey; *met.* a term applied to a woman.

LACHCHU लच्छु *s. m.* Profits, gain, advantage; covetousness.

LACHCHÚ LACHCHÚ लच्छु लच्छु *s. f.* Impatience, cleverness, chifidishness; trick, deception; doing anything cleverly but secretly; *c. w.* *karná*.

**LĀCHĪ ਲਾਚੀ** *s. f.* Cardamoms. Various species of *Amomum*, *Ellettaria* and *Benealmia*, plants of the Nat. Ord. *Zingiberaceae* furnish the Cardamoms of the shops. *Ellettaria Cardamomum* is the source of Malabar Cardamoms:—*lāchī dāgā*, *s. m.* Cardamom seed; a comfit made with cardamom seed:—*chhoṭī lāchī*, *s. f.* Small white cardamoms with black seeds, these are commonly chewed,—*waddī* or *moffī lāchī*, *s. f.* Used in cooking and for *arak* or medicinally, but not eaten.

**LĀCHKĀ ਲਚਕਾ** *s. m.* The spring of a bow when relaxed; yielding to pressure, giving under a load; coquetry, affectation; *c. w. khōṭā, mītrā*.

**LĀCHKĀUNĀ ਲਚਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to spring, to cause to give, to press down.

**LĀCHLĀCHĀ ਲਚਲਚਾ** *a.* Springy, elastic.

**LĀCHŪ ਲਚੂ** } *s. m.* A plant (*Rheum*  
**LĀCHŪ ਲਾਚੂ** } *Emodī, R. Moorcroftianum, R. Spiciforme; Rhubarb, Nat. Ord. Polygonaceae.*) In some parts of the hills, no portion of these plants is used, but in most the stalks are eaten, either boiled with water or pounded and mixed with salt and pepper, and in *Hazra* the dried leaves are boiled with water and eaten with meat. The official *Ribās* of the drug-sellers consists of the dried stalks from *Kābul*. The root is called *Beund chīṭī*.

**LĀD ਲਾਦ** *s. f.* That which is loaded, load, burthen, lading.

**LĀD ਲਾਡ** *s. m.* Love, affection, fondling, endearment, indulgence:—*lāḍ lāḍ-ṭā*, *v. a.* To cause to show love, to allow to take liberties, to fondle, to caress, to indulge, to play with a child.

**LĀDAHIRĀ ਲਦਹਿਰਾ** } *s. m.* A  
**LĀDAHIRĀ ਲਦਹਿਰਾ** } horse's anus.

**LĀDĀĪ ਲਦਾਈ** *s. f.* Loading; wages for loading.

**LĀḌAN ਲਡਨ** *v. a. n. (M.)* To pack up, to load, and hence to depart, to go away, when used in the sense of to load, *Lāḍan* is conjugated as an active verb. *Present participle: lāḍendā; Future: lāḍesā; Past participle: lāḍīd.* When in the sense of to depart, it is conjugated as a neuter verb. *Present participle: lāḍdā; Future lāḍesā; Past participle: lāḍīd.*

**LĀḌAN ਲਡਨ** *s. m. (Pot.)* A stick fastened so the necks of cattle to keep them from running away; *i. q. Dāhā, Dāhīd.*

**LĀDARĀ ਲਾਦਰਾ** *s. m.* A plant (*Delphinium bunonianum*, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceae*), common in parts of the Punjab Himalaya. On the Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej, it is prized for its strong scent of musk, is offered to the *deotā* in temples, and worn in the cap.

**LĀDĀŪ ਲਦਾਊ** *s. m.* One who causes to be loaded, one who assists in loading; —*a.* Fit for carrying a load (an ass, ox, horse, mule.) favourable to loading.

**LĀDĀUNĀ ਲਦਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be loaded; to cause to be freighted.

**LĀDĀUNĀ ਲਡਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to use caresses, blandishments, sauciness; used only with *lāḍ*.

**LĀDĀWĀ ਲਾਦਾਵਾ** *s. m.* A deed or act of relinquishment, a withdrawal of claim, a deed foregoing a claim, or admitting that there is none.

**LADD ਲੱਦ** } *s. m.* A load, a bur-  
**LADDĀ ਲੱਦਾ** } den for a horse, ass,  
mule taken on hire:—*ladd jāḍā*, *v. n.*  
To depart this life, to die.

**LADDHÁ लय्या** *s. m.* A term applied to a monkey; *met.* applied to a man whose appearance or habits resemble those of a monkey.

**LADDHNA लयणा** *v. n. a.* To be found, to come to hand; to search for, to seek.

**LÁDDÍ लाँदी** *a.* Used in carrying loads, trained for carrying beasts of burden.

**LADDNÁ लँटना** *v. a. n.* To load, to lade; to depart (this life), to die:—*laddnā patthnā, v. n.* To pick up and load.

**LADDU लँदु** *s. m.* A load, a burden; an animal that carries a full load; a patient laborious man.

**LADDÚ लँडु** *s. m.* A sweetmeat consisting of meal of *chand, mung, ghí* and sugar made up into balls; also balls of meal of *mung* mixed with salt, fried in *ghí*; balls of meals of *chand* mixed with salt and spices fried in oil:—*mas de laddū phorge*. Prov. the nearest equivalent of which in the English language is building of castles in the air.

**LÁDH लाय** *s. f.* Trace, mark, token; intimation, intelligence conveyed by some mark or sound; search, inquiry, investigation.

**LÁDHÁ लाया** *a.* Obtained, found.

**LADIKKÁ लडिँका** *s. m.* } A child  
**LADIKKÍ लडिँकी** *s. f.* } that is over indulged, a spoiled child.

**LÁPLÁ लाडला** *m.* } *a.* Dear,  
**LÁDULÁ लाडुला** *m.* } beloved,  
**LÁPLÍ लाडली** *f.* } darling:—

*mān piudd lāḍlā, s. m.* The parent's pet or spoiled child:—*rann tamākū chhikkū, rūjō rishwat khor; puttār jē pāḥye lāḍlā, tinon*

*tirāḥī chaur.* A woman who smokes tobacco, a ruler who takes bribes, a son who has been brought up indulgently, all three are wholly bad.—Prov.

**LADNĪĀN लँदीनां** *s. m.* One who keeps pack cattle.

**LÁDO लाँडे** *s. f.* A daughter that is much caressed and indulged, a darling daughter; a woman's name.

**LÁDU लाडु** *s. m.* Love, fondling; i. g. *Lāḍ.*

**LÁDÚ लादु** *a.* See *Lāddī*.

**LADÚRÍ लँदुरी** *s. f.* A tall shrub (*Nyctanthes arbortristis*, Nat. Ord. *Jasminaceae*) which grows wild in the Siwalik tract up to the Chenab, and is occasionally cultivated in the plains. The wood is only used for fuel; the flowers give a transient yellow dye.

**LÁF लाँफ** *s. f.* Boasting, bragging; *c. w. mārnī*.

**LAG लग** *s. f.* A vowel point, a diacritical mark (in *Gurmukhī* as *lagmātar*);—*prep.* To, till, opposite to, over, against, as far as:—*lag bhag, a. ad.* Approximate, approximately, about, nearly equal, about of the same size.

**LÁG लाग** *s. f.* Influence, contact, un- favourable effect of water, or other natural force; force, collision, overthrow; enmity, animosity, ill-feeling; improper connection, intercourse; love, affection;—*s. m.* The fees given to various functionaries at weddings, perquisites; bad colour or thing; mixed with a good colour or thing, a stain;—(*M.*) A disease of cattle which occurs in the rains and is attributed to the use of river water, or the eating of grass that has grown in stagnant river water. The disease is not generally fatal. The symptoms are



cough, swelling of the neck, purging, loss of appetite. The disease lasts a couple of months till if buffaloes they get *khan* grass wet with dew, and if other cattle *juwār* stalks;—*prep.* Near, nigh:—*lāg lāg, prep.* All along by, parallel to:—*be lāg, be lāggā, a., ad.* Separate; mutual, impartial; indifferent, unconcerned; unmixed, pure, fresh, sincere; impartially, fairly:—*lāg bājī, s. f.* Animosity, ill-feelings:—*lāgdār, s. m. (M.)* One in pursuit of a thing, a seeker, a purchaser; a general name for the *kamīns*, or artisans who supply the wants of the agricultural classes:—*bārhān kharbāje terhān lāgdār.* Twelve melons and thirteen purchasers.—*Prov.*—*lāg labar, s. m. f.* Leavings, remains, remainder:—*lāg lapar, s. f.* Partiality, one sidedness; deceit:—*lāgmā, s. f.* With-holding fees from Brahmans and others at weddings:—*lāg mārū, s. m.* One who withholds the usual fees at a wedding or funeral.

LĀGĀ लआा *a.* Neighbouring, close, closely;—*s. m. (M.)* Transit duties.

LAGĀM लआम *s. f.* A bridle bit, a bridle:—*lagām denā, v. n.* To put on a bridle; to curb, to control.

LAGAN लगन *s. m.* One of the twelve unequal parts, into which in Hindu astrology the day (24 hours) is divided, the point of the ecliptic which at a given time is upon the meridian or at the horizon; the sun's entrance into a sign of the Zodiac; the moment of the sun's entrance into a Zodiacal sign; a present (clothes and money) sent by a bride's father to the house of the bridegroom with the *sāhe chīṭhī* (a letter in Sanskrit addressed by the father or other near relatives of the bride to the father or other near relatives of the bridegroom fixing the date of the marriage); a copper basin.

LAGAN लगन } *s. f.* Love, desire,  
LAGAN लगन } affection, attachment; thought, purpose:—*lagan laggū, v. n.* To be in love with, to be attached

to:—*jānkt jān ko lagan hai, wohī uskā Rām.* To whom a person is attached that is his Lord (*Rām*).

LAGAR लगर *s. m.* A kind of hawk used in hunting, smaller than the *bāj*.

LAGAR लगर *s. f.* Tender shoots of trees, especially of the *ber* tree:—*lagar wargā, wargī, wāngū, a., ad.* Like *lagar*; handsome, of tall stature, but not fat.

LĀGAR लआग *a.* Closely, near:—*lāgar bhogar, s. m. lit.* One's near relatives; *met.* one's distant relations.

LĀGAT लआत *s. f.* Whatever is expended in an enterprise, outlay, price, cost, cost price:—*lāgat baiṭhū, lagānū, v. n.* To cost.

LAGĀTĀR लआतार *ad.* Successively, continuously, without cessation, uninterruptedly, constantly.

LAGĀU लआु *s. m.* Approach, access, influence; connection. See *Lāg*.

LAGĀUNĀ लआुना *v. a.* Caus. of *Laggū*. See *Laggū*.

LAGĀUT लआुट *s. f.* Approach, access, influence, unchaste love, improper intercourse.

LAGE LAGE लगे लगे *ad.* Setting up a dog on another dog.

LĀGGĀ लआा *s. m.* Chafing, galling, rubbing off the skin; expenditure; unlooked for expense. Also see *Lāg*.

LAGGĀ लआा *a.* Applied (*Past participle* of *Lagānū*):—*laggā baddhā, s. m.* An attendant, an adherent, a dependent, a retainer:—*laggā lagāid, s. m.* What-

ever is applied or expended in an undertaking :—*laggā hoid*, *a.* Trained, accustomed (a house).

**LĀGGAN लॉगन** *s. f.* (Fem. of *Lāggā*.)

A female attendant and receiver of fees at weddings.

**LĀGGAR लॉगर** *s. f.* A shoot, a sprout, a sucker, a tender branch; *Lagar*.

**LĀGGAR लॉगर** *a.* Newly calved (a cow or buffalo); sticky, greasy, adhering to the sides of a vessel (oil, *ghes* and honey).

**LĀGGE लॉगे** *prep.* Near, nigh, by.

**LĀGGĪ लॉगी** *s. m.* A functionary at a marriage who is entitled to fees; Brahmans, barbers, and water-bearers are called *Lāggī* :—*Lāggī joggī*, *s. m.* Menials who are entitled to receive fees or perquisites.

**LĀGG JANĀ लॉग जाणा** } *v. n.* To  
**LĀGGNĀ लॉगना** } be applied,

to be plastered; to touch, to come in contact with; to join, to adjoin, to be connected, to be attached, to belong to, to bear a relation; to stick or adhere to; to be appended to, to be filed with; to reach, to come up to; to suit, to fit with; to seem, to appear; to cost, to be spent; to come, to happen, to befall, to be engaged; to strike or hit a ball or other thing :—*achchhā laggā*, *v. a.* To fit with, to suit, to be pleased with :—*achchhā laggā*! Well hit!—*achchhe thān laggā*, *v. n.* To be used, to be made use of :—*agg laggā*, *v. n.* To set on fire, to enrage :—*akkh laggā*, *v. n.* To be shut or closed (eye), to sleep :—*ākkhe laggā*, *v. a.* To obey :—*ashāb laggā*, *v. n.* To be arranged, to be put in order :—*aurat nān laggā*, *v. a.* To have sexual intercourse with :—*bhāg laggā*, *v. n.* To affect, to produce an effect, to prosper :—*bajār laggā*, *v. n.* To be displayed, to be exposed on

view;—*bajār laggā*, *v. a.* To display, to expose on view;—*būpā laggā*, *v. a.* To fix, to root, to plant a tree; to cause to be betrothed or married :—*būpā laggā*, *v. n.* To take root, to be rooted, to be fixed; to have a son; to be married :—*dāl laggā*, *v. n.* To be burnt, to be scorched (pulse in a pot over fire) :—*darwājā laggā*, *v. n.* To be shut or closed (a door) :—*dil nān gall laggā*, *v. n.* To move, to melt, to touch (heart) :—*dud laggā*, *v. n.* To be operative, to have effect (medicine) :—*dā wickh laggā*, *v. n.* To lie in ambush, to way-lay :—*ghuṇ lagg jānā*, *laggā*, *v. n.* To be injured or harmed (wood by worms) :—*jahāj laggā*, *v. n.* To be moored or at anchor; to be successful in any business :—*līk laggā*, *v. n.* To be accused;—*jī laggā*, *v. n.* To give one's mind to, to pay attention; to be attached to, to fall in love with :—*kahan laggā*, *v. n.* To begin, or commence to say :—*kamm nān laggā*, *v. n.* To be engaged, to be employed :—*khattā laggā*, *v. n.* To taste, to relish :—*mā lagg jānā*, *laggā*, *v. n.* To be sold or disposed of (goods) :—*mirchān laggānā*, *v. n.* To burn, to smart; *met*. to be very angry, to be much excited :—*nān laggā*, *v. n.* To be accused falsely :—*pālā laggā*, *v. n.* To feel or perceive cold :—*phal phull laggā*, *v. n.* To flower and fruit :—*phal laggā*, *lagg jānā*, *v. n.* To be spoilt, to come out (fruit) :—*piṭh laggā*, *v. n.* To be galled, to be chaffed the back of an animal :—*rupayyā laggā*, *v. n.* To be invested or laid out at interest (money) :—*sāk laggā*, *kuchh laggā*, *v. n.* To be related to, to have relations with :—*ṭikas laggā*, *v. n.* To be imposed or levied (tax) :—*laggī aur te khetī chauṛ*. When drought comes, cultivation is destroyed.—Prov.

**LĀGGŪ लॉगू** } *s. m.* One who is in  
**LĀGŪ लागू** } pursuit of a thing, a

seeker, a purchaser, a friend, a supporter, one who pursues with hostile design, an enemy :—*joban sī tab jātan sī laggā sī sabh ko, joban jātan guḍke main rahī nīmānī ho*. (When) there was the bloom of youth then was devotion and every one was (my) friend or supporter, wasting my

blooming youth and devotion I became helpless.—Song.

LAGG LABER लॉग लवेर s. f. m. A little of anything that is left, remains, remainder.

LAGHAR लखर s. m. (M.) A hawk.

LAGHI लखि s. m. Urine :—*laghi shaykâ karnî*, v. n. To make water.

LAGHME लखमे s. m. A plant (*Caroxylon Griffithii*; *Salsola Griffithii*, Nat. Ord. *Salsolaceae*). Pearl-ashes (*Sajjâ*) are prepared from it. It is a very favourite food of camels, and large quantities of it are brought fresh into Multan to be sold as fodder for them.

LAGHU लखु s. m. A consonant without a vowel or with short *u*, or *i*, (a consonant with any other vowel point is called a *gurâ*) ;—*a*. Little, small.

LAGHUNE लखुने s. m. A shrub (*Daphne oleoides*, *Macronata*, Nat. Ord. *Thymelaeaceae*) which is common on most of the rivers in the Punjab Himalaya, and also Trans-Indus. In Chamba, gunpowder charcoal is made from the wood. The bark is given for colic and it is used by women for washing their hair. On the Chenab, the leaves or an infusion are given for gonorrhoea, and applied to abscesses. The pretty red berries are not infrequently eaten, but are said to be apt to cause sickness.

LĀGU लॉगु s. m. Fees given at weddings, perquisites of Brahmans and others ; *i. q.* *Lâg*.

LAGUN लॉगुन s. m. See *Lagan*.

LAGUNĀN लॉगुनॉ a. Rich, of a superior quality (milk.)

LĀH लॉह s. m. f. Corrupted from the

Sanskrit word *Lābh*. An advantage, gain, profit, benefit ; a silken fabric, fine and thin ; an imperative of v. a. *Lāhāṣ*, *Lāhāṣ* ; (Pot.) the desire of a female cow for the male :—*lāh dūṣṭā*, v. n. Milk to descend, milk in the teats of a cow, buffalo, &c. :—*lāh deṣṭā*, *lāh sifṭā*, v. a. See *Lāhāṣ*.

LĀHĀ लॉह s. m. Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Lābh*. Advantage, gain, profit, benefit.

LĀHĀ लॉह s. m. Going off (fever) ; an imperative of v. n. *Lāhāṣ* ; (K.) a scar or slip on a hill side.

LĀHĀĪ लॉह s. f. Letting down ; putting down, unloading ; wages for the same ; descent ; declivity.

LĀHAN लॉहन } s. m. f. The refuse  
LĀHAN लॉहन } of a still ;—v. a. (M.)

To bring down, to let down ; to take off (clothes).

LĀHAN लॉहन v. n. (M.) To come down, to descend, to set (as the sun), to arrive, to be obtained : *Present participle* : *lahndā* ; *Future lahsān* ; *Past participle* : *latthā* :—*ubharden nā tatte lahnde kiṭ taprī*. How shall that which is not warm as the sun rises, get hot as it sets :—*rukhhī nā lahndī te chūrī kuff kuff khāndī*. Dry bread can not be obtained, yet she breaks and eats *chūrī*, (i. e., bread with ghee and sugar) !—Prov.

LĀHAR BHĀR लॉहर भार s. f. (M.) See *Lahir bahir* in *Lahir*.

LĀHĀSAL लॉह s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Lāhāsīl*. Inoperative, ineffective, inefficient ; useless, fruitless, unprofitable, needless.

LAHAUL ਲਹੌਲ } *s. m. (A.)* Protec-  
 LAHAUL ਲਹੌਲ } tion:—*láhaul wald*

*quwwat illá billáhe.* There is no power no virtue but in God, i.e., there is no striving against fate; these words are used by Muhammadan to express aversion or contempt and to drive away evil spirits:—*lahaul parhád, v. a.* To say God forbid or forbid it Heaven in order to drive away evil spirits, or to express abhorrence.

LAHÁUNÁ ਲਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be put down or unloaded; to cause to be taken down (an account), to cause to be copied (a writing).

LAHAUR ਲਹੌਰ } *s. m.* The name of the  
 LAHAUR ਲਹੌਰ } capital of the Punjab:

—*langgá taffú Lahaur dá dályá.* A lame pony, a pretence of getting to Lahore.—Prov. used to express hypocritical or boastful pretension.

LÁHAURÍ ਲਹੌਰੀ } *a.* Of or belonging  
 LÁHAURÍ ਲਹੌਰੀ } to Lahaur or Lahore.

LÁHAURÍÁ ਲਹੌਰੀਆ } *s. m.* A man  
 LÁHAURÍÁ ਲਹੌਰੀਆ } from Lahore  
 or his descendant, an inhabitant of Lahore.

LAHÁWAN ਲਹਾਵਨ *v. a. (M.)* To bring down, to let down, to take off (clothes).—*Present participle: lahéndá; Future: lahesán; Past participle: laháyá; i. q. Láhaq.*

LAHERÁ ਲਹੇਰਾ *s. m.* A kind of grain, *bájrá (Máluá dialect.)*

LAHID ਲਹਿਦ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Láhad.* A niche in the grave in which the corpse is deposited; a place where the corpse is washed. There are two forms, one excavated in the side of the grave, and the other is made in the bottom of the grave. It is roofed in with boards, over which earth is filled in. In this form, the central *lahid* is

termed the *qabr.* and the upper grave the *howdah.* We have really a grave within a grave.

LAHIK ਲਹਿਕ *s. f.* Waving, moving in the wind (spoken of grains and grass).

LAHILAHÁT ਲਹਿਲਹਾਟ *s. m.* Waving, motion in the wind of a corn-field.

LAHILAHÁUNÁ ਲਹਿਲਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To wave in the wind (grain, grass), to bloom, to be verdant, to flourish; to have an undulating motion (a serpent.)

LAHI LAHI KARNÁ ਲਹਿ ਲਹਿ ਕਰਨਾ *v. n.* To wave (grain), to be green and flourishing; to move by undulations (a snake.)

LAHILOT ਲਹਿਲੋਟ *a., s. m.* Extravagant, prodigal; convulsed with laughter; a spend-thrift.

LAHIN ਲਹਿਣ *s. m.* The refuse of a still; an imperative of *v. a. n. Lahindá; —lahindár, s. m.* A creditor.

LAHINÁ ਲਹਿਣਾ *s. m.* That which is coming to one, one's dues, a debt; that which is appointed for any one, profit, gain;—*v. n.* To descend, to come down, to be unloaded, to be put off; to set (the sun); to draw to a close (the day); to be paid off or to liquidate (a debt); to go off (fever); to cease, to leave off;—*v. a.* To take, to receive (especially payment for a debt):—*lahigewáldá, s. m. lit. A taker, hence a creditor.*

LAHINÁITÍ ਲਹਿਣਾਇਤੀ *s. m.* A creditor.

LAHINDÁ ਲਹਿੰਦਾ *s. m.* The west:—*lahinde dwe badálh, charhde jhulle wá; Dakh kahe sun Bhaqlá andar manjá qáh.* If the clouds come up from the west and there is an east wind; *Dakh* says to his wife, spread the beds inside.

**LAHINGGÁ ਲਹਿੰਗਾ** *s. m.* A petti-coat.

**LAHIR ਲਹਿਰ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Lahri*. A wave, a billow, a surge; an undulation; whim, fancy, notion; emotion, vehemence, excitement, fit of passion; a pang, a throe of anguish; effect of the poison of a snake, scorpion; a paroxysm, a fit; cold, frost; a waving pattern in embroidery; pleasure, enjoyment, mirth, ecstasy, rapture; intoxication:—*lahir bahir*, *s. f.* Abundance, prosperity, enjoyment, happiness:—*lahir utthá*, *v. n.* To arise, emotion, passion, ecstasy:—*lahir dūgá*, *v. n.* To prosper, to be happy.

**LAHIRÁ ਲਹਿਰਾ** *s. m.* Wealth, ease, pleasure, enjoyment; style of playing in music.

**LAHIRAN ਲਹਿਰਣ** *s. f.* A woman who lives in pleasure.

**LAHIRÁU ਲਹਿਰਾਉ** *s. m.* Spreading and lowering of clouds, clouds surcharged and ready to pour.

**LAHIRÁUNÁ ਲਹਿਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To wave, to move gently in the wind (grain, grass.)

**LAHIRÍ ਲਹਿਰੀ** *s. m.* One who lives in pleasure, a sensualist;—*a.* Sensual, luxurious, fond of pleasure.

**LAHIRÍA ਲਹਿਰੀਆ** *a.* Waving, made with curved lines (cloth, embroidery, stamping.)

**LÁHNA ਲਾਹਣਾ** *v. a.* To bring down, to take down, to take off, to unload; to discharge, to pay (a debt.)

**LAHORÍ ਲਹੋਰੀ** *s. f. (M.)* The last day of the month *Poh*; the name of the feast held on that day; *i. q.* *Luhri*, *Lohari*.

**LÁHRÍ ਲਾਹੜੀ** *s. f. (K.)* A field adjoining a house.

**LÁHRU ਲਾਹਰੁ** *s. m. (K.)* A small plot of land attached to a house in which flowers, &c. are grown.

**LÁHU ਲਾਹੁ** *s. m.* Advantage, profit, gain; *i. q.* *Láhd*.

**LAHÚ ਲਾਹੂ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lauhit*. Blood;—*a. (M.)* Angry, excited, inflamed:—*lahú dūgá*, *v. n.* To pass blood:—*lahú dá piyá*, *s. m.* Blood-thirsty, —*lahú dá wagar* *s. m.* Corruption of the blood:—*lahú kaḍhāuḡ*, *v. a.* To be bled, to cause to bleed:—*lahú kaḍhāuḡ*, *v. a.* To draw blood, to bleed:—*lahú luhá*, *lahú luhák*, *a.* Bloody, smeared with blood, weltering in blood:—*lahú páṅ*, *ikk honá*, *kardēḡ*, *v. a.* To work hard, to sweat:—*lahú píṅ*, *v. a.* To drink one's blood; to worry:—*lahú sukḡ*, *v. n.* To dry up (the blood in one's veins); to be afraid:—*lahú thukkḡ*, *v. n.* To spit blood.

**LAHUCHAN ਲਾਹੁਚਣ** *v. n. (M.)* To wish, to favour; *i. q.* *Lochan*, *lochḡ*.

**LAHUḌÁ ਲਾਹੁਡਾ** *a.* Young, small (a boy, calf); late, (in the day):—*lahuḍá wela*, *s. m.* About 3 p. m.

**LÁHÚ DATṬÁ ਲਾਹੂ ਡੱਟਾ** *s. m.* A stranger, a rude, uncouth person, one who takes forcibly.

**LAHUKÁ ਲਾਹੁਕਾ** *a. (K.)* Little, small.

LAHUKÍ लहुकी *s. f. (K.)* A vegetable of the squash or pumpkin class (being the same as *ghid*.)

LAHÚNJHRÁ लहुञ्जरा *a.* Given to living on others; mean, sneaking, greedy.

LAHURÁ लहुरा *a. (K)* Small, young.

LAHURÁ लहुरा *s. m.* A small stiff-looking tree (*Tecoma undulata*, *Bignonia*, Nat. Ord. *Bignoniaceæ*.) occurring chiefly in the arid tracts from Delhi westward through Harjiana, and the Central Panjab to the Salt Range and Trans-Indus. This has perhaps the handsomest flower of any indigenous Panjab tree, and its gorgeous orange blossoms make quite a show in some parts in the west of the Province about April; in the east their colour appears to be much more faint. The foliage is eaten by cattle. The wood is hard, close-grained, and strong, but is rarely large or abundant enough to be much used except for small ordinary work.

LAI लै *s. f.* Desire, fondness, turn, inclination for a particular thing or occupation; a tune, air; (*M.*) tamarisk, (*Tamarix dioica*, *T. Gallica*, *T. Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Tamariscinæ*); *i. q.* *Pilchhi*; an imperative of *v. a.* *Laind*;—*a.* Annihilated, destroyed, put out of existence, assimilated; (*c. w.* *hond*, *kard*):—*lai baithnd*, *v. a. n.* To bring another down with oneself, to sink or be drowned with another:—*lai bhajnd*, *v. n.* To be off with; to carry off, to run away with, to abduct:—*lai bhajjé*, *s. m.* One who picks up without being taught:—*lai dund*, *v. a.* To take and come, to bring, to fetch:—*lai de ke*, *ad.* After great exertions, with great difficulty; after all deductions or payments:—*lai challnd*, *lai jand*, *v. a.* To take away, to carry away, to take with one, to take in company with:—*lai chhadnd*, *lai rakknd*, *v. n.* To lay by, to put up, to provide, to keep away:—*lai dend*, *v. a.* To procure

for one;—*lai dubnd*, *v. n.* To sink or be drowned or be ruined with another:—*lai rahind*, *v. n.* To earn, to get, to pick up:—*lai laind*, *v. a.* To complete the taking of anything; to take back:—*lai laind*, *v. a.* To take, to get, to procure, to take possession of; to levy:—*lai mardnd*, *v. a.* To take up and throw down as in wrestling:—*lai palak*, *s. m.* An adopted child, a foster child:—*lai palnd*, *v. a.* To take and nourish, to adopt:—*lai rahind*, *v. a.* To continue to strive for, or to be in pursuit of, to buy:—*lai udnd*, *v. n.* To blaze up, to set off:—*lai paignd*, *v. n.* To be with, to lie with; to have sexual intercourse with.

LAI लैयी *prep.* For, on account of, by reason of;—*s. f. (M.)* A fine blanket, also worn as a garment; *i. q.* *Lot*.

LAI लायी *s. m. f.* An arbitrator, an umpire; (*M.*) a species of tamarisk; (See *Lai*); reaping, the act of reaping corn; the wages of reaper. See *Lai*:—*lai lagg*, *s. m. f.* One who has no mind of his own, but is led by others, one who minds every body's say.

LAI CHÁ लाटिचा *s. m.* A silk chadar or shawl; *i. q.* *Láchchd*.

LAI CHÍ लाटिची *s. f.* Cardamoms:—*ldichidnd*, *s. m.* Cardamom seed. See *Láchi*.

LAI HAR लैहर *s. m. (M.)* A reaper.

LAIK लैक } *a.* Corrupted from  
LAIK लाटिक } the Arabic word

*Láyag*. Worthy, competent; fit, suitable; fair, just, proper; meritorious, deserving:—*laik mand*, *wand*, *a.* Worthy; *c. w.* *hond*.

LAIKÍ लैकी } *s. f.* Worthiness,  
LAIKÍ लाटिकी } worth, suitableness,  
fitness, that which is worthy, creditable conduct, good actions.

**LAIN लैट** *s. f.* Corruption of the English word *Line*. A file or line (of soldiers; barrack, cantonment:—*rel di laig*, *s. f.* A Railway line:—*laig den*, *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Leṅ den*. *lit.* Taking and giving, money traffic, trade, commerce, business, dealing; communication, friendly intercourse:—*laig den band karnd*, *v. a.* To close a business.—*laig den band hongd*, *v. n.* To be closed a business:—*laig den karnd*, *v. a.* To deal with, to trade, to transact, to transact a business:—*v. n.* To welcome, to receive:—*laig jond*, *v. n.* To go to bring anything or person.

**LAINÁ लैटा** *v. a.* To take, to obtain, to receive; to get, to procure; to buy, to purchase; to borrow, to take on credit, (*karjd laigd*); to win, to conquer; to usurp, to take possession; to seize, to take hold of; to pick up, to learn (as *gun laigd*); to catch, to grasp; to take away, to kill (as *jag laigd*), to take one's arms; to arrive, to reach; to partake of, to drink; to quote or take from; to extract (an essence, &c.); to adopt, to accept (*god laigd*); to cut, to pare (*baglan laigdn*); to chide, to reprove; to have sexual intercourse with;—*khá laigd*. To take up, to eat (the completion of the action); to rebuke very severely:—*nd laigd*, *nd dengd*, *v. a.* To have nothing to do with:—*laigd dengd*, *s. m.* Traffic, trade, commerce; dealing; money dealings.

**LAINDHÁ लैया** *s. m.* The west; the region west of the Punjab;—*a.* Western.

**LAINK लैक** *s. m.* A heap, a quantity.

**LAINKRÁ लैकड़ा** *s. m.* A demon supposed to be in attendance on the *Deví Judá mukht*; a little boy; *i. q.* *Launkrd*.

**LÁIRÁ लायिरा** *a.* New, fresh, young, tender (a calf, grass, herbage); newly calved (a cow or buffalo); raised from fresh cuttings (sugarcane.)

**LAIŚ लैस** *s. m.* An arrow with a broad

spear like point; an arrow with a long rounded point;—*a.* Corruption of the English word *Dress*. Ready for action, prepared; in order, dressed, equipped.

**LÁJ लान** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lajjā*. Shame, disgrace, ignominy; honour:—*ldj rakht*, *v. a.* To protect one's honour;—*ldj mdn*, *wdn*, *ldjwant*, *a.* Ashamed, put to confusion, disgraced: having a proper sense of shame, modest:—*ldjwant*, *s. f.* The sensitive plant *Mimosa Sensitiva*, *M. pudica*, *Nat. Ord. Leguminosae*:—*ldjward*, *s. m.* Azure stone:—*ldjward* *a.* Of the colour of *lapis lazuli*; *i. q.* *Lajj*, *Lajjā*.

**LAJÁUNÁ लजाउटा** *v. a.* To make ashamed, to put to shame.

**LAJHÁUNÁ लजाउटा** *v. a.* To cause to come, to cause to be obtained, to bring to hand, to give a trace of.

**LAJÍLÁ लनीला** } *a.* Ashamed,  
**LAJJÍ लॅनी** } mortified, put to  
shame, disgraced.

**LAJJ लॅज** *s. f.* A well rope drawn with the hand; shame, disgrace; honour; custom, way, practice:—*lajj kh kaḍḍhnd*, *v. a.* To fulfil custom:—*nalajj*, *nirlajj*, *a.* Shameless, impudent, immodest, unblushing, forward.

**LAJJÁ लॅजा** } *s. m.* Shame,  
**LAJJÍÁ लॅजिआ** } honour, disgrace:  
—*nirlajjā*, *a.* See *Nirlajj*:—*lajjā mdn*, *wdn*, *a.* See *Lajitā*.

**LAJJHNA लॅजटा** *v. a.* To be obtained, to come to hand; *i. q.* *Labbhd*.

**LAJJU लॅजु** *s. f.* A well rope drawn by hand; *i. q.* *Lajj*.

LAK लक s. m. (M.) The level spaces in the *Thal* between the sand-ridges.

LÁKÁ लाका s. m. Corruption of the Arabic word *Aláqah*. Dependence, relation, connection, interest, right; commerce, correspondence, communication, intercourse; division, circle; i. q. *Aláka*.

LAKAN लकन v. a. (M.) To lick.  
*Present participle: lakená; Future: lakesán; Past participle: laká:—annhi ptháulí gat te kutte lakeñde gat.* The blind woman went on grinding flour, and the dogs went on licking it up!—Prov.

LÁKAR लाकर s. f. (M.) Fire-wood, (pl. of *laka*.)

LAKAR लकर s. f. Wood; i. q. *Lakr*.

LAKÁR लाकार s. f. Corruption of the Hindi word *Lakr*. A line, a mark; i. q. *Lakr*.

LAKÁTUKÁ लाकातुका s. m. Goods, chattles, traps; i. q. *Nikká sukka*.

LÁKH लाख s. f. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lakshá* Gum, lac;—a. Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Laksh*. One hundred thousand, a lac.

LAKHÁÍ लाखाई s. f. Writing; wages for writing; wages for crossing a ferry, ferriage.

LAKHANPÁL लखनपाल s. m. A sub-division of *Rájpáts*.

LAKHÁRÍ लखारी s. m. One who writes, a writer, one who draws or sketches.

LAKHÁU लाखाउ s. m. A presentiment.

LAKHAÚÁ लਖुआ s. m. A penman, a writer; a painter.

LAKHÁUNÁ लਖाउना v. a. To cause to understand, to remind, to cause to give a hint to; to cause to be written (a letter); to cause to be drawn (a picture.)

LAKHAURÍ लखौरी a. Dark brown (a horse.)

LAHKAUTÁ लखेटा s. f. The residuum or sediment of gum lac, dyestuff.

LAKHAUTÍ लखौटी s. f. The art of flowering, (furniture); an oil painting.

LAKHAUTÍ लखौटी s. f. Writing, style of writing; penmanship.

LAKHERÁ लखेरा s. m. One who gathers gum-lac.

LÁKHÍ लाखी s. f. (M.) A kind of fish.

LAKHMÍ लखमी } s. f. See  
LAKHSHMÍ लखसमी } *Lachchhmí*.

LAKHNÁ लखना v. n. a. To pass along, to pass by or over; to understand, to comprehend.

LÁKHRÁ लखरा s. m. Woolen yarn coloured red with lac.

LAKHWAYYÁ लखवैया s. m. One who understands, one who passes by or over; a writer, a drawer (of pictures.)



**LAKHYÁ लखया** *a.* Beautiful and rich.

**LAKÍR लकीर** *s. f.* A line, a mark, stripe:—*lakir khichhā*, *v. a.* To draw a line; to make a boundary; to draw the line across, to strike out:—*lakir de pakhr honā*, *v. n.* To be very narrow-minded; to walk on the beaten path, to follow the foot prints of one's ancestors; to be a slave to old customs or rites:—*lāl lakir*, *s. f.* The dividing line between the houses of a village and its land. Land occupied by the dwellings is not assessed for revenue as the fields are; *i. q.* *Lik.*

**LAKK लक्** *s. m.* The middle, the loins:—*lakk bannhā*, *kassā*, *v. a.* To gird up one's loins; to arm, to prepare:—*lakk khol dē*, *kholā*, *v. n.* To throw off one's belt, tights, hence to take one's ease:—*lakk kubā honā*, *v. n.* To be bent (one's back) with a heavy load or old age:—*lakk pharā*, *v. a.* To grip one by the waist; to support, to help:—*lakk phar ke utthā*, *v. a.* To become weak, or feeble:—*lakk rahi jāyī*, *v. n.* To have a pain in the loins; to be palsied:—*lakk tik*, *ad.* Up to the waist:—*lakk tuṭṭī* *hoid*, *a.* Hump-backed, weak:—*lakk tuṭṭā*, *v. n.* To be broken (the backbone); to be deserted by one's friends; to lose a son or be bereft of near and dear relatives:—*lakk phar ke bahi jāyā*, *v. n.* To be disappointed, to be disheartened:—*lakk siddhā karnā*, *r. n.* To lie down.

**LAKKÁ लक्का** *s. m.* A kind of pigeon; the loins.

**LAKKAR लक्कर** *s. f.* Wood, timber, a log, a stick:—*lakkar hārā*, *s. m.* A wood seller, a wood cutter:—*lakkar māṇḍī*, *s. f.* A timber market.

**LAKKE लक्के** *s. m. pl.* The sides just above the loins.

**LAKKH लक्ख** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lakshā*. A hundred thou-

sand, a lac:—*lakk bānh singh*, *lakk bānh singh*, *s. m.* (lit. having 1,00,000 arms); *met.* a person who has lost one arm:—*Lakkhdātā*, *lakkhān dā dātā*, *s. m.* An epithet of *Sakhī Sarwar*:—*lakkh lut*, *s. m.* One who spends by the lac, a spendthrift, prodigal:—*lakkh patī*, *s. m.* The possessor of a lac of rupees.

**LÁKKHÁ लक्खा** *s. m.* } *a.* Black (a  
**LÁKKHÍ लक्खी** *s. f.* } cow or calf);

dark red (a shawl); brown:—*dhaulā dānā mutthī singh*, *chhoṭī pūchhal*, *lammi lingī*, *lākkhā gora māl nā ghinnī*. Buy a white bullock with short horns and tail, long legs, but do not get a brown or a red coloured one.

**LAKKHAN लक्खन** *s. m.* See *Lachchan*.

**LAKKHÍ लक्खी** *s. m.* One who has a *lākh* of rupees.

**LÁKKHÍ लक्खी** *a.* Coated with gum-lac, lacquered (a vessel); dark red (a shawl.)

**LAKKHMÍ लक्खमी** *s. f.* See *Lachchmī*:—*mahān Lakkhmī dā dhāggā bannhā*, *v. a.* To tie a string of thread on the wrist in the month of *Bhādon* (a ceremony performed by Hindu women in honour of goddess *Lakshmi*).

**LAKK LAKK KARNÁ लक्क लक्क**

**वरना** } *v. a.* To make a  
**LAKKNÁ लक्कना** } lapping sound (as  
a dog in drinking.)

**LAKKRÍ लक्करी** *s. f.* Wood; fire-  
**LAKRÍ लक्की** } wood, a stick of  
**LAKKRÍ लक्करी** } wood; a stick used in  
fencing:—*lakkri bāj*, *s. m.* One who fences,  
a fencer:—*lakkri bājī*, *s. f.* Fencing:—

*lakkri kheadi*, v. n. To fence :—*lakkri chaumá*, s. m. (M.) A wooden frame reaching the *Adá* (a catch that prevents the *chakli* from going backwards), to keep dirt from clogging it.

LAKKU लकु s. m. The middle; the loins.

LAKOLÁ लकौला s. m. (K.) An *álá* or nook in a wall.

LAKRÁ लकरा s. m. A large stick of wood, a log.

LAKRÁKAR लकराकर s. f. Wood, a pile of wood; standing timber.

LAKSHAN लक्षन s. m. See *Lachchhan*.

LAKSHMANÁ लक्षमणा s. m. A plant (*Dicliptera Roxburghii*, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceae*) not uncommon Trans-Indus, in the Salt Range, in the Siwálík tract. It is used medicinally.

LAKWÁ लकवा s. m. Corrupted from Arabic word *Laqwah*. Distortion of the face; facial paralysis; c. w. *hojáwá*.

LÁL लाल a. 1. Red; ruddy, florid; inflamed, enraged; dear, darling;—s. m. A son; 2. (corruption of the Arabic word (لؤلؤ) *Lál*) a ruby; a small red bird (called also *sukhi*); a beloved object;—s. f. Profuse spittle (commonly used in the plural.); a small ring of cloth placed between the stones of a mill, to diminish friction :—*akkháw lál kadāhnián*, v. n. To flare up, to be enraged :—*akkháw lál honián*, v. n. To be inflamed (eyes) :—*Lál Beg*, s. m. The *Gurá* of the sweepers identified with *Bálmiki*—*Lál Begyá*, s. m. A follower of *Lál Beg* :—*Lál Bhujjakar*, s. m. A wiseacre; an ig-

noramus who pretends to possess more sense than his neighbours :—*lál chaman*, s. m. *Juniperus communis* :—*lál chitrá*, s. m. (*Plumbago Zeylanica*; Nat. Ord. *Plumbaginaceae*) is occasionally cultivated in gardens in the plains. The root is used as a vesicant, and is employed locally to produce abortion :—*lál gulál*, v. n. Deep red; c. w. *hojáwá* :—*lál hojáwá*, v. n. To turn red; to become scarlet; to be red in the face; to get into a rage; to be about to win; to be about to cook; *met.* to be idle and lazy; to be of suspicious character :—*lálán ke lál*, intj. Be prosperous, be happy :—*lál kitáb*, s. f. A book to which an ignoramus refers for the solution of every difficulty :—*lál kurtá*, s. f. lit. A red coat; the European soldiers wearing red coat; the European infantry lines in an Indian cantonment :—*lál mirch*, s. f. *Capsicum* or red pepper (*Capsicum annum*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceae*) chillies.

LÁLÁ लाला s. m. A title given to a Hindu gentleman; a father, an elder brother :—*lálá ji*, s. m. A honorific form of address.

LÁLACH लालच s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lálsá*. Avarice, covetousness, inordinate desire, greediness :—*lálach dená*, v. a. To allure, to entice :—*lálach karná*, v. a. To be greedy, to be avaricious :—*lálach wichch áwá*, v. a. To take the bait.

LÁLACHAN लालचन s. f. } a. Covetousness  
LÁLACHÍ लालची s. m. } greedy, avaricious.

LALAK ललक s. f. Fondness, great desire, enthusiasm, overpowering influence.

LALARE ललारे s. m. A sub-division of Rajputs.

**LĀLĀM** ਲਿਲਾਮ *s. f.* Corrupted from  
Port. word *Nilām*. An auction, a vendue,  
a public sale; *c. w. houí, karní; i. q.*  
*Nilām*.

**LĀLĀMĪ** ਲਲਾਮੀ *s. f.* Bought at an  
auction, auctioned.

**LĀLĀRAN** ਲਲਾਰਣ *s. f.* } A female  
**LĀLĀRĪ** ਲਲਾਰੀ *s. m.* } of the  
dyer class, a dyer.

**LĀLĀṬ** ਲਲਾਟ *s. m.* The forehead; fate,  
destiny, fortune.

**LĀLĀUTĪ** ਲਲਾਉਤੀ *s. f.* An ancient  
treatise on arithmetic and mensuration.

**LĀLCHĀUNĀ** ਲਲਚਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
covet, to desire inordinately.

**LĀLER** ਲਲੇਰ *s. m.* A cocoanut.

**LĀLERĀ** ਲਲੇਰਾ *s. m.* An empty cocoa-  
nut shell; a *hugga* made of a cocoanut  
shell.

**LĀLERĪ** ਲਲੇਰੀ *s. f.* Cocoanut shell,  
a piece of a cocoanut shell, a cup of the  
same.

**LĀLETNĀ** ਲਲੇਟਣਾ *v. n.* To be con-  
vulsed with laughter.

**LĀLĪ** ਲਲੀ *s. m.* A eunuch; a girl.

**LĀLĪ** ਲਲੀ *s. f.* A lady (commonly in  
derision); a kind of bird (*M.*) a tribe;  
also see *Lallí*.

**LĀLIT** ਲਲਿਤ *s. m.* See *Lalt*.

**LALKÁR** ਲਲਕਾਰ *s. f.* } A call, a  
**LALKÁRĀ** ਲਲਕਾਰਾ *s. m.* } shout, a  
scream, halloo, a challenge.

**LALKÁRNĀ** ਲਲਕਾਰਣਾ *v. a.* To  
shout to or at, to call, to halloo after,  
to challenge;—*v. n.* To shout, to halloo,  
to set up the war-whoop.

**LALL** ਲੱਲ *s. f.* Vain idea, useless  
thought, fruitless effort.

**LALLĀ** ਲੱਲਾ *s. m.* The letter ਲ of  
the Gurmukhi alphabet; a term of en-  
dearment, a boy, (used by Hindus).

**LALLHĀ** ਲਲ੍ਹਾ *s. m.* A column in the  
game of *Chaupār*.

**LALLHĪ** ਲੱਲੀ *s. f.* A kind of Muham-  
madan *fakirs*, who dance when they go  
to beg in houses and before shops; a  
foolish or stupid man, a simple man.

**LALLHO** ਲੱਲ੍ਹੋ *s. m.* A figure of a man  
made on the ground by little girls in  
time of drought, and lamented over in  
the hope that rain will thus be obtained.

**LALLHU** ਲਲ੍ਹੁ *s. m.* Ability, skill, dex-  
terity; preparation, means, materials;  
way, manner, method; whim, fancy, cap-  
rice.

**LĀLLĪ** ਲਾਲੀ *s. m.* Redness, beard-  
ness, blear eyes; friendship, kind feeling,  
mutual good understanding; good name,  
reputation, honour:—*lāllí dhamí, s. f.*  
(*M.*) The early dawn:—*lāllí rahingí, v. n.*  
To keep a good name, to preserve a  
reputation, to finish any business with  
mutual good understanding.

LALLÍ लल्ली *s. m.* A sub-division of *Játs*.

LALLO PATTO लल्ले पट्टे *s. f.* Wheedling, coaxing, flattery, pretence; trick, cheat, imposition; *c. w. karná*.

LÁLRI लालरी *s. f.* A ruby bead, a glass imitation of a ruby bead.

LALT ललत *s. f.* The name of musical mode.

LALTÁ ललता *s. f.* A beautiful lady:  
—*laltá sakhi*, *s. f.* The name of the beloved of *Krishná*, whose imitation is represented in the *Rás*.

LAM लम *s. m.* (*M.*) A feathery grass of average quality, and is found growing in *Kallar*.

LÁM लाम *s. f.* Corrupted from the French word *L'arme*. A brigade, an assembled army, a large body of troops, a host arrayed for battle, war; a letter in the Persian alphabet; *c. w. bannhāt, lagghī*.

LÁMÁ लामा *s. m.* A Thibetan priest:  
—*Lámá gurú*, *s. m.* The same as *Lámá*.

LAMB लमब } *s. f.* A flame, a flash, a  
LAMB लंभ } blaze; a lamp (cor-

ruption of the English word *Lamp*); a species of grass (*Eragrostis spp.*, *Nat. Ord. Gramineæ*) common in the Punjab plains. It is considered good pasture-grass. The pounded seeds are eaten mixed with other flour in cakes, pottage, particularly in certain Hindu fasts and festivals:—*lamb wálá sál*, *s. m.* The year 1809 and 1837, when wheat flour rose to seven seers per rupee, is known near Lahore by the name

of *lamb wálá sál* or *mirak wálá sál*, from the fact that the seeds of this grass were largely employed for food by the starving poor.

LAMAH लमह *s. m.* (*M.*) South.

LAMAKNÁ लमकना *v. n.* To hang, to dangle, to depend; to follow or stick to one (in hope of some advantage); to remain unfinished, to be long on hand (work); to have a protracted illness.

LÁMB लाम्ब } *s. m. f.* Length.  
LÁM लाम }

LAMBÁ लंबा *a. ; s. m.* Long, extended, protracted, tall; a tall man:—*lambá chaurá*, *a.* Long and wide:—*lambá safar*, *s. m.* A long journey:—*lambá karná*, *v. a.* To lengthen, to extend; to permit to go, to dismiss:—*lambá, lambé hoñá*, *v. n.* To be off, to go away; a species of grass (*Aristida depressa*, *A. setacea*, *Nat. Ord. Gramineæ*) is very common in many dry parts of the central and western Panjab and Trans-Indus. It is said to be a favourite food of cattle.

LAMBAR लंभर } *s. m.* Corruption of  
LAMBAR लमबर } the English word

Number. Number, turn:—*lambardár*, *s. m.* A headman of a village:—*lambardári*, *s. f.* The wife of a *Lambardár*:—*lambardári* *s. f.* The office and duty of a *Lambardár*:—*lambar lāhunc*, *v. n.* To copy out from the land register book the number of fields (by a *Pāṇḍrī*):—*lambar lāhunc*, *v. n.* To cause to write down numbers of fields.

LAMBAR लंभर *s. m. f.* A tall person.

LAMBARÍ लंभरी *a.* Belonging to a number, according to the number, in order:—*lambarí gaj*, *s. m.* A standard measure:—*lambarí nālīsh*, *s. f.* A regular suit:—*lambar wár*, *a.* By turns, in order.

LAMBÁÚ ਲੰਬਾਉ *a.* A tall man.

LAMBÁUNÁ ਲੰਬਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To prolong, to spin out, to lengthen, to protract.

LÁMBH ਲਾਮਭ *s. m. f.* Side, edge, margin;—*a.* Separate, apart, aside, to one side:—*lám̐bh, lám̐bh jáṁḍá, v. n.* To go along the side:—*lám̐bh, chám̐bh, prep. ad.* Round about, around; at one hand, on the other, in the vicinity.

LÁMBIÁUNÁ ਲੰਬਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To protract, to prolong, to spin out.

LAMBO ਲੰਬੋ *s. f.* A tall woman.

LAMBÚ ਲੰਬੂ *s. m.* A tall man.

LAMBÚ ਲੰਬੂ } *s. m.* A wisp of  
LÁMBÚ ਲਾਮਬੂ } *kāṁḍ* or grass, used  
to set fire to a funeral pile by a relation of a deceased; a temporary torch.

LAMBUṚ ਲੰਬੁੜ *a.* See *Lambar*.

LAMCHHAR ਲਮਚੜ *s. m. f.* A tall person.

LAMDHÍNG ਲਮਢੀਂਗ *s. m.* A large species of crane, the Adjutant; *met.* a tall man.

LAMIÁUNÁ ਲਮਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To prolong, to spin out, to protract.

LAMKÁU ਲੰਮਕਾਉ *s. m.* Suspension, hanging; delay, procrastination.

LAMKÁÚ ਲਮਕਾਉ *s. m.* One who suspends, one who delays or protracts any business.

LAMKÁUNÁ ਲਮਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To hang up, to suspend, to cause to hang, to keep suspended, delayed or unfinished (work), to sketch forth anything, to be kept uncured (sick person by a physician.)

LAMMA ਲੱਮਾ } *a. s. m.* Long (*i. e.*  
LAMMAN ਲੰਮਾਂ } *Lambá*); a tall man; a snake, a serpent; the name of a province west of the Panjab, one of the names of *Nagáhdá*; the west; (*M.*) the south;—*lammá jhammá, s. m.* A tall man:—*Ránjho lammén dá kázi, likh sí chittán, dil thísí ráji. Ránjád* is the *Kázi* of the south, he will write me letters; my heart will be content.—Song.

LAMMERÍO ਲੱਮੇਰੀਓ } *a. (M.)* Of or  
LAMMERÚ ਲੱਮੇਰੂ } belonging to  
the south or of a southern direction.

LAMMÍ ਲੱਮੀ } *a., s. f.* Long, lengthy,  
LAMRÍ ਲਮੜੀ } protracted; a tall

woman; a leech, a long spring or leap (of a horse); bragging, boasting (used commonly in the plural):—*lammíán lánṁṁṁ, v. n.* To boast, to brag, to tell false stories, to talk nonsense.

LAMMOCHAR ਲੱਮੋਚੜ *a., s. m.* Belonging to the south; or the west, a resident of the south or the west.

LAMTARÁNÍ ਲਮਤਰਾਨੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Lamtardmí*. Boasting.

LÁN ਲਾਂ *s. f.* A long thick well rope drawn by oxen, also see *Lám*:—*lán lashkar, s. m.* An army, including baggage, camp followers.

LĀNĀ ਲਾਣਾ } s. m. A farmer's land,  
LĀNĀN ਲਾਨਾਂ } a husbandman's estate,

with all its appurtenances, oxen, ploughs, well; the name of various plants:—1. *Ballota limbata*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*, a small prickly shrub with yellow flowers occurring Trans-Indus. Jhelum and Salt Range tracts. It is cropped by goats and used in Ophthalmia. 2. *Anabasis multiflora*, Nat. Ord. *Salsolaceae*, cropped by camels and used for making *sajjī* and washing clothes. It grows largely in the Southern, and to some extent in the Central Punjab, is from 6 to 7-feet high and has rose coloured flowers. 3. *Carozylon fœtidum*, Nat. Ord. *Salsolaceae*, found in the Central and South Punjab, used for the manufacture of *sajjī*. 4. *Suzeda fruticosa*, common in the Punjab, reaches perfection in the Central portion. Used in making *sajjī*, as a camel fodder; *kaskasā* is the name of the dried leaves used medicinally; i. q. *Gordā*, *Shordā*, *Metradā* *lānd*.

LĀNAT ਲਾਨਤ s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Lānat*. A curse, an imprecation, execration, reproach, malediction:—*lānat bhejrdā*, *karndā*, v. a. To curse, to imprecate, to shun, to abstain from:—*lānat khorā*, *khori*, s. m., f. One cursed, one who indulges in such practices, as to be an object of detestation.

LĀNTAN ਲਾਣਤਣ s. f. } Accurs-  
LĀNATĪ ਲਾਣਤੀ s. m. } ed, abo-  
LĀNATĪĀ ਲਾਣਤੀਆ s. m. } minable,

worthy of execration, consigned to ignominy:—*saudā kītā sūrat nā kītī, gīn gīn dītā dām; ajī ajī kar māngīdā, lānatīdā dā kām*. To do business without arranging its conditions, paying the money only after repeated countings; (always) asking for payment to-day, to-day, this is the work of the cursed.

LANCH ਲੰਚ s. m. Unjust, accusation, slander, calumny.

LANCHĪ ਲੰਚੀ a. Profligate, unprincipled; given to immoral practices.

LANDĀ ਲੰਡਾ a. Having no tail, tailless; short-tailed; short, scanty; without shame; shameless; closely trimmed, stripped of branches and leaves alone, one by one (rupees);—s. m. The written character used by shop-keepers:—*landā chhapd*, s. m., a. Without wife and children:—*landā sapp*, s. m. A tailless snake, i. e., one that has bitten some one. When a snake bites a man, it is supposed to lose a bit of its tail which becomes blunt; i. q. *Landā*.

LANDOKĀ ਲੰਡੋਕਾ s. m. (M.) See *Langotā*.

LANDOR ਲੰਡੋਰ s. f. A pea-hen.

LANDOR ਲੰਡੋਰ } a. Tailless, (a bird);  
LANDORĀ ਲੰਡੋਰਾ } without family (a man); shameless.

LANDURĀ ਲੰਡੂਰਾ a. Tailless (a bird); closely trimmed (a tree).

LANER ਲਨੇਰ s. m. A cocoanut; i. q. *Laljer*.

LANERĀ ਲਨੇਰਾ s. m. A *huggā* made of a cocoanut shell.

LANG ਲੰਗ } s. f. A high wall (of a  
LANG ਲੰਗ } town), a heap; lame:

—*lang shūr*, s. f. A shrub (*Juniperus communis*, J. *Squarrosa*, Nat. Ord. *Coniferae*) which is common in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya, and occurs on the Sutlej and the Bias, where it is used as incense. The wood burns fairly well, and on the passes it is frequently the only fuel obtainable. The berries (or *hā* *ber*) are used medicinally in the plain in decoction, being considered stimulant.

LANGÁ लीगा } *s. f.* Lame:—*lange*  
 LANGÁ लीखा } *ḍang, a.* Giving milk  
 twice one day, and once on the next, (a  
 cow or buffalo.)

LÁNGÁ लांगा *s. m.* A sheaf, a small  
 pile of newly cut *dál* in the stalk:  
 —*lángá ter, s. f.* A long line, a row, a  
 series, a succession; *c. w. lángá*;—*lángá*  
*gale tón menḍá pale.* If she takes away  
 the sheaf; the boy is fed well.

LANGÁH लीगाह *s. m. (M.)* A tribe of  
 agriculturists in the Multan and Muzaffar-  
 garh districts. They were originally  
 Afghans who came to Multan from  
*Síot* and *Dhagar* for purposes of trade,  
 and eventually settled at *Rapri* and the  
 neighbourhood. In the confusion that  
 followed the invasion of Tamerlane,  
 Multan became independent of the throne  
 of Delhi, and the inhabitants chose *Sheikh*  
*Yúsaf Kureshi*, head of the shrine of  
*Sheikh Baha-ud-din*, as governor. In  
 1445 A. D. *Rai Sahra*, chief of the  
*Langáhs*, whose daughter had been mar-  
 ried to *Sheikh Yusaf*, introduced an armed  
 band of his tribesmen into the city by  
 night, seized *Sheikh Yusaf* and sent him  
 to Delhi, and proclaimed himself king  
 with the title *Sultan Kutab-ud-Din*. The  
 dynasty terminated with the capture  
 of Multan, after a siege of more than a  
 year, by *Shah Hasan Aghún*, Governor  
 of Sindh in 1526. For ten days the city  
 was given up to plunder and massacre, and  
 most of the *Langáhs* were slain. *Sultan*  
*Husain* was made prisoner and died  
 shortly after. The *Langáh* dynasty  
 ruled Multan for eighty years, during  
 which time the *Belochis* succeeded in  
 establishing themselves along the Indus  
 from *Sitpur* to *Kof Karor*. The *Langáhs*  
 of Multan and Muzaffargarh are now  
 very insignificant cultivators.

LANGAR लीगार *s. f.* A kitchen, a  
 kitchen of a gentleman; that which is  
 cooked, food; an anchor; (*M.*) a rope put  
 round the hair to strengthen it:—*langar*

*wandá, jári karná, v. a.* To distribute  
 alms.

LANGÁR लीगार *s. m.* A strip or shred  
 of cloth, a tear, a rent in cloth.

LÁNGAR लांगार *s. f.* The skirts of a  
 woman, petticoats tucked up for work-  
 ing or walking; a strip of cloth worn  
 round the loins and bound between the  
 legs; a cloth tied loosely round the loins  
 and reaching to the feet.

LANGARÁ लीगारा *s. m. (Poḥ.)* A large  
 earthen vessel used by dyers; *i. q.*  
*Baṭṭhal.*

LÁNGARÍ लांगारी }  
 LÁNGARÍÁ लांगारीआ } *s. m.* A cook.

LÁNGH लांघ *s. f.* A step, a pace.

LÁNGHÁ लांघा *s. f.* Crossing, pass-  
 ing; a multitude (of men, horses), cross-  
 ing a river; (*M.*) a crossing place, a ford:  
 —*lánghá langháungá, v. a.* To pass the  
 time, to get on somehow or another.

LANGHÁÍ लांघाई *s. f.* Ferriage,  
 hire for a boat, toll at a bridge.

LANGHAN लीपट *s. m.* Dieting, absti-  
 nence from particular things by medical  
 advice; starving;—*v. n. (M.)* To cross over:  
 —*langhan māt kaḥará watr.* Starving  
 is a friend, borrowing an enemy.—Prov.

LANGHÁNÍ लीपाटी *s. f.* A rude stile  
 in a hedge consisting of a forked stick.

LANGHÁU लीपाउ *s. m.* Stools attend-  
 ed with griping.

LANGHÁÚ ਲੰਘਾਉ *a.* That will answer, tolerable, sufficient for present necessity; passing away, transitory.

LANGHÁUNÁ ਲੰਘਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to pass, to spend (time); to kill.

LANGHNÁ ਲੰਘਣਾ *v. n.* To pass along, to pass by; to cross over (a stream); to be swallowed;—*lānghā lānghā*, *v. n.* To be passed (the time); to get on by one way or other:—*lāngh jānā*, *v. n. lit.* To cross; to die, to expire.

LÁNGÍ ਲਾਂਗੀ *s. f.* Green branches and leaves of trees cut as fodder for goats and sheep.

LANGOT ਲੰਗੋਟ *s. m.* } A strip of  
LANGOTTA ਲੰਗੋਟਾ *s. m.* } cloth be-  
LANGOTTI ਲੰਗੋਟੀ *s. f.* } tween the  
legs attached to a string about the loins.

LANGOTIÁ ਲੰਗੋਟੀਆ *a.* Acquainted from childhood (*i. e.*, from the time of wearing a *langoti*);—a playmate, an old bosom friend: *langotiā yār*, *s. m.* A friend from childhood.

LANGRÁ ਲੰਗਰਾ *a.* Lame, cripple.

LANGRÁUNÁ ਲੰਗਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To walk lamely, to halt, to limp.

LANGU ਲੰਗੁ }  
LANGU ਲੰਗੁ } *s. m.* Lameness.

LANGUR ਲੰਗੂਰ *s. m.* A black-faced monkey, a baboon; *i. q.* *Lagúr*.

LÁNH ਲਾਂਹ *s. f. pl.* *Láhn*. (M.) A rope (especially one belonging to a boat):—*phel muhándā, bēl kūr, te kap ghin lárhān*.

Boatman, shove off the boat and cut the ropes.—Song.

LÁNÍ ਲਾਣੀ *s. f.* The plant from which *sajji* (alkali) is manufactured (Dim. of *lānā*)—*lānī peshak*, *s. m.* A useless plant; found in *kallar* soil. See *Lānā*.

LANJ ਲੰਜ *s. m.* A name of *Nagáhā*; a peacock's tail.

LÁNJ ਲਾਂਜ *s. m.* A peacock's tail; blight from frost; injury (to grain) from dampness, mould; slight burning, scorching.

LÁNJHÁ ਲਾਂਝਾ *s. m.* Business, engagement, occupation; source of hindrance, or detention.

LÁNJI ਲਾਂਜੀ *s. m.* A peacock with a long tail.

LANN ਲੱਨ *s. f.* The *Penis, membrum virile* (usually abusive):—*lann mārne*, *v. a.* To have sexual intercourse (abusive.)

LANPAT ਲੰਪਟ } *a.* False, disso-  
LAMPAT ਲਮਪਟ } lute, separate.

LÁN TÁN ਲਾਣ ਤਾਣ *s. f.* Reproach, reviling, rebuke, censure, blame.

LÁNUN ਲਾਂਓਂ *s. f.* A well rope drawn by oxen; a long rope; also see *Lāwān*.

LAPAK ਲਪਕ *s. m.* Desire, longing, eagerness, reaching forth (toward an object of desire); haste, speed.

LAPAKNÁ ਲਪਕਣਾ *v. n.* To long, to have desire, to be eager, to reach forward, to bend towards, to hasten.



LĀPAN ਲਾਪਨ } *v. a. (M.)* To cut  
 LĀPANĀ ਲਾਪਣਾ } the ears of *juwār*,  
*bājra*, and those tall crops the straw of  
 which is not taken to the threshing-floor;  
 to cut the green wheat, barley, above the  
 roots for fodder of cattle :—*fajar de wele*  
*giyān lāpan juār kūn, āp nā āyon, paṭh*  
*ḷiṭo kūwār kūn*. In the morning I went  
 to cut the *juār*, you did not come your-  
 self, you sent the girl.—Song.

LAPĀRAN ਲਾਪਾੜਣ *s. f.* } A liar;  
 LAPĀRĪ ਲਾਪਾੜੀ *s. m.* } a per-  
 son who talks nonsense, a boaster.

LAPAT ਲਪਟ *s. f. (H.)* Sweet scent,  
 fragrance, perfume; flame, blaze.

LAPĀṬĪ ਲਪਾਟੀ } *a., s. m.* Deceit-  
 LAPĀṬĪĀ ਲਪਾਟੀਆ } ful, fraudulent,  
 false, dishonest; a knave, a cheat, a rogue.

LAPATNĀ ਲਪਟਣਾ *v. n.* See *Lipatṇā*.

LAPATT ਲਪੱਟ *s. m.* Deceit, fraud,  
 cheating.

LAPATTĪ ਲਪੱਟੀ *a., s. m.* Deceitful,  
 fraudulent, false; a false speaker, a cheat.

LAPET ਲਪੇਟ *s. m.* Wrapping, folding,  
 twisting; a fold, a twist, a turn of a  
 string; circumference; entanglement,  
 complication; deceit, subterfuge, hypo-  
 crisy, trick, concealment :—*lapet sapet*,  
*lapet jhapet, s. f.* Want of clearness,  
 confusedness, mixing up of things, dis-  
 order; evasion, subterfuge :—*lapet mān*,  
*lapet wān, a.* Twisted, coiled, involved;  
 having a coiled stem (a *hugqā*) :—*lapet*-  
*wān, s. m.* A *hugqā* with a coiled stem :  
 —*lapetwān, ad.* Indirectly, by way of  
 innuendo, also see *Lapetwān*.

LAPETĀ ਲਪੇਟਾ *s. m.* Fraud, trick,  
 circumvention; force, influence, reach,  
 compass.

LAPETAM SPETAM ਲਪੇਟਮ ਸਪੇਟਮ  
*a.* Confused, mixed up, wanting in  
 clearness.

LAPETAN ਲਪੇਟਣ } *s. m.* A case, a  
 LAPETUN ਲਪੇਟਣ } cover, a wrapper.

LAPETNĀ ਲਪੇਟਣਾ *v. a.* To wrap, to  
 fold up, to wind, to roll up; to reunite,  
 to reconcile those who have been at  
 variance.

LAPHĀU ਲਫਾਉ *a.* Yielding, flexible,  
 pliable.

LAPHĀU ਲਫਾਉ *s. m.* Pliability, flexi-  
 bility, yieldingness.

LAPHĀUNĀ ਲਫਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To bend,  
 to press down, to cause to yield. See  
*Laphrāunā*.

LAPHEDĀ ਲਫੇਦਾ *s. m.* Phlegm.

LAPHNĀ ਲਫਣਾ *v. n.* To yield under  
 pressure, to give, to bend without break-  
 ing, to be soft and yielding, to bow down,  
 to be bowed with age and infirmity;  
 to relax one's claims, to give way, to  
 give place, to stand aside; *i. q.* *Liphṇā*.

LAPHRĀ ਲਫੜਾ *s. m.* A small piece of  
 cloth or flesh; a slap.

LAPHRĀ ਲਫਰਾ *s. m.* A plant (*Salvia*  
*lanatā*, *S. Moorcroftiana*, *Nat. Ord.*  
*Labiatae*), which is common wild in the  
 plains of N. W. Panjab, in the Salt Range  
 and in the Himalaya. In the Salt Range

its stalks are peeled and eaten, they are mawkishly sweet in taste, and there the root is given for coughs, the seeds for vomiting, and the leaves are applied to guinea worm. In Hazara the leaves are applied to itch. The leaves are used medicinally as *farāsiān*, and its poultices under the name of *Jāniadam* are applied to wounds. The seeds are the *Kanoché* of the shops. They are given in colic and dysentery, and are applied to boils, and in Lahore also for hæmorrhoids; *Kāli Jīrī*.

**LAPHRĀUNĀ ਲਫੜਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To flatten or depress (the stomach) by a muscular contraction; *met.* to conceal (one's ability, or property), to make (one's self) poorer than the reality.

**LAPJHAPYĀ ਲਪੜਪੜਾ** *a., s. m.* Immoral, having bad habits; an unprincipled character, one who plots or schemes.

**LAPKĀ ਲਪਕਾ** *s. m.* A bad habit; a vitiated taste; biting greedily, a ravenous bite.

**LAPKĀUNĀ ਲਪਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To apply or bring the mind, to a forbidden, unsuitable or unattainable object.

**LAPKĪ ਲਪਕੀ** *s. f.* A style of stitching.

**LAPORAN ਲਪੋਰਨ** *v. a. (M.)* See *Lāpan*.

**LAPOT SANKH ਲਪੋਟ ਸੰਖ** } *s. m.*  
**LAPOT SANKHĪĀ ਲਪੋਟ ਸੰਖੀਆ** }  
 One who makes false promises, one who holds out vain hopes.

**LAPP ਲੱਪ** *s. f.* A single handful, the hand put in a spoon-like position for

receiving anything :—*lapp-jhapp, s. f.* A bad habit, an immoral practice; planning, contriving.

**LAPPĀ ਲੱਪਾ** *s. m.* A piece spliced to a beam or other timbers; a piece laid on a crooked beam, to give a level surface; a part of a *suhāgā* or drag.

**LAPPAR ਲੱਪਰ** *s. m.* A man of mean and worthless character, a shameless fellow (a term of contempt.)

**LAPPAR ਲੱਪੜ** *s. m.* A blow with the hand (especially on the mouth), a slap; *i. q.* *Dhappā, Jhappar*.

**LĀPSĪ ਲਾਪਸੀ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lāpsukā*. A curry porridge, pap; farinaceous food.

**LAPTĀ ਲਪਤਾ** *s. m.* A kind of grass (*Oenchrus echinatus*, Nat. Ord. Gramineæ) which is not uncommon in the more arid parts of the Punjab plains. In some places it is said to be excellent fodder, but is not so much thought of in others. The seed is frequently used as food in times of scarcity. The hooks on the fruit cause it to stick to the traveller's clothes like a burr.

**LAPTĀUNĀ ਲਪਟਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Lip-tāunā*.

**LĀR ਲੜ** *s. m.* The skirt or end of a rope or *chādar*, the end of a strip of cloth; a strand of a cord; a row, series:—*lar laggnā, v. n.* To be married (a woman to a man); to be under one's protection or shelter; to depend solely on some one.

**LĀR ਲਾਰ** *s. f.* Succession, series; a row, a line.

**LĀR ਲਾਰ** *s. m. (M.)* A tribe of *Jāp* who originally came from Sindh. They are addressed by the title of *Jām*, which marks them Sindhi origin.

**LÁRÁ लारा** *s. m.* Promise, engagement, a mere promise, engagement without fulfilment, a false promise; a row, a line;—*láré hatthá, s. m.* One who deals in false promises, one who promises without performing; *c. w. deyd.*

**LÁRÁ लारा** *s. m.* A bridegroom; a beautiful man; *met.* an ugly man; (*M.*) the tongue of a bell, a drum-stick, *met.* a noisy talkative person, a notorious person.

**LARÁÍ लारायी** *s. f.* War, battle, fighting; quarrel; a dispute, a conflict, contest, hostility, enmity:—*laráí bharáí, s. f.* The same as *laráí*:—*laráí kharáí, mull laíní, v. a. lit.* To buy a quarrel; to involve oneself in a fray or quarrel:—*laráí dá ghar, s. m.* A firebrand, an incendiary; the cause of quarrel; *c. w. hotí, karní, laráí*:—*laráí wadháwád, v. a.* To add fuel to the flames, to foment a quarrel.

**LARÁK लाराक** } *a.* Quarrelsome,  
**LARÁKÁ लाराका** } contentious, given  
to fighting.

**LARAKBUDDH लारकबुध** *s. f.* The wit of a child, one childishly minded.

**LARAKPUNÁ लारकपुन** *s. m.* }  
**LARAKWÁÍN लारकवायी** *s. f.* }  
Childhood.

**LARÁUNÁ लाराउना** *v. a.* Caus. of *larád.* To cause to fight, dispute, or contend: to cause to bite or sting; to cause to be bitten or stung.

**LARGÁ लरगा** *s. m.* A large shrub (*Rhus continus*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceae*) common in places Trans-Indus and eastward in the Himalaya up to the

Ravi as well as in the Salt Range. The wood is yellowish, but small. The twigs are used for baskets. The leaves have a pleasant, balsamic odour when bruised, and they as well as the bark are used for tanning.

**LARH लरु** *s. f.* The pile or staple of wool, cotton; adhesiveness, toughness (of dough.)

**LARHÍ लरुही** *s. f.* A large long hachery.

**LARHÍ लरुही** *s. f.* (K.) A field adjoining a house.

**LARÍ लरुी** *s. f.* A strand of a cord, necklace; a string attached to the corner of a blanket or other cloth in which anything is to be tied up; pleasure, happiness, prosperity, dignity; (*Pol.*) *lit.* anything hanging; a branch, the end of a rope or cloth.

**LARÍ लरुी** } *s. f.* (K.) A bride,  
**LARÍ लरुी** } a wife.

**LARÁ लरु** *s. m.* A boy, a son:—*lará bálá, s. m.* Children:—*larke bálé, s. m.* Family, household.

**LARKÍ लरुकी** *s. f.* A girl, a daughter.

**LARKÍ लरुकी** *s. m.* (K.) A kind of net for catching doves.

**LARKUÁÍN लरुकुवायी** *s. m.* Childhood.

**LARNÁ लरुना** *v. n. a.* To fight, to quarrel, to dispute, to contend, to argue, to war, to wage war; to bite, to sting

(as *sapp larad*, *khill larad*):—*ján larai*, v. n. To be staked, to be risked:—*paid larad*, v. n. To contribute one's quota.

LÁRNÍ लारनी s. f. Ebullition of anger, sudden displeasure.

LARPH लरफ } A shed, a tatter,  
LARPHÁ लरफा } a strip (of cloth, flesh.)

LARRÁ लररा s. m. (M.) See *Wakrá*.

LARÚN LARÚN KARNÁ लरुन लरुन करना v. n. To be disputations, to try to get one to quarrel, to desire to fight.

LAS लस s. f. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lasy*. Gluten, any glutinous substance; viscosity, stickiness; (i. q. *Les*);—(Pof.) The lower land where the water of upper parts of the land stands, land in a depression, the land which from its level receives the drainage of the vicinity:—*las jamín hai bahut sukhálí*, *malhar máh ná mánge háll*. *Las* land is very comforting, the cultivator needs neither manure nor rain.

LÁS लस s. m. f. A long rope, especially of a tent, swing, or weaver's loom; streak in the clouds, the pillar-like appearance of distant rain; the mark of a whip on the skin; burning heat, a burnt place (on the skin, cloth, or bread); snap; a dead body (corruption of *Lásh*).

LASÁÍ लसायी s. f. Shampooing, rubbing the abdomen; wages for the same.

LASAI लसाई s. m. A sub-division of *Jáfs*.

LASAN लसत s. m. Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Lahsin*. Garlic (*Allium sativum*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceae*); a wrinkle, a blotch, a dark spot or patch on the skin.

LASÁUNÁ लसाउना v. a. To cause to be rubbed or shampooed (the belly.)

LÁSH लस s. f. A dead body, a corpse.

LASHAK लसक } s. f. Lightning, a  
LASAK लसक } stroke or flash of lightning.

LASHKAR लसकर } s. m. An  
LASKAR लसकर } army, a military force; (K.) a plant (*Delphinium Brunonianum*, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceae*) common in parts of the Panjab Himalaya. On the Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej, it is prized for its strong scent of musk, is offered to the *deotá* in temples, and worn in the cap:—*lák askar*, *lashkar*, s. m. A camp, an encampment.

LASHORÍ लसोरी s. m. A plant (*Asparagus racemosus*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceae*) which is furnished with small spines, is common in parts of the Salt Range, and Siwalik tract. Its root is used medicinally for man and beast, and it probably supplies parts of the medicine *sátáwár*.

LAShte लसडे s. m. A plant (*Asparagus Punjabensis*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceae*) which has slender circular leaves, is common in parts of the plains of the Panjab east to the Sutlej, as well as in the Salt Range and on the Sutlej and it is frequent in Trans-Indus. In the Salt Range the twigs are used for scrubbing metallic vessels, and on the Sutlej a sprig of it is put in the hands of small pox patients. Its leaves are used medicinally.

LASHT PASHT लसत पसत s. m. Goods, traps, chattels, apparatus (equivalent to *nikk sukk*); i. q. *Lastam Pasam*.

LASIÁRÁ लसिआरा s. m. A tree (*Cordia*

*Myxa*, *C. latifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Boraginæ*) which grows wild in the Siwalik tract up to the Ravi, and is commonly planted in the plains. The wood in Kangra is said to be white and soft, and is mostly used for fuel. The leaves are used for fodder and for plates. The astringent viscous fruit is eaten by natives; and is used for the marking nut, (*Semecarpus*) though its colour is transient. It is also given for coughs and indigestion; i. q. *Lasúrá*.

LASKANÁ लमकना } v. n. To flash,  
LASHKANÁ लशकना } (lightning),  
to shine, to glitter.

LASKÁRÁ लमकारा } s. m. Light-  
LASHKÁRÁ लशकारा } ning, a flash  
of lightning.

LASKÁUNÁ लमकाउना } v. a. To  
LASHKÁUNÁ लशकाउना } cause  
to flash, to make to glitter, to brandish  
or flourish a sword.

LASLASÁ लमलसा a. Sticky, glutinous, adhesive, viscous.

LÁSNÁ लामना v. a. To rub, to shampoo, (the abdomen with oil); to make a burn on the skin, a cloth, or bread.

LASNÍÁ लमनीआ s. m. One who has dark spots or patches on the skin.

LASORÁ लसौरा s. m. See *Lasiárá*.

LASRE लमरे } s. m. (K.) A tree  
LASRÍN लमरी } (*Albizia odoratis-*  
*simá*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) which grows

sparingly in valleys up to the Chenab. Its timber is valued in some parts of India as being hard, light, and strong, but in Kangra is said to be soft and only used for fuel. The tree produces a gum, and the leaves are used for fodder.

LASS लस s. f. See *Lás*.

LASSÁ लसा s. m. Cloth dyed red with *majíth*; (*M. K.*) a shawl worn by women, a kind of coarse red cotton cloth; (i. q. *Khárwá*.)

LASSAR लसर s. m. A shrub (*Juniperus communis*, *J. Quamata*, Nat. Ord. *Coniferae*); i. q. *Dhúp*.

LASSÍ लसी s. f. Butter milk.

LASTAM PASTAM लसतम पसतम

LASHṬAM PASHṬAM लशतम पशतम  
s. m. See *Lashṭ Pashṭ*.

LASTKÁ लमतका s. m. A cane, a staff.

LASTÚK लमडुक s. m. A plant (*Ephedra alata*, Nat. Ord. *Gnetaceæ*) not uncommon in the southern part of the Bári Dóbb in the Salt Range and Trans-Indus. In the Salt Range it is used for scrubbing metallic dishes.

LASÚHRÁ लसुहड़ा } s. m. A tree  
LASÚRHÁ लसुड़ा } (*Cordia myxa*)  
and its fruit. Its fruit is used medicinal-  
ly and for pickles. See *Lasiárá*.

LASÚHRÍ लसुहरी } s. f. A fruit like  
LASÚRÍ लसुरी } the *Lasúrá*,  
but smaller; the tree that bears it.

**LAT लट** *s. f.* A tuft of hair, hair matted with grease, or dirt, the current of a river, *i. e.*, the part where it runs with force;—*a.* Bad, wicked (spoken in anger to a child).

**LAT लउ** *s. f.* A bad habit, an evil practice (as gambling, intemperance); (*M.*) the embankment of a field; the axle of the *chahakkli* or *chakli*; *i. q.* :—*latchhetar*, *s. f.* Treading under foot, trampling:—*lat khord*, *s. m.* A door still, a foot scraper at a door:—*lat mdr*, *s. m.* (*M.*) A tenant who has made the embankment of a field. A *latmdr* tenant has rights of occupancy in perpetuity or for a term according to circumstances.

**LAT लाउ** *s. f.* A bad habit, an immoral practice.

**LAT लाट** *s. f. pl. Lāṭṭa*. A species of carnivorous bird; a flame of fire, a blaze, the dregs of a sugarvat, coarse molasses; a handful of picked cotton ready for spinning; Lord (corruption of the English word Lord):—*chhoffd lat* or *lat shab*, *s. m.* A Lieutenant-Governor:—*waḥḥd lat* or *mukht lat*, *s. m.* The Governor-General and Viceroy of India:—*jangl lat*, *s. m.* The Commander-in-Chief:—*lat shab dā dāftar*, *s. m.* The secretariat:—*lat pādrī*, *s. m.* A Lord Bishop:—*latān bāh, wāh*, *s. f.* A name of *Juwālā Mukhā*.

**LATÁ लाडा** *s. m.* Side, quarter, direction; region, province; a creeper.

**LATÁIN लाटाइन** } *s. f.* A beam of  
**LATÁIN लटैठ** } great thickness.

**LATAK लटक** *s. f.* Affected moving of the head, and in walking, blandishment, coquetry; habit, disposition, propensity, fondness.—*latak latak ke challāḍ*, *v. n.* To walk coquettishly.

**LATÁKÁ लाटाका** } *s. m.* Furni-  
**LATÁ PATÁ लाटापटा** } ture, goods,  
chattels, apparatus, business, connection.

**LATAKNÁ लटकना** *v. n.* To hang, to dangle, to depend; to hang oneself; to follow or stick to one, in hope of some advantage; to remain unfinished, to be long on hand (work); to delay, to be postponed, to stick for a long time.

**LATAR लउ** } *s. f. m.* Land on which  
**LATÁR लाटार** } a fertilising alluvial  
deposit has been laid by a river.

**LATÁR लाडा** *s. f.* Treading under foot, trampling, (*met.*) reduction by severe sickness as *táp dī latār*.

**LATÁRNÁ लाडाणा** *v. a.* To tread down, to trample under foot, to reduce, to bring low.

**LATH लथ** } *s. f. (M.)* The embank-  
**LATH लठ** } ment round a dam:  
—*lath bāḍ*, *s. m.* The man who first constructs the *laths* round a field, a man who has thus acquired a right of occupancy.

**LATHÁ लाथा** *ad. (M.)* Kept, preserved, guarded.

**LATHAR PATHAR लथर पथर** *a.*  
Smeared, daubed, (with mud, blood).

**LATHIA लाथीआ** *s. m.* A plant (*Farselia Edgeworthii*, *F. Jacquemontii*)  
*F. Hamiltonii*, *Nat. Ord. Cruciferae*.)

Common in many parts of the arid tracts throughout the Punjab plains, from Delhi to Peshawar. It has a pleasant pungent taste, is pounded and taken as cooling medicine, and is considered a specific for rheumatism.

LATHIÁUNÁ ਲਠਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cane, to cudgel, to beat with a staff.

LATÍ ਲਟੀ *s. f.* A kept woman, a mistress.

LATÍÁ ਲਤੀਆ *s. m.* An unprincipled immoral woman.

LATIAUNÁ ਲਤਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To strike with the feet, to kick.

LATIAUNÁ ਲਟਿਆਉਣਾ *v. n.* To be in a faint, to faint, to swoon away.

LATKAN ਲਟਕਣ } *s. m.* A pendant  
LATKUN ਲਟਕੁਣ } attached to a nose  
or ear-ring.

LATKAU ਲਟਕਾਉ *s. m.* Suspension, hanging; delay, procrastination, needless pause.

LATKAÚ ਲਟਕਾਉ *s. m.* One who suspends, one who delays or protracts any business.

LATKAUNÁ ਲਟਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* Caus. of *Latakad*. To hang up, to suspend, to cause to hang, (to a nail, pin); to keep suspended, delayed, or unfinished (work).

LATOR ਲਟੋਰ *s. m. f.* } A small  
LATORÁ ਲਟੋਰੀ *s. m.* } bird of prey,  
LATORÍ ਲਟੋਰੀ *s. f.* } a species of  
sparrow-hawk, the grey black, and white

butcher bird (*Lanius lahtara*). It breeds in bushes in May and June, and lays white eggs blotched at the large end with brown.

LATPAT ਲਟਪਟ *a.* Clinging together in close alliance, in each other's embrace (friends.)

LATPATÁ ਲਟਪਟਾ *s. m.* A kind of thick soup;—*a.* Lustful, wanton, vain, boastful, foppish, put on with a foppish air, to one side (*a pagri*).

LATPATÁUNÁ ਲਟਪਟਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To be in a faint, to faint, to swoon away.

LATRÚ ਲਟਰੂ *s. m.* The short stick playing between the shafts of a *Jhapán*.

LAT T ਲੱਤ *s. f.* The leg, from the hip to the foot:—*lattán báph aráunád*, *v. n.* To intermeddle:—*latt heþhon kadðhád*, *v. a.* To cause to pass under one's legs, to make to surrender or yield, to cause to submit:—*latt kháyí*, *v. n.* To be kicked:—*latt mární*, *v. a.* To kick:—*latt heþhon nikalyád*, *v. n.* To pass under one's legs; to surrender, to yield, to submit, to fail, to forfeit;—*latt khorá*, *latt khorá*, *s. m.* A door sill.

LATTA ਲੱਤਾ *s. m.* A piece of cloth, a muslin shawl, a rag.

LATH ਲੱਠ *s. f. m.* An axle, the axis of a Persian wheel (at an end), it carries the *chakkí* or vertical wheels on one end, and on the other the *baír*; the axles or rollers of a sugar press or of a cotton cleaning machine, the turning cylindrical beam or squeezer of an oil press; a large heavy cane-staff; (*M.*) a wild pigeon:—*lattíkmár*, *a.* Given to beating with a staff; proud, vio-

lent, oppressive, clownish, uncouth:—*jabāṭ latth honṭ*, v. n. To be dry (the tongue.)

LATTH ਲੱਥ *s. f.* A gummy infusion of certain medicinal seeds, drugs.

LATTHÁ ਲੱਠਾ *s. m.* A beam; fine muslin, long cloth;—*a.* Strong, vigorous, athletic:—*latthá latthí*, *s. f., a.* Fighting with *lathis* or staves; in combats with *latths* or staves.

LATTHÁ ਲੱਥਾ } *past, present, irreg.*

LATTHÍ ਲੱਥੀ } (*Lahind.*) Descended, alighted, come down:—*latthí chapthí*, *s. f. lit.* Come down and raise; carelessness, disregard, honour or dishonour.

LATTHÍ ਲੱਠੀ *s. f.* A cane, a staff:—*latthí sotthí*, *s. m.* Fighting with canes, beating one another.

LATṬ LATṬ ਲੱਟ ਲੱਟ *ad.* Flamingly, fiercely, brightly (spoken of the blazing of fire or a lamp.)

LATṬÚ ਲੱਟੂ } *s. m.* A child's top; a  
LATṬÚ ਲੱਟੂ } a wooden ball suspended

from a string (two or more forming a rattle);—*a.* Charmed, ravished, delighted, captivated.

LATÚṆ ਲੱਟੂਣ } *s. f. m.* A large  
LATÚṆÍ ਲੱਟੂਣੀ } spinnet.

LATÚRÍ ਲੱਟੂਰੀ *s. f.* A spinnet; a small *laṭ* or matted tuft of hair (in which sense always plural.)

LATYÁ ਲੱਤਯਾ *s. m.* A man of bad habit; an unprincipled character.

LAU ਲਉ } *s. m.* A crop, a cutting,  
LAU ਲੈ } (spoken of grass, grain,

that is cut more than once in the same season); a generation, an ordinary lifetime; a *got* among Brahmans.

LAÚ ਲਉ *s. m.* A hill tree, the wood of which is used by Musalmáns for making rosary beads.

LAÚ ਲਾਉ *s. m.* Something said or imputed unjustly, an unjust claim, a slanderous charge;—*laú pāu*, *s. m.* Something given instead of cash, to discharge an obligation:—*laú lashkar*, *s. m.* An army including baggage, camp followers.

LAÚ ਲਾਉ *s. m.* One who applies, engages, or puts; one who imputes, ascribes.

LAUDAR ਲੌਦਰ *s. m.* A small tree (*Symplocos Cratægoides*, Nat. Ord. *Styracaceæ*). Its wood does not seem to be specially valued; an oil is said to be extracted from the seeds, and the leaves are stated to be used in dyeing. Its bark (*Lodh, Lodhar*) is employed for dyeing with madder, and it is considered a tonic in the Hindu system of medicine and also used in ophthalmia.

LAUDHÁ ਲੌਢਾ }  
LAUDHÍ ਲੌਢੀ } *a.* Young, small.

LAUKHÁ ਲੌਖਾ *s. f.* A kind of squ

LAUKÍ ਲੌਕੀ *s. f.* A large gourd

*genaria vulgaris*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitacæ*, cultivated throughout the Panjab plain. Its seeds are used medicinally being given in headache.

LAUL ਲੌਲ *s. f.* The lobe of the ear trace of stolen property.



**LAULÁ लाउला** *s. m.* Desire, inclination; wish, covetousness, avarice.

**LAUN लाउं** *s. f.* A well-rope drawn by oxen; a long rope; a ceremony at Hindu weddings, in which the bride and bridegroom make four circuits about a fire. See *Lān Lāwān*.

**LAUN लाउं** } *s. m.* Anything eaten  
**LAUN लैट** } with bread as a relish;  
that which has been reaped from a field, a cut crop; a border of a different material at the lower edge of a petticoat, a red line in the trousers worn by women;—*prep.* Near, at the side of, nigh, in the shelter of.

**LAUNÁ लैटा** *v. n.* To talk much, to prate, to babble; to caw as a crow; to move; to be agitated (particles of air over a heated surface.)

**LAUNÁ लाउटा** *v. a.* To apply, to attach, to join, to connect, to affix; to fix, to set, to plant; to put, to lay, to place, to impose; to inflict; to close, to shut, to fasten; to spread, to plaster; to employ, to use, to engage, to put to work; to impute, to ascribe, to charge; to spend; to bring, to pitch; to forward, to carry over; to purchase, to buy.

**LAUND लैट** *s. m. f.* The reckoning of an intercalary month triennially; something added to a message or statement without authority;—*a.* Wandering, idle, vagabond.

**LAUNDA लैटा** *s. m.* A lump, a mass of matter, sweetmeat.

**LAUNDA लैडा** } *s. m.* A boy;  
**LAUNDA लैडा** } a man-servant;  
*of the ear* **LAUNDA लैडा** *s. m.* A sodomite:—*launde* *s. f.* Sodomy.

**LAUNDÍ लैडी** } *s. f.* A girl; a  
**LAUNDDÍ लैडी** } maid-servant.

**LAUNDU लैटु** *s. m.* See *Laund*.

**LAUNG लैंग** *s. m.* A gold nose-pin or ornament; corruption of the Sanskrit word *Lawang*. The name of a spice, cloves. The unexpanded flower buds of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, vel. *Eugenia Caryophyllata*, Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ*.

**LAUNKARÁ लैकरा** } *s. m.*  
**LAUNKARÁ PÍR लैकरा पीर** } A demon supposed to be in attendance on the *Debt Jwálá Mukhí*; a little boy, the shrine of *Launkarā pír*.

**LAUN LAUN KARNÁ लै लै**  
**करना** *v. n.* To throb (any wounded part of the body, or a boil.)

**LAUR लैर** *s. m.* (*K., Pot.*) A handsome tree (*Acer cultratum*, *A. Sterculiaceum*, Nat. Ord. *Acerinæ*.) which attains a considerable height, but the timber is not particularly valued. It is, however, close-grained and tolerably strong, and in Kangra is used for making ploughs, bedsteads, and *Jámpán* poles. The juice of the leaves is said to be so acrid that it hurt the hands, but the leaves and twigs are in places, high in Hazarah especially much lopped for fodder:—*laurá barúsh*, *s. m.* A large spinous annual plant (*Echinops nivea*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.) with tomentose leaves, which is not uncommon in the drier tracts of the Punjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. In various parts the leaves are used for making tinder.

**LAUS लैम** *s. m.* 1. Gold or silver ornamental work on uniform; 2. Corruption of the English word Allowance. Extra pay to Government servants on a journey, travelling expenses.

LAUTHÁ लौठा *a.* Large, stout, tall (a man.)

LAUTÍ लौंती *s. f.* The edge of a thatched roof.

LÁWÁ लावा *s. m.* A hired reaper, one who is engaged on a *Láwí*:—*láwá lutrá, s. m.* A tattler, a tale-bearer, a mischief-maker; (*M.*) a bait for catching birds:—*pakkí khetí láe láwe, Jatt kare bádsháhi de dáwe.* When he puts the reaper to the ripe field, the *Jatt* claims to be a king.—Prov.

LAWÁ लावा *s. m. f.* A screen, a shelter; the name of a small bird; (*M.*) kind, description, sort;—*a.* Fresh and mild (meat); (*M.*) young (a boy, a kid.)

LAWÁHAK लावाहक *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Lauháq*. Relations, kindred; a partaker, a sharer, one having part or right.

LÁWÁN लावाँ *a.* Maimed, wanting a limb, eye;—*s. f.* That part of the Hindu ritual of marriage which consists in tying together the upper garments of the bride and bridegroom, and making them go four times round a kindled fire while the Brahmins repeat the sacred *mantras* from the *Shástars*;—(*M.*) It also forms part of Muhammadan marriage, but is unconnected with the religious ceremony. The bride and bridegroom are seated on a basket, their clothes are knotted together, and the knot placed by a *Mirásan* seven times on the bridegroom's, and as often on the bride's head, each time songs suited to the occasion are sung; a song sung at the time of the *láwán* ceremony by the female relatives of the bride.

LÁWAN लावन *v. a. (M.)* To apply, to join, to attach;—*s. f.* A row of forty

sheaves in the reaping-field. From these the reaper takes one, called *láí* or *láwí*, as his wage:—*bijará láwan, v. a.* To plant out seedlings:—*dúhar láwan, v. a.* To give a second ploughing:—*pási láwan, v. a.* To water to a field.

LAWANGE लवंगो *s. m.* A plant (*Artemisia elegans, A. scoparia*, Nat. Ord. *Compositae*.) See *Danti, Dond, Durungá, Chúhri saroch.*

LAWARAN लवरन *s. m.* Trick, deceit, falsehood, knavery.

LAWARNÍ लवरनी *a., s. m.* False, dishonest; a liar, a cheat.

LAWÁUNÁ लावाँना *v. a.* To cause to be applied, placed or fixed; to cause to be put to work or brought into use; to cause to be imputed, ascribed; to take cattle in lieu of money from a debtor. See *Láungá.*

LAWERÁ लवेरा *s. m.* An animal which affords milk:—*jis de ghar lawerá uh sabh thon changerá.* He, who has a milk-giving animal in his house, is best of all.

LAWERAN लवेरन *v. a. (M.)* To dirty.

LAWERÍ लवेरी *s. f., a.* An animal giving milk, a milch cow or buffalo; giving milk.

LÁWÍ लावी *s. f.* A day's labour at reaping; wages for reaping; a woman hired to reap; (*M.*) the wages of a reaper, by custom fixed at one in every forty sheaves reaped. Much ingenuity is exercised by the reaper to appropriate a big sheaf for himself, so that his share is in reality more than one-fortieth, and

is now estimated to be one-twentieth; the act of reaping corn:—*láwt hóí*, *s. m.* A hired reaper.

LÁWIN ਲਾਵਿਨ *s. f. (M.)* The border of a petticoat; *i. q.* *Lauṇ*.

LAWÍR ਲਾਵੀਰ *s. f. pl. Lawírán. (M.)*

A rag, old and torn clothes:—*patt dá bhochan medá thám lawírán, á nahin dīhdá wo Gáman yár, medá hál fakírán.* My silk scarf has become rags, O! friend *Gáman!* you do not come and see my poor state.—Song.

LE ਲੇ *s. m.* Plaster fallen or about to

fall from a wall; a new patch of plaster applied to a broken place, a low mud wall erected as a screen.

LEÁ ਲੇਆ *s. m.* See *Laptá*.

LEDÁ ਲੇਡਾ } *s. m.* A ball or glo-

LEDDÁ ਲੇਡਾਂ } bule of horses,

LEDNÁ ਲੇਡਣਾ } or camel's ordure;

scyballæ:—*leddá phull jáná, phullná, v. n.* To be proud or conceited.

LEDHRA ਲੇਧੜਾ *s. m.* A kind of

coarse grass having burs; *i. q.* *Leṇdhṛá*.

LEF ਲੇਫ *s. m.* A quilted coverlet; see *Leph*.

LEH ਲੇਹ *s. m.* A thorny plant used as

fodder for buffaloes: (*K.*) A crevasse in a glacier:—*leh larán, s. f. pl.* Coaxing, begging, asking with blandishments.

LEHÁ ਲੇਹਾ *s. m.* The moth that infests woolen fabrics.

LEÍ ਲੇਈ *s. f.* A coat of plaster put

on a wall; paste (*i. q.* *Lewt*); a species of tamarix (*Tamarix dioica, T. Gallica, T. Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Tamariscinæ*), grows spontaneously in the Panjab, wherever river water reaches. The river banks are lined with the thickets of it. *Leí* is used instead of masonry for lining wells and making baskets; *i. q.* *Pilchhí*:—*khar leí, nar leí, s. m. Tamarix orientalis*, Nat. Ord. *Tamariscinæ*.

LEKÁ DEKÁ ਲੇਕਾ ਦੇਕਾ *s. m.* }

LEKÁ DEKÍ ਲੇਕਾ ਦੇਕੀ *s. f.* }

Traffic, commerce, commercial relation; intercourse, connection.

LEKH ਲੇਖ *s. m.* Fate, destiny, for-

tune, lot, Divine decree; good fortune, luck, prosperity:—*lekh wálá, lekhán wálá, a.* Fortunate, lucky, prosperous:—*lekh dháran, lekh dhári, s. f. m.* A good accountant, one skilled in accounts:—*lekh dhári, a.* Fortunate, lucky, favoured; skilful in accounts:—*lekh jágne, khulhne, v. n.* To be in the ascendant, to be fortunate or prosperous:—*lekh lapne, v. n.* To try one's luck:—*lekh hone, v. n.* To come to one's lot:—*lekh phutt jáne, phuttne, lekh sar jáne, v. n.* To come under an unlucky star, to be unfortunate.

LEKHÁ ਲੇਖਾ } *s. m. (lit. a writing).*

LEKHHÁ ਲੇਖਾ } An account, accounts,

reckoning, valuation:—*lekhe báj, lekhe dhári, s. m.* One skilled in accounts, an expert accountant:—*lekha dená, v. a. lit.* To give an account, to settle or clear an account; *met.* to be sick (especially of fever):—*lekha mukhí, s. f. (M.)* A kind of usufructuary mortgage in use in Multan and the neighbouring districts. A debtor makes over his land to a creditor till the debt is paid, or, if the debtor retains the cultivation, he agrees to pay the proprietor's share to the creditor. In both cases the creditor charges the interest of the debt and expenses, such as payment of land-revenue, against the debtor, and credits him with the produce of the land

or of the proprietor's share. When no deed of mortgage has been executed nor mutation of names, in the revenue record effected, or where the creditor has not obtained a judicial decree giving him the position of *lekhá mukhí* mortgagee, these transactions have been treated by the courts as merely arrangements for the liquidation of simple debts revocable at will by the debtor. But where the contract is supported by a mortgage-deed, mutation of names or a judicial decree, it has been treated as a complete mortgage terminable only by discharge of the debt, or by the consent of the parties concerned. In the Settlements of the Multan division this mode of treating *lekhá mukhí* contracts has been approved by the Financial Commissioner (Settlement Commissioner's Circulars Nos. 2, dated 4th April, and 28, dated 13th July 1876, and letter No. 125, dated 31st May, 1876, to Settlement Officer, Multan.) In *Ranjá Musamát Piari, V. Chela Ram* (Punjab Record, vol. IV of 1869, page 261) the Chief Court of the Punjab also ruled that, where the *lekhá mukhí* mortgagee had been put into possession, and charged the interest of his debt against the mortgagor and credited him with the proceeds of the land, the mortgagee was trustee for the mortgagor, and was bound to account for his management of the property, and, on his failing to do so, the court was bound to place the income at the highest possible figure and presume everything against him:—*lekhá mukhí dár, s. m.* A *lekhá mukhí* mortgagee:—*lekhá páuná, v. a.* To open an account with:—*búhá ták bhalá, te lekká pák bhalá.* A door niche is good, a clear account is good:—*karmán dá lekhá kavá matáwe.* Who can obliterate the writing of fate:—*lekhá ná kar sháhán de nál matán kuchh dená áwe.* Do not reckon accounts with bankers for fear you find yourself on the debit side.—Prov.

LEKHAK लेखक *s. m.* A writer, one skilled in writing.

LEKHAN लेखन } *s. m.* A pen; *i. q.*  
LEKHNI लेखनी } *Likkhan.*

LELA लेला *s. m.* }  
LELI लेली *s. f.* } A lamb.

LENBÍ लेबी *s. m.* Mud plaster on the walls and roof of a house; *i. q.* *Lepí; c. w. karní, hojání.*

LENÍ लेनी *s. f.* Excrement that is indurated and long; *i. q.* *Líná.*

LENJH लेञ्ज *s. f.* Anything that sticks to the clothes (as a briar or a bur); calumny, slander; subjection to needless expense or trouble; a hindrance, an obstruction;—*a.* Greedy, covetous.

LEP लेप *s. m.* Plaster; ointment, an emollient, something to be spread on or rubbed over a swelling, bruise, (spoken usually of the class of preparations made without oil or fat); *c. w. karná.*

LEPAR लेपन *s. m. (Pot.)* A cake of mud dried in the sun, a cake of plaster, scaling from a wall; *i. q.* *Khepar.*

LEPH लेह *s. m.* A quilt the folds of which are stamped with a border; a thick *razáí.*

LEPHRÁ लेहड़ा *s. m.* An old tattered quilt, a mean poor looking quilt.

LEPI लेपी *s. f.* See *Lenbí.*

LER लेर *s. f.* A sudden cry, a scream, a shriek (used mostly in the plural.)

LERI लेरी *s. f.* Incessant crying.

**LERMANÍ ਲੇਰਮਨੀ** *s. f. (Pot.)* A privilege enjoyed in the Shahpur tract by certain privileged persons or classes under the Sikhs. It is still realized in many villages and has been recorded at Settlement as a proprietary due. The people enjoying it were recorded as proprietors and all others as *maurúsí*; i. q. *Málkánd*.

**LES ਲੇਸ** *s. f.* Glutinousness, viscosity; gluten, any glutinous substance; plastering:—*lesdár, a.* Glutinous, adhesive, viscous, sticky.

**LESNÁ ਲੇਸਣਾ** *v. a.* To plaster, (a wall), to smooth (the plastering of a wall).

**LESWÁ ਲੇਸਵਾ** *s. f.* A common field weed (*Digera arvensis*, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ*.) in the Panjab plains. It is frequently eaten as a pot-herb; i. q. *Táydáid*.

**LET ਲੇਟ** *s. f.* The dregs of a sugar vat, coarse molasses; an imperative of *v. n.* *letád*:—*let jógád, v. n.* To lie, to lie down; to lie prostrate; to be at one's feet, to prostrate oneself; to give in, to yield; to become thin or sloppy, to melt (as *gur*):—*let pet, s. f.* Crouching, flattery, blandishment, coaxing;—*a.* Complimentary, servile.

**LETARNÁ ਲੇਤਰਨਾ** *v. n. (Pot.)* To plough land by narrowing the plough and oxen.

**LETHARNÁ ਲੇਥਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To be daubed or smeared with mud.;—*v. a.* To pollute, to daub.

**LETHAR PETHAR ਲੇਥਰ ਪੇਥਰ** *a.* Bedaubed, polluted, smeared with mud, or blood.

**LETÍ ਲੇਟੀ** *s. f.* Paste:—*letí, petí, s. f.* Crouching to procure a favour, flattery, blandishment, coaxing.

**LETNÁ ਲੇਟਣਾ** *v. n.* To lie, to lie down, to roll (as a horse, ass); to be prostrate.

**LETRÁ ਲੇਤਰਾ** *s. m. (Pot.)* One of the party assembled for a *Letrí*.

**LETRÍ ਲੇਤਰੀ** *s. f. (Pot.)* A feast, an entertainment, especially a feast given to a party assembled to do work gratuitously for their neighbour.

**LEU ਲੇਉ** *s. m.* See *Le*.

**LEUNÍ ਲੇਉਣੀ** *s. f.* A thick mass of vermin, as fleas, lice, &c.

**LEUR ਲੇਉੜ** *s. m.* Plaster fallen or falling from a wall; new plaster applied in the way of repair, a low mud wall erected as a screen.

**LEUTÍ ਲੇਉਟੀ** *s. f.* The udder (of a cow, ewe or other quadruped).

**LEWÁ ਲੇਵਾ** *s. m.* The udder (of a cow, ewe).

**LEWÁ DEWÍ ਲੇਵਾਦੇਵੀ** *s. f.* Taking, and giving, traffic, trade, commerce.

**LEWÍ ਲੇਵੀ** *s. f.* Paste.

**LEWAR ਲੇਵਰ** *s. m.* See *Lassar, Dháp*:—*chhotá lewar, s. m. Andromeda fastigiata, Cassiope*, Nat. Ord. *Ericaceæ*.)

ਲੀ ਲੀ *s. f.* See *Kanḍidri*.

LIÁNDÁ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ *def. v. a.* Brought.

LIARÍ ਲਿਆਰੀ *s. f. (M.)* A newly born calf; (*Pot.*) an animal in milk:—*liári har wele dá tiári*. An animal in milk is an ever ready resource.—Prov.

LIÁUNÁ ਲਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a. (lit. to take and come).* To bring, to convey, to carry, (not used with the *instr.* case).

LIBARNÁ ਲਿਬਾੜਨਾ *v. a.* To cover with mud, to smear, to bespatter, to bedaub, to soil.

LIBBÁ ਲਿੱਬਾ *a.* Soft, sticky; inferior *gur* or *shakkar*;—*s. m. (M.)* Hand put on any one's mouth in token of a curse.

LIBBARNÁ ਲਿੱਬੜਣਾ *v. n.* To be smeared, to be daubed or soiled (with any contaminating substance.)

LIBERNÁ ਲਬੇੜਣਾ *v. a.* To smear, to bedaub, to soil.

LIBRÁUNÁ ਲਿਬੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cover with mud; to smear, to bedaub, to soil.

LIBUR ਲਿਬੁੜ *s. m.* The lower lip.

LICH ਲਿਚ } *s. f. (M.)* Rent paid by a  
LICHH ਲਿਛ } cultivator to the owner

of land. There are two kinds of rent in use—(1) that paid to the superior proprietor or *zamindár* and called *muk-kaddamí*, *hakk zamindári* or *málikáná*; (2) that paid to the inferior proprietor or *chakdár*, and called *Lichh* or *Kasúr*. *Lichh* is used on the Indus and *Kasúr* on the Chenab and in the Multan district. The amount of *lichh* is almost invariably

fixed by custom at one-seventeenth or one-sixteenth of the *rahhám* or tenant's share, and hence is often-known by the names of the rate paid, i. e., *solhán satár-hán*, and *solh satárhí*, i. e., sixteen shares for the tenant and seventeenth for the landlord and *aḥhái serd man*, i. e. 2½ seers in the maund, which equals one sixteenth of a maund:—*walwán lichh*, *s. f.* A returned *lichh*. When land is mortgaged to a Muhammadan on the understanding that the mortgagee shall cultivate the land, in order to clear himself from the religious offence of taking interest for his money, he agrees to pay some small share of the produce called *walwán* or returned *lichh*, and *khutí* to the mortgagor. When land is mortgaged to a Hindu, and the mortgagor remains in cultivating possession, the share of the crop paid to the mortgagee as interest on the mortgage-money is usually fixed at the rate of *lichh* prevailing in the neighbourhood. Hence this share, really paid as interest, is called *lichh*.

LICHAIN ਲਿਚੈਣ } *s. m. (M.)* In  
LICHHÁIN ਲਿਛਾਈਂ } Multan, in the

Sangarh Tahsil of Dera Ghazi Khan, and in the north of Muzaffargarh, a cultivator who ploughs his land with borrowed bullocks and pays their owner half the *rahhám* or cultivator's share. In the south of the Muzaffargarh district, one who receives the *lichh*, i. e., the proprietor.

LÍCHAKHRO ਲੀਚਖਰੋ *s. m.* A straggling small shrub (*Coriaria Nepalensis*, Nat. Ord. *Xanthoryllaceæ*) found sparingly in many places in the Himalaya up to near the Indus. The branches are eaten by sheep. The fruit is very insipid, but is frequently eaten, although at times it is said to cause thirst or colic, and is sometimes thought to be poisonous.

LICHCH GARICHCHÍÁN ਲੱਚ ਗੜਿੱਚੀ  
ਲਾਂ *s. f. pl.* Tricks, pretences, subterfuges, deceits, concealments; *c. w. khá-níán márníán*.

LIDAHIRÁ लिदहिरा } *s. m.* The  
LIDAHIRÁ लिदहिरा } anus of a  
horse, ass, or mule.

LIDD लिद } *s. f.* Dung of the horse,  
LIDD लिद } ass, mule, or elephant ;  
LIDD लिद } also (*met.*) mean, un-  
LIDD लिद } worthy conduct, cow-  
ardice; *c. w. kardēśī, karuī.*

LIDNÁ लिदना *v. a.* To fill, to fill up  
to the brim.

LIDRÁ लिदरा *s. m.* A tree (*Oilina woolier*,  
Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceae*.) which attains  
a considerable size in the Siwalik  
region, up to near the Indus, and  
in the Salt Range. The outer wood is  
very subject to worms, the inner is dark  
coloured and tolerably durable when well  
seasoned, being used for door-frames. In  
some places the tree is lopped for fodder.  
The gum is used in cloth printing, and is  
official, being given in asthma, and as a  
cordial to women.

LÍH लीह *s. f.* A custom, way, practice ;  
a track or trace of a wheel, a rut ; a  
pain that comes in waves or brief  
paroxysms ;—*a.* Ashamed, confused ;  
*c. w. hojád, hojásád, karuá.*

LIHÁF लिहाफ } *s. m.* A quilt, the  
LIHÁPH लिहाफ } folds of which are  
stamped with a border ; a thick *razáí.*

LIHÁK लिहाक *s. m.* (*M.*) A young male  
camel under three years of age.

LIHÁR लिहार *s. m.* (*Pot.*) A hired reap-  
er.

LIHÁRÍ लिहारी *s. f.* (*M.*) A female  
camel up to 4 years of age.

LIH JÁNÁ लिहजाणा } *v. n.* To be  
LIHNÁ लिहना } filled, to be  
sated ; to be satisfied with milk (spoken  
of cattle).

LIHÚ लिहु *s. m.* (*M.*) A thistle which  
grows abundantly among the *rabí* crops.  
Young thistles are given to cattle for  
fodder.

LÍK लीक *s. f.* A line, a mark, a scratch ;  
a wheel track, a rut ; established practice,  
use and wont ; disgrace, blame, igno-  
miny :—*lík lík* or *líke líke chaltád*,  
*v. n.* To follow the rut or beaten path ;  
to adhere to an old established custom  
or practice.

LÍKAR लीकर *s. m.* Shaving a child's  
head one-half at a time done by those  
who have lost several children. The su-  
perstition is that it is for the child's good.

LÍKH लीख *s. f.* A louse's nit.

LIKHÁÍ लिखायी *s. f.* Writing, pen-  
manship ; stylo of writing ; wages for  
writing.

LIKHAN लिखन *s. f.* See *Likkhan*.

LÍKHAR लीखर *a.* Infested with  
nits.

LIKHÁRAN लिखारन *s. f.* } A writ-  
LIKHÁRÍ लिखारी *s. m.* } er.

LIKHAṬ लिखट *s. f.* Writing, penman-  
ship ; a note of hand, anything written.

LIKHÁUNÁ लिखाउना c. a. To cause to be written; to cause to be drawn (a picture.)

LIKHÁUT लिखाउट s. f. Writing, penmanship, style of writing.

LIKHAUTÁ लिखेटा s. m. } Flow-  
er, vine

LIKHAUTÍ लिखेटी s. f. }  
tendrils, tracery, done with paint or other colouring matter on furniture or walls; a note of hand, a deed:—*likhat parhat hogá*, v. n. To be reduced to writing (an agreement.)

LIKHAUTÍ लिखेटी s. f. Writing,  
penmanship.

LIKHNA लिखना v. a. To write; to sit down to draw a picture; to make a draft; to enter, to register, to copy, to take a note of;—s. m. Handwriting:—*likhná parhná*, s. m. Reading and writing, education:—*likhe Músá te parhe Khuddá*. Written by Moses so that God can only read.—Prov. used of bad writing.

LIKHTAM लिखतम } (A verbal  
form used in  
commencing  
letters) Is writing, writes.

LIKHWAIIYÁ लिखवैया s. m. A  
penman;  
a writer.

LIKKHAN लिखन s. f. A pen.

LÍKNÁ लीकना v. a. To draw a figure on cloth or leather, with a view to embroidering; to cross out an account.

LÍL लील s. m. Indigo; (*Indigofera tinctoria*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*.) The word is usually written with *kabudá* added to it, i. q. *Níl*, *Wasmá*.

LÍLÁ लीला s. m. (lit. play) Divine workmanship, the creation, phenomena, wonders;—a. Blue; (i. q. *Nílá*):—*Kishan lílá*, s. f. The amorous sports by Krishna:—*Rám lílá*, s. m. Exploits of Rama represented every year by Hindus on the *Dasaihrá* festival; c. w. *karná*.

LÍLAK लीलक s. f. A sapphire; i. q. *Nílak*.

LILÁRAN लिलारन s. f. A female of the dyer, class, &c., also a kind of bird.

LILÁRÍ लिलारी s. m. A dyer.

LILB LILB KARNÁ लिलब लिलब वरन। v. n. To be soft and flabby, to be clammy.

LILH लिलह } s. f. An unripe berry;  
LILL लिलल } (Pop.) the fruit of the mulberry tree.

LIMÁUNÁ लिमाउना } v. a. To  
LIMBÁUNÁ लिमबाउना } cause to be plastered, coated.

LIMB लिंब } s. f. Unjust censure,  
LINB लिंब } calumny.

LIMBÁÍ लिंबाई } s. f. Plastering;  
LINBÁÍ लिंबाई } wages for plastering.

LIMBAN लिंबन } v. a. (M.) To  
LINBAN लिंबन } plaster.

LIMBÍ लिंबी } s. f. (M.) A blazing  
LINBÍ लिंबी } mass of fire put into the funeral pile by the relative of the deceased; i. q. *Lanbú*.



LIMMŌĀ लिम्भटा } v. a. To plaster  
 LINBNĀ लिबना } (a wall), to coat  
 with mud or *gobar*.

LIN लीन a. Thin, emaciated, lean,  
 debilitated; immersed, absorbed in con-  
 templation or study.

LIND लीङ s. m. } See *Levā*.  
 LINDĪ लीङी s. f. }

LINDĀ लिङा a. (K.) Worthless:—  
*liṇḍā bald kabindā hālī, weh deṇḍā chungā*  
*wāh deṇḍā chhālīn.* A worthless bul-  
 lock with a bad driver, the one goads,  
 the other kicks.

LINDH लीङ् s. f. Quarrel; trouble;  
 disturbance, protracted dispute.

LING लिंग s. m. The leg, a limb of  
 the body; the *penis*.

LING लिंग s. m. The male organ;

LING लिङ् the genital organ of

Shiva, or *Mahādev* worshipped in the  
 form of a Phallus. This is usually  
 of stone or marble, and is in the form of  
 the *yoni lingam*. Formerly there were  
 twelve principal *Shiv lingās* in India of  
 which the most famous were at *Somnāth*  
 in Guzerat, *Mahākūṇḍā* at Ujjain and  
*Viśvesara* at Benares. It is the favourite  
 representation of the god. The *lingā* is  
 often made of mud by worshippers and  
 thrown into the water at the conclusion  
 of the worship. It is also used as an  
 amulet or charm, and is then made of  
 the precious metals or engraven on gems:  
 the leg; gender:—*istrī ling, s. f.* The  
 feminine gender, the female *puṇḍā*:—  
*pūling, pūmling, s. m.* The masculine gender:  
 —*ling purān, s. m.* One of the eighteen  
*Purāns*. In it *Shiva* who is supposed to be  
 present in the great fiery *Agni lingā*, gives  
 an account of the creation, and of his own  
 incarnations in opposition to those of  
*Viṣṇu*.

LINGH लिय s. f. A tender twig,  
 a young shoot.

LINGĪ लिंगी s. f. (M.) Time,  
 turn, occasion:—*dā lingī vidrat kīṭet.* On  
 two occasions you made a pilgrimage.

LINGRĪ लिंगरी s. f. (M.) A rag:  
 —*lingrī pīr, s. m.* The Rag saint, i. e., the  
 tree on which passers-by or pilgrims  
 hang shreds torn off from their clothes.  
 A similar practice may be observed in  
 Ireland at holy wells.

LINĪ लीटी a. Matted and dirty  
 (the hair.)

LINĪĀN लीटीआं s. f. pl. Dirt and  
 matted locks in wool.

LIPĀĪ लिपायी s. f. Plastering;  
 wages for the same.

LIPĀRĀ लिपारा s. f. (Poṭ., K.)

Unirrigated manured land:—*lipārā wasse*  
*te dhārā, nā wasse te haḍḍān dā sārā.* Un-  
 irrigated manured land, if there is rain,  
 is a booty. If there is no rain there is  
 aching of the bones.—Prov.

LIPATŌĀ लिपटटा v. n. To adhere,  
 to cleave, to stick, to cling.

LIPĀUNĀ लिपाउटा v. a. To cause  
 to be plastered, coated.

LIPHŌĀ लिफटा v. n. To bow down,  
 to yield to pressure, to bend.

LIPPARĪ लिपरी s. f. A *pagrī* or  
 turban (spoken in contempt); honour,  
 character, credit.

LIPPH लिफ s. f. An enlargement  
 of the spleen.

LIPPŌĀ लिपटा v. a. To plaster, to  
 smear, to coat with *gubrī* or *ghāṇḍī*.

LIPTÁUNÁ लिपटाउना *v. a.* To cause to adhere, to cause to stick, cleave.

LIPWÁÍ लिपवाही *s. f.* Plastering, coating with mud; wages for plastering.

LIPWÁUNÁ लिपवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be plastered.

LÍR लीर *s. f.* A rag, old and torn clothes, a strip, a shred (of cloth, paper):—*lírán lírán hojánd, v. n.* To be torn to shreds; *met.* to be disunited (a family):—*lír kachír, s. f.* Contemptuously used for *lír*.

LÍRÁ लीड़ा *s. m.* A general name for cloth; any woven fabric.

LISERÁ लिमेरा	<i>m.</i>	} <i>a.</i> Lean, thin, weak, lazy; poor.
LISERÍ लिमेरी	<i>f.</i>	
LISSÁ लिंसा	<i>m.</i>	
LISSÍ लिंसी	<i>f.</i>	

LITÁRNÁ लिताड़ना *v. n.* See *Latárad*.

LITÁUNÁ लिटाउना *v. a.* To cause to lie down.

LITHARNÁ लिथारना *v. n.* To be smeared, to be daubed, to be bespattered (with mud, blood):—*litharná, pitharná, v. n.* To be much smeared or bespattered.

LITNÁ लिटना *v. n.* To lie down, to roll (as a horse); to yield, to give way; to feign to yield.

LITTAR लिउतर *s. m.* An old worn-out shoe.

LITYARNÁ लिउयारना *v. n.* (*Pot.*) See *Latarná*.

LIW लिह *s. f.* Love, affection; *c. w.* *laggá, láugá.*

LIWÁ लिहा *s. m.* A screen, a shelter.

LIWAIYÁ लिहैया } *s. m.* One who  
LIWAYYÁ लिहैया } takes, one who carries away.

LIWANĐÁ लिहँडा *s. m.* (*M.*) A small round gourd (*Citrullus vulgaris*); *i. q.* *Tíndá.*

LIWÁUNÁ लिवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be taken, to take by the agency of another; to take cattle in lieu of money from a debtor:—*liwá liwánd, v. a.* To cause to take and bring, to bring along through another's agency.

LO लो *s. f.* Light, the dawn of day, day-break; the power of seeing or vision; hot wind; regard, consideration.

LOBÁN लोबाट *s. m.* 1. Gum Benjamin *Styrax Benzoin*: a gum resin obtained from *Styrax benzoin*, Nat. Ord. *Styracaceae*. Used medicinally as a stimulant expectorant, and for various other purposes. 2. Frankincense, *Olibanum*, (*oleum libani*). This is the product of various species of *Boswellia*, which inhabit Africa, Arabia and India. The India gum resin is the product of the *Salai* tree, (*Boswellia thurifera*. *B. papyrifera*, and allied species, Nat. Ord. *Burseraceae*). It is the frankincense of the ancients, and the incense of the Romanists:—*lobán maití* or *lobán maití, s. f.* A variety of Arabian *Olibanum*, the product of *B. Frereana*, also known as gum Elemi; *i. q.* *Kundal, Kunder, Saldí, Gandá barojá.*

LOBH लोभ *s. m.* Covetousness, inordinate desire:—*lobh pápán dā mál hai.* Covetousness is the root of sin.—Prov. i.e., "the love of money is the root of all evil;" *c. w.* *karnd.*

- LOBHAN लोभट s. m. } a. Covetous,  
 LOBHÍ लोभी s. f. } avaricious,  
 inordinately desirous.
- LOCH लोच } s. f. Desire, wish.  
 LOCHÁ लोचा }
- LOCHAN लोचन s. m. The eye;—v. n.  
 (M.) To wish, to favour.
- LOCHNÁ लोचना v. n. To desire, to  
 wish.
- LODÁ लोदा s. m. Vaccination.
- LODAR लोदर } A small tree (*Symplocos*  
 LODH लोय } *paniculata*, *S. Cratæ-*  
*goides*, Nat. Ord. *Styracaceæ*). The wood  
 is used for posts. The leaves and bark  
 in dyeing, the bark is also used medici-  
 nally; i. q. *Laudar*, which see:—*lodh*  
*paṭhānī*, s. m. The same as *Lodh*.
- LODHNÁ लोयना v. a. To beat with  
 a shoe.
- LODÍ लोदी } s. m. A Pathán  
 LODHÍ लोयी } tribe.
- LOG लोग s. m. Corruption of the  
 Sanskrit word *Laukika*. People, family,  
 wife. See *Lok*.
- LOGAR लोगर } s. f. Old cotton  
 LOGUR लोगुर } that has been once  
 used and is respun or used again.
- LOH लोह s. f. A large *tawá* or baking  
 iron:—*loh chág*, *loh chár*, s. f. Iron  
 filings.
- LOHÁ लोहा s. m. Iron; (K.) a ridge,  
 a dip;—a. Reddish brown, of a reddish  
 colour, (cattle); hard, strong:—*lohá*  
*lákkhá*, a. Angry, excited, inflamed;  
 reddish brown, bluish grey:—*lohá lákkhá*

*bhúchrá*, *sastá lai ná á*; *baggá chittá*  
*súwá dūron dhúnd lai á*. Do not buy  
 even if cheap, reddish brown, black (or  
 deep red) or *bhuchrá* (bluish grey), cattle  
 but whitish grey, white, or grey seek  
 for from far and buy.

- LOHÁL लोहाल } s. m. (K.) A  
 LOHÁLÁ लोहाला } plough, the share  
 of a plough.

LOHÁR लोहार s. m. A blacksmith.

LOHAR लोहर s. m. (M.) A flood,  
 a destructive flood.

LOHAR लोहर s. m. Sexual desire,  
 lust; oppression, violence.

LOHAṬ BELANÁ लोहट बेलना } s. m.  
 LOHAṬ WELNÁ लोहट वेलना }  
 A cotton cleaner with one cylinder of  
 iron.

LOHBÁN लोहबाट s. m. A staff set  
 with iron rings; frankincense; i. q. *Lodh*.  
 i. q. *Khunḍ*.

LOGHAN लोघन s. m. Lamp black.

LOHÍ लोही s. m. A Hindu festival falling  
 on the last day of the month *Poh*; i. q.  
*Lohit*;—a. Reddish brown, of a reddish  
 colour (a goat, sheep, cow, buffalo):—  
*lohí phatí*, s. f. The dawn of day, day-  
 break:—*mínḥ wasse lohí, ikko jehí hoh*.  
 If it rain at *Lohí* (all the crops) will be  
 equal.

LOHKÁ लोहका a. (K.) Small,  
 young.

LOHL लोहल } s. m. A flap of  
 LOHUL लोहुल } skin which is some-  
 times seen along the belly of oxen.

LOHLÁ ਲੋਹਲਾ } *a.* Having a *lohul*  
LOHULÁ ਲੋਹੁਲਾ } which see.

LOHRÁ ਲੋਹਰਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) A thorny  
hedge.

LOHRÁ ਲੋਹੜਾ } *s. m.* Oppression,  
LOHURÁ ਲੋਹੁੜਾ } cruelty, violence,  
severity, wrath.

LOHRÍ ਲੋਹੜੀ *s. f.* A Hindu festival  
the same as *Lohí* which see:—*je mih ná*  
*páwe Lohrí, hárí howegí thori.* If it does  
not rain at *Lohrí*, the spring harvest  
will be poor.—Prov.

LOHTÍÁ ਲੋਹਟੀਆ *s. m.* An iron-  
monger.

LOHÚ ਲੋਹੂ *s. m.* Blood:—*lohú luhá,*  
*a.* Smeared with blood, bloody; *i. q.*  
*Lahé.*

LOÍ ਲੋਈ *s. f.* A coarse woollen blanket  
(black or white); a fine woollen blanket;  
light; a fragrant mixture with which  
the bodies of brides and bridegrooms are  
rubbed previous to the wedding day  
*i. q.* *baṭṭá, waṭṭá,* shame, a sense of  
shame:—*loi phattí, s. m.* Day-brea-  
morning:—*loi láhuti, v. n.* To  
be shameless.

LOÍÁ ਲੋਈਆ *s. m.* A round  
of dough to be rolled into a *chapáti.*

LOIN ਲੋਇਣ *s. m. f.* The eye;  
the power of seeing, eyesight.

LOJHWÁN ਲੋ  
to one side, aw  
circuitous.

LOK ਲੋਕ

people, ind  
village:—  
way of t  
Accordin  
does:—  
The wa  
men, c  
ably t  
with  
peopl  
of  
from

LOK

LO

L

unism,

vagabond, a  
igate; a species  
*chch taur, lutchch*  
unism, profligacy,  
debauchery:—*lutchch*  
To be soft and flexible,  
(*ke.*)

ਲੁੱਚਾ *a., s. m.* Lewd,  
debauched, dissolute, demora-  
ved, corrupt; a libertine, a  
rake.

ਲੁੱਚੀ *s. f.* A dissolute  
woman; an adulteress; a kind of thin cake  
made of fine flour, and cooked in *ghee.*

## LÚHRÍ

*m.* A class of *Patháns*

One who works  
with; *a* caste; *i. q.*

*ji* *a.* Of or belonging

ਲੋਹਾਰਣ *s. f.* A female of  
caste.

ਲੋਹਾਰੀ *s. f.* A female of the  
*ji* caste;—*a.* Of or belonging to  
*Luhár* caste.

ਯਹਾਟਕ ਲੋਹਾਟਕ *s. f.* The eight  
days preceding the Holi festival.

LUHÁUNÁ ਲੋਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To whip  
till the blood comes; to cause to put off  
cloth, or ornaments, to put down a bur-  
den; *i. q.* *Loháungá.*

LÚHLÁN ਲੁਹਲਾਂ *s. f. pl.* Worn in the  
hair or ears trinkets, ornamental tassels  
for a horse.

LÚHNÁ ਲੁਹਣਾ *v. a.* To set on fire,  
to burn up, to burn, to scald, to scorch;  
to provoke to anger; to incense.

LÚHRÍ ਲੁਹਰੀ *s. f.* See *Lohí*; *i. q.*  
*Lohrí.*

LÚHRÍ ਲੁਹਰੀ *s. f.* A cold piercing  
wind.

*er,*  
*the*

provok-  
*v. n.* *Luh-*  
*c. n.* See

ning, inflamma-  
ing sensation (as  
tles.)

ਜੀ *s. m.* An iron

ਗੰਗੀ *s. f.* A staff set  
*sd.*

LOTH लोथ *s. f.* A dead body, a corpse.

LOTHRÁ लोथरा *s. m.* A lump of flesh.  
a piece of meat; a swelling.

LOṬÍ लोटी *s. f.* Plundering, pillaging,  
robbing; *c. w. paigá.*

LOṬKÁ लोटका *s. m.* An earthen water  
vessel containing four or five seers; a  
lump of flesh, a swelling.

LOṬKÍ लोटकी *s. f.* A brass drinking  
vessel (called also *gaḍwá.*)

LOṬNÁ लोटना *v. n.* To turn over  
and over, to roll, to wallow, to flounder,  
to sprawl;—*s. m.* See *Loṭaṭ.*

LOṬRÍ लोटरी *s. f.* A brass drinking  
vessel.

LOṬṬÁ लोट्टा *s. m.* An earthen or  
metal vessel with a spout; money given  
at the close of a wedding by the bride-  
groom's family to the bride's Brahman;  
*M.*) a pot or basket by which water is  
raised:—*loṭṭe ghar ná jáne magghíán*  
*dá ustáá.* He can't make a pot for a well,  
and teaches how to make a *magghí* (a  
water vessel larger than a *loṭṭá*).—Prov.  
used of ostentatious conceited persons.

LOṬṬÍ लोट्टी *s. f.* *Loṭṭ.*

LOṬÚ लोटु *s. m.* A robber, a pillager;  
an extortioner.

LUÁÍ लुआयी *s. f.* Charges for hav-  
ing a mare covered.

LUÁLÁ लुआला *s. m.* The morning  
light, light.

LUÁŃKH लुआंख *s. f. (M.)* A very  
ugly fish (*Saccoleram chus fossilis*) eight  
long thick branchial, each pectoral fin has  
a poisonous spine which is said to cause a  
wound as painful as a scorpion's sting.

LUÁUNÁ लुआुना *v. a. (caus. of Láuṇá.)*  
To cause to be applied, put, placed, fixed,  
united, joined; to cause to be inflicted  
(strokes, stripes); to cause to be slain; to  
cause to be spent (money); to cause to be  
covered (a mare); to cause cattle to be  
taken in lieu of money from a debtor.

LUÁR लुआर *s. m.* See *Lahárá.*

LUBÁNÁ लुबाणा *s. m.* A class of  
Hindus who keep pack-animals. See  
*Labáṇá.*

LUBHÁUNÁ लुभाुना *v. a.* To allure  
or entice by any artifice to improper  
desires; to seduce; to cause to desire  
that which is another's, to cause to covet.

LUCHAÚ लुचु *s. m.* Libertinism,  
profligacy, lewdness.

LUCHCH लुच्च *s. m.* A vagabond, a  
libertine, a rake, a profligate; a species  
of dog:—*luchch puṇá, luchch taur, luchch*  
*wáín, s. m.* Libertinism, profligacy,  
lewdness, rakishness, debauchery:—*luchch*  
*luchch karná, v. a.* To be soft and flexible,  
(a kind of thin cake.)

LUCHCHÁ लुच्चा *a., s. m.* Lewd,  
profligate, debauched, dissolute, demora-  
lized, depraved, corrupt; a libertine, a  
debauchee, a rake.

LUCHCHÍ लुच्ची *s. f.* A dissolute  
female; an adulteress; a kind of thin cake  
made of fine flour, and cooked in *ghes.*

LUCHCHNÍ ਲੁੱਚਣੀ *s. f.* A dissolute woman. See *Luchchí*.

LUDAN ਲੁਡਣ *v. n. (M.)* To be moved.

LUDÁUNA ਲੁਡਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To swing.

LUDÁWAN ਲੁਡਾਵਨ *v. a. (M.)* To move.

LUDÍ ਲੁਡੀ } *s. f.* Noise, uproar;  
LUDDÍ ਲੁਡੀ } awkward, dancing;  
*c. w. páuṇḍ.*

LUG ਲੁਗ *a. (M.)* Waste, uninhabited.

LUGDÁ ਲੁਗਦਾ *s. m. (M.)* See *Nugdá*.

LUGG LUGG KARNÁ ਲੁੱਗਲੁੱਗ ਕਰਨਾ  
*v. n.* To be soft and yielding, to give under pressure (a quilt.)

LUGRÍ ਲੁਗੜੀ *s. f. (K.)* Rice water, a fermented liquor drunk in parts of the Punjab Himalaya.

LÚH ਲੁਹ *a.* Burned, scalded; provoked, incensed; an imperative of *v. n. Láh-ṇḍ*:—*láh deṇḍ, láh sittṇḍ, v. n.* See *Láhṇḍ*.

LÚHAN ਲੁਹਣ *s. f.* Burning, inflammatory; smarting, a stinging sensation (as from a bite, stings, nettles.)

LUHÁNDÁ ਲੁਹਾਂਡਾ *s. m.* An iron cooking vessel.

LUHÁNGÍ ਲੁਹਾਂਗੀ *s. f.* A staff set with iron rings.

LUHÁNÍ ਲੁਹਾਣੀ *s. m.* A class of *Paṭhāns* engaged in trading.

LUHÁR ਲੁਹਾਰ *s. m.* One who works in iron, a blacksmith; a caste; *i. q. Lohár.*

LUHÁRÁ ਲੋਹਾਰਾ *a.* Of or belonging to work in iron.

LUHÁRAN ਲੋਹਾਰਣ *s. f.* A female of the *Luhár* caste.

LUHÁRÍ ਲੋਹਾਰੀ *s. f.* A female of the *Luhár* caste;—*a.* Of or belonging to the *Luhár* caste.

LUHÁTAK ਲੋਹਾਟਕ *s. f.* The eight days preceding the Holi festival.

LUHÁUNÁ ਲੋਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To whip till the blood comes; to cause to put off cloth, or ornaments, to put down a burden; *i. q. Loháunḍ.*

LÚHLÁN ਲੁਹਲਾਂ *s. f. pl.* Worn in the hair or ears trinkets, ornamental tassels for a horse.

LÚHNÁ ਲੁਹਣਾ *v. a.* To set on fire, to burn up, to burn, to scald, to scorch; to provoke to anger; to incense.

LUHRÍ ਲੁਹੜੀ *s. f.* See *Lohí*; *i. q. Lohrí.*

LÚHRÍ ਲੁਹਰੀ *s. f.* A cold piercing wind.

LUHRÍAN ਲੁਹਰੀਆਂ *s. f. pl.* Unsatisfied desires, longings, cravings; restless tossings in sickness.

LUHTÍÁ ਲੁਹਟੀਆ *s. m.* An iron monger; *i. q.* *Lohṭá.*

LUHUL ਲੁਹਲ *s. m.* A fold or flap skin along the urinary passage of certain of the males of cattle; *i. q.* *Lohl.*

LUHULÁ ਲੁਹਲਾ *a.* Having a loose fold or flap of skin along the urinary passage (a bull or ox); *met.* slothful, sluggish, (a boy, girl); *i. q.* *Lohlá.*

LUHUNDA ਲੁਹੁੰਡਾ *s. m.* See *Luhṇḍá.*

LUHURÁ ਲੁਹੁਰਾ *s. m.* *Lohṛá.*

LÚIN ਲੂਈ *s. f.* Hair on the human body or limbs; the hair of a horse, cow, or other quadruped; the nap on cloth; *i. q.* *Lúntā.*

LUJH ਲੁੜ *s. f. (M.)* A quarrel.

LUJHAN ਲੁੜਣ *v. a. (M.)* To provoke, to quarrel.

LUK ਲੁਕ *s. m.* Shelter, screen, concealment; an imperative of *v. n.* *Lukṇá*: —*lukmíchí*, *s. f.* Hide-and-seek:—*kukmán* *lukwán* *a.* Concealed, hidden, secret.

LÚKÁ ਲੁਕਾ *s. m.* A wisp of grass, used as a torch.

LUKÁÍ ਲੁਕਾਈ *s. f.* People, a collection of people.

LUKAN ਲੁਕਣ *v. n. (M.)* To be hidden:

—*lukan míchí*, *lukan míchá*, *minjá*, *mánja*, *mánjhd*, *s. m.* A game common among children, it is a kind of hide and seek.

LUKANJAN ਲੁਕੰਜਣ *s. m.* A fabulous eye-salve, said to have the effect of rendering the person who uses it invisible; concealment.

LURÁT ਲੁਕਾਟ *s. f.* See *Lokṭí.*

LUKÁU ਲੁਕਾਉ *s. m.* Hiding, concealment.

LUKÁUNÁ ਲੁਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To hide, to conceal, to secret.

LUKÁWAN ਲੁਕਾਵਣ *s. m. (M.)* In the Dera Ismail Khan district the local name for village expenses;—*v. a.* To hide.

LÚKÍ ਲੁਕੀ *s. f.* Fire (spoken in anger, as *ghar nūn lúkí lagg jái.*

LUKK ਲੁੱਕ *s. m.* Tar, varnish; shelter, screen, concealment.

LUKKÁ ਲੁੱਕਾ *a.* Bad, disreputable, immoral, dissolute.

LUKMÁ ਲੁਕਮਾ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
LUKMAN ਲੁਕਮਾਂ } from the Arabic  
word *Luqmāh*. A morsel, a mouthful.

LUKMAN ਲੁਕਮਾਂ *a.* Concealed, hidden, secret.



**LUKMÁN लुकमान** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Luqmán*. A famous eastern writer of fables, the Æsop of the East; a wise man.

**LUKNÁ लुकना** *v. n.* To hide one's self, to be concealed.

**LÚLA लुला** } *a.* Maimed, wanting a  
**LÚLÍ लुली** } limb, having a limb  
withered or otherwise useless, a cripple, a maimed person.

**LULKÍ लुलकी** *s. f.* A ball of silk covered with gold or silver ribbon, hung over the ear as a trinket.

**LULL लुल** } *Pentis, pentis pueri.*  
**LULLÍ लुली** }

**LULLÚ लुलु** *s. m.* A simpleton, a blockhead.

**LÚMBA लुम्बा** } *s. m.* A mass of foam;  
**LÚNBÁ लुम्बा** } the name of a clan of  
*Khattis.*

**LÚMBAR लुम्बर** *s. m.* }  
**LÚNBAR लुम्बर** *s. m.* } *A fox.*  
**LÚMBARÍ लुम्बरी** *s. f.* }  
**LÚNBARÍ लुम्बरी** *s. m.* }

**LÚMBÍ लुम्बी** } *s. f.* A lateral aperture  
**LÚNBÍ लुम्बी** } in a furnace for  
draught and the escape of smoke.

**LÚN लुन** *s. m.* Hair on the human body or limbs; the hair of a horse, cow. See *Lúná*:—*lún kande hong, v. a.* To have the hair of the body standing up as a result of fear or horror.

**LÚN लुन** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Lana*. Salt:—*lún tel,*

*lit.* Salt and oil; the necessaries of life:—*lún hardm, a.* Unfaithful, ungrateful, dishonest, disloyal:—*lún hardmí, s. m. f.* A traitor, a dishonest person; unfaithfulness to a trust, perfidy, treachery, dishonesty, ingratitude; disloyalty:—*lún tel dí hattí, s. f.* A *Banná's* shop:—*lún tolú, v. a. lit.* To weigh salt; to speak utter falsehoods; to exaggerate:—*lún dá kháwd, s. m.* A salt mine:—*lún dí már hont, wagt, v. n.* To come out in boils (the result of being unfaithful to the salt of another which one has eaten):—*lún mirch lagáwd, v. a.* To give a relish to; to give vividness to a description, to exaggerate; to excite:—*jakhm te lún páwd, v. a. lit.* To put salt on a wound; to pile agony on agony.

**LÚNAK लुनाक** *s. m.* 1. The name of various species of *Portulacca*; (a) *P. Oleracea*; (b) *P. Sativa*; (c) *P. Quadrifida*, Nat. Ord. *Portulacæ*: (a) is common in gardens and fields in the plains, and is found up to 7,000 ft. in the hills. It is used as a potherb, indifferently with *P. Sativa*: (c) is not uncommon in the Salt Range and in the hills, Cis and Trans Indus. It is cooling, and is used as a potherb; *i. q. Salúnak, Lontý, Lonak.* 2. *Chenopodium Album*, Nat. Ord. *Salsolacæ*, a common weed, obnoxiously abundant amongst cold weather crops in the plains, found up to 13,500 ft. in Ladak where it is used as a potherb. Used as a food in the Panjab, also medicinally in diseases of the spleen, bile and worms. It is used to clean copper vessels before they are tinned. 3. Cis Indus a name for: *Susda fruticosa*, Nat. Ord. *Solsolacæ*; *i. q. Láne chhotí láne* which see: netrous soil; *i. q. Slának.*

**LUND लुंड** *s. m.* An unprincipled shameless character or person.

**LUNDÁ लुंडा** } *a.* Tailless (a bird, an  
**LUNDÍ लुंडी** } animal); having no  
wife or children; having no leaves or branches (a tree);—*s. m. (M.)* The money paid to a husband to divorce his wife.

LUNDHÁ लुंढा *s. m. (M.)* Subjection to needless expense or trouble.

LUNDHRE लुंयरे *s. m. pl.* An eruptive disease prevalent among children, a skin disease; *Tinea versicolor*.

LUNG लुंग } *s. f.* A small fine leaf  
LUNG लुंङ } as of that the Acacia or tamarind; (*M.*) green branches of the Kikkar, Ber or Jand trees cut as fodder for goats; *i. q. Lángí*.

LUNGGÍ लुंगी } *s. f.* Cloth woven  
LUNGGÍ लुंङी } with a single thread in squares of different colours, check, gingham; a long scarf worn either as a turban, a scarf or a girdle; (*M.*) the fee paid to a superior proprietor for sinking a well on his land. Also called *jhúrt*, *saropá* and *pag*. In lands along river-banks where wells are not required, the fee for clearing the jungle and bringing under cultivation the land of a superior proprietor is also called *Lungí*, *jhúrt*. The person so engaging becomes proprietor of half the land brought under cultivation. Such a contract is called *Adhdpi*:—*Ránjho yár gid pardes; manjh lunggí, utte khes*. My love *Ranjhá* has gone to a strange country, with a *lunggí* for a girdle and a *khes* over him.—Song.

LUNGHERE लुंयेरे *s. m.* A sub-division of *Játs*.

LUNÍ लुंटी *a.* Having salt, salted, saline:—*luní pind*, *s. m. (M.)* Salted dates. These are picked when unripe and ripened by being rubbed with salt, and being kept for a day in a tightly closed jar.

LUNÍN लुंयी *s. f.* See *Lún*.

LUNJ लुंज *s. m.* Crookedness, paralysis, in an arm or leg.

LUNJÁ लुंजा *a.* Crippled, having an arm or leg disabled.

LUNNÁ लुटना *v. a.* To cut grain, to reap.

LUPPARI लुपरी *s. f.* A plaster or poultice applied to a wound, or boil.

LURESHÍN लुरेशीं *s. m. (M.)* 4 p. m.

LURÁ लुरा *s. m.* A *Ját* tribe.

LURHAN लुरहन *v. n. (M.)* To be swept away by a flood, to go to destruction. *Present participle*: *lurhdá*; *Past participle*: *lurhid*; *Future*: *lurhsán*:—*áp lurhdí waíndí te binkhán kún matín dádí*. She herself is being swept away, (*i. e.*, is going to the bad,) yet she gives advice to others.—Prov.

LURHKÍ लुरकी *s. f.* An intoxicating potion composed of country spirit, opium, and *Cannabis Indis*.

LURÍ लुरी *s. f. (M.)* A strong winter wind:—*ghuldí lurí kat ubbhe de wáron, teđe káran jántán man phir áyde bazáron*. The winter wind is blowing from the north; for your sake, my life, I have returned from the *Bazár*.—Song.

LURKÍ लुरकी *s. f.* A ball of silk covered with gold or silver ribbon worn in the ear as a trinket; *i. q. Lulki*.

LÚSARÍÁN लुसरीआं *s. f. pl.* Living poorly and wretchedly, whether from poverty or niggardliness.

LUSS LUSS KARNÁ लुंम लुंम करन *v. a.* To be soft and flat or flabby (body, or bread.)

LÚT लुत *s. f.* Eczema; Psoriasis; scaly skin diseases either general or localised; (*M.*) a light-green parasitical creeper that grows on the upper branches of trees. It is apparently without roots and kills the tree to which it attaches itself:—*lút wángún waíndá chambar de*. He clings like *lút*.

LUTÁÍ लुटाई *s. f.* Pillaging, plundering, spoiling; extortion; *c. w. khdí*.

LUTARÍ लुतरी *s. f.* A prating insolent tongued person.

LUTAR LUTAR लुतर लुतर *s. f.*  
Gabbling, prating, an uproar, a clatter;  
*c. w. karní, láuṅí.*

LUTÁUNÁ लुताउना *v. a.* To cause to be plundered, pillaged, robbed, to turn back.

LUTERÁ लुटेरा } *s. m.* One who  
LUTERÚ लुटेरु } spoils, a pillager, a robber.

LUTERAN लुटेरन } *s. f.* A robber's  
LUTERÍ लुटेरी } wife, a female robber, a woman who practices extortion.

LUTF लुत *s. m.* Taste; pleasure, enjoyment,

LÚTÍ लुठी *s. f.* Backbiting; infamy;  
*c. w. láuṅí.*

LÚTO LÚT लुट लुट *s. f.* Pillaging, plundering; injustice, oppression;  
—*a.* Plundered, pillaged, spoiled.

LUTRÁ लुत्रा *m.* } *a.* Light, trifling,  
LUTRÍ लुत्री *f.* } unreliable, given to speaking at random, silly, easy; an unreliable person, a tattler, a simpleton.

LUTT लुट *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Lupth*. Robbery, rapine, plunder, pillage, violence, spoil; unfair dealings; high charges:—*lutt putt ke lai jād, lutt laiṅd, v. n.* To plunder:—*lutt hoi, paṅṅ, v. n.* To be plundered, to be pillaged:—*lutt dá mál, s. m.* Plunder, booty:—*lutt macháungí, karní, laiṅá, v. a.* To plunder, to pillage, to ravage, to loot:—*lutt mār, s. m.* Plundering and killing; a plunderer.

LÚTHÁ HOIÁ लुठा होया *a. (part. a. irreg. from Lúthgá.)* Burning with anger, vexed, sullen.

LUTTNA लुटना *v. a.* To plunder, to pillage, to spoil, to rob, to ravage; to extort, to riot; to make high charges; *met.* to enjoy:—*luttá puttá, v. a.* To plunder and lay waste.

LUTWÁÍ लुटवायी *s. f.* Pillaging, plundering, extortion; *c. w. kháṅd.*

LUTWAIYÁ लुटवैया } *s. m.* A robber,  
LUTWAYYÁ लुटवैया } ber, a spoiler, a plunderer.

LUTWÁUNÁ लुटवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be robbed, spoiled, pillaged, to cause to be turned back.

## M.—(M)

MÁ MA *s. f. (M.)* A mother:—*má báp, s. f. m.* Mother and father, parents. See *Mán.*

MABÁF मबाफ } *s. m.* A strip of  
MABÁPH मबाफ } cloth with which Musalman women finish the tying of their hair behind.

MACHAK मचक *s. f.* A mincing, smacking sound in eating; coquettish motion in walking; *c. w. mārnl.*

MACHÁK मचाक } *s. m.* A large  
MACHÁKU मचाकु } heavy hammer, used by carpenters.

MACHÁKÁ मचाका *s. m.* A smacking sound in eating, an affected mincing air in speaking; *c. w. láuṅd, mārnl.*

**MACHAKNÁ मचकन** *v. n.* To make a smacking sound in eating; to make coquettish motions in walking.

**MACHALL मचल** *a.* Slothful, lazy, idle; feigning ignorance; perverse, refractory; disobedient, cross, obstinate, restive, pert:—*machall puná, s. m.* See *Machalpungá*.

**MACHALPUNÁ मचलपुन** *s. m.* Sloth, idleness, feigning ignorance; pertness, perverseness, obstinacy.

**MACHAUNÁ मचाउन** *v. a.* Caus. of *Machná*. To kindle (fire); to raise (an uproar); to excite, (a quarrel), to bring about, to get under way, to produce.

**MACHOH मच** *s. m.* Power, strength, energy, vigour; activity, virtue (of medicine):—*machch, machch, s. m.* A smacking sound in eating, an affected self complacent air in speaking;—*ad.* Affectedly, with an air:—*machch machch gallán karní, v. a.* To put on great airs in speaking.

**MACHOHH मच** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Matsya*. A male fish, a large fish:—*Macch Aytár s. m.* The Fish Incarnation. The name of the first of the ten manifestations of Vishnu. It took place during the reign of the seventh Manu. The whole earth which had become exceedingly wicked was destroyed by a flood. All living things perished, except the Manu and seven Rishis, who were preserved by Vishnu in the form of a large fish. He directed them to enter a large ship, and to take with them the seed of all existing things. While the ship floated fastened to the fish, the Manu entered into conversation with Vishnu, and the questions and answers form the *Matsya Purán*.

**MACHCHHAR मचचर** *s. m.* A mosquito, a large gnat.

**MACHOHHARNÁ मचचरन** *v. n.* To be in a rage (a bull, an ox), to raise an uproar (a boy), to insist:—*machchharid hoid, part.* Tormented by mosquitoes and in a rage, (an ox, bull).

**MACHCHHÍ मचचि** *s. f.* A fish:—*machchhi kandá, s. m.* A kind of stitch in sewing, resembling net work:—*machchhi mdr, s. m.* A fisherman, a fish-monger:—*machchhi wechná, v. a. lit.* To sell fish; *met.* to make a noise, to raise an uproar:—*machchhi wechge wáitá, s. m.* A fish seller:—*machchhi dá shakár, s. m.* Fishing:—*machchhi dá tel, s. m.* Cod-liver oil.

**MACHCHNÁ मचचन** *v. a.* To be commenced, to be made, to get in motion, to be well under way (fire, war, noise), to be produced; to be stirred up, excited.

**MACHHAN मचचन** *s. f.* A female *Machhi*. See *Machhí*.

**MACHHANDAR मचचर** *s. m.* A hard-hearted man, a quarreller, a bully; a stupid person, a fool.

**MACHHÁNÍ मचचनी** *s. f. (M.).* A female baker, a fisherman, a woman who acts as midwife and baker:—*machhí te machhání bháre náli piyá. Buffaloes as well as women-bakers are fond of getting recompence.—Prov.*

**MACHHÁRNÁ मचचरन** *v. a. (M.).* To set a dog on anything; i. g. *Ohmachh-kárná*.

**MÁCHHÍ ਮਾਛੀ** *s. m.* A fisherman; a Muhammadan water-bearer; (*M.*) a tribe whose occupation is fishing and weaving. In some parts they act as wood cutters and render general services at weddings. The women act as midwives and bakers and parch grain.

**MACHHIÁHAN ਮਛਿਆਹਣ** } *s. f.* The  
**MACHHIÁNDH ਮਛਿਆਂਧ** } smell of  
fish.

**MACHHLÍ ਮਛਲੀ** *s. f.* A fish; a part of the nose trinket worn attached to the central cartilage; firm muscle as of the arm or leg.

**MACHHOHAR ਮਛੋਹਰ** *s. f.* A child whose mother is dead.

**MACHHÚÁ ਮਛੁਆ** *s. m.* A fisherman, a fish-catcher.

**MAOHKÁUNÁ ਮਚਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To smack the lips in eating; to distort and twist the body coquettishly.

**MACHKOR ਮਚਕੋੜਾ** *s. f.* Turning a sprain of the ankle, a twist or sprain of a joint.

**MACHKORÁ ਮਚਕੋੜਾ** *s. m.* Gaping, yawning, stretching; *a. w.* *khdūd*.

**MAOHLÁ ਮਚਲਾ** *a.* One who feigns ignorance, perverse.

**MAOHLÁHAT ਮਚਲਾਹਟ** } *s. f.* Feign-  
**MAOHLÁÍ ਮਚਲਾਈ** } ing igno-  
rance, pertness, perverseness, obstinacy.

**MAOHLÁUNÁ ਮਚਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To pretend not to know, to feign ignorance.

**MAD ਮਦ** *s. f. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Madhya*. Wine, spirituous liquor, intoxicating drink (See *Madh*); (*M.*) a village in the *sailāb* circle, a raised village:—*madmūt*, *madmūtā*, *a.* Intoxicated, drunk.

**MÁD ਮਾਦ** *a.* (*M.*) Beaten (especially of one beaten in chess); overcome, become low, reduced; *i. q.* *Mūt*.

**MADÁ ਮਦਾ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Madah*. Praise, eulogium, encomium, commendation.

**MADÁH ਮਦਾਹ** *s. m.* An assister, an aider, a protector, an auxiliary, a helper.

**MADÁHÍ ਮਦਾਹੀ** *s. f.* Assistance, help.

**MADÁN ਮਦਾਨ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Maidān*. A plain, an open field, an area; a battle-field:—*maddn hōd*, *janā*, *v. n.* *lit.* To go to a field; to go to stool:—*maddn karnā*, *v. a.* To raze to the ground; to fight:—*maddn mārā*, *v. a.* To win a battle:—*maddn wichh dūd*, *v. n.* To come out to fight.

**MADÁNÍ ਮਦਾਨੀ** *s. f.* A batter of wheat flour set to ferment used for making the sweetmeat *jalebī*.

**MADÁR ਮਦਾਰ** *s. m.* The name of a celebrated Muhammadan saint; also see *Muddr*.

**MADÁRAN ਮਦਾਰਣ** *s. f.* } A follow-  
**MADÁRÍ ਮਦਾਰੀ** *s. m.* } er of  
*Madār*; a conjurer, a juggler.

**MAGH** मग्न *s. f.* The fruit of *Piper longum* vel. *Chavica Roxburgii*, Nat. Ord. *Piperaceæ*. The spikes are black, cylindrical, with projections spirally arranged. It is an acrid stimulant and carminative, and is considered hot and dry. It has been used in malaria, cholera and in a host of diseases, also as an aphrodisiac; *i. q.* *Magh pippali*, *Megaj pipal*, *Gaj pipal*, *Piplā māl*, *Pipal*.

**MĀGH** माघ *s. m.* The name of a Hindu month from the middle of January to the middle of February, derived from the lunar mansion *Magghā* (Sanskrit *Māghā*.)

**MAGHAN** मग्नान *a.* See *Magan*:—*moghantā moghantā*, *s. f.* See *maganā* in *Magan*.

**MAGHĀUNĀ** मगधाउना *v. a.* To cause to burn, to ignite, to kindle.

**MAGHER** मगेर *s. m.* The name of a month; (*i. q.* *Magghar*); a species of betel leaf.

**MAGHRĪ** मगरी *s. m.* The same as *Magghar*.

**MAGJĪ** मगजी *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Magzī*. Edging, border; a kind of edging, or binding along a seam; mostly on the border of a garment.

**MAGRĀ** मगरा *a.* Proud, insolent, sullen;—*s. m.* A load tied up in cloth and carried on the shoulders:—*magrā paṭṭhe*, *s. m.* A full load of fodder for a man's back:—*magrāpura*, *s. m.* Pride, insolence, sullenness.

**MAGRĀĪ** मगराई *s. f.* See *magrā-pura* in *Magrā*.

**MAGRĀN** मगरां *ad.* The same as *Magar* noted as (*P.*)

**MAGRE** मगरे *prep.* Behind; immediately after, coming after.

**MAGRĪ** मगरी *s. f.* The ridge of a thatched roof; a cool load of grass.

**MAGRON** मगरो *prep.* Behind, from behind;—*ad.* afterwards.

**MAGRŪR** मगरूर *a.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Magrūr*. Proud, arrogant, haughty, overbearing; *i. q.* *Abh-mānī*.

**MAGRŪRĪ** मगरूरी *s. f.* Pride; *i. q.* *Abh-mānī*.

**MĀH** माह *s. m.* The same as *Māgh*; also see *Māgh*:—*wasae Poh Māh*, *bāṭe bāṭe ghāh*. If rain falls in *Poh* and *Māh*, each plant shoots up like grass.

**MAHĀ** माहा *a., ad.* See *Māhā*.

**MĀHĀ** माहा *s. m.* See *Māhā*.

**MAHABBAT** महबत *s. f.* (*A.*) Corrupted from the Arabic word *Muhabbat*. Love, affection; friendship:—*mahabbat karwī*, *v. a.* To love, to be attached to:—*mahabbat rakhtī*, *v. n.* To have an affection for.

**MAHABBATAN** महबतान *s. f.* } One  
**MAHABBATĪ** महबती *s. m.* } loved.

MAHÁDEU ਮਹਾਦੇਉ *s. m.* See *Mahān-*  
*den.*

MAHAIN ਮਹੈਣ } *s. m.* A large  
MAHAIN ਮਹਾਇਣ } company of peo-  
ple, a crowd, a multitude, a host.

MAHÁJAN ਮਹਾਜਣ *s. m.* A Hindu  
of respectable caste, especially one en-  
gaged in mercantile concerns, a banker,  
a money dealer, a merchant.

MAHÁJANÍ ਮਹਾਜਨੀ *a.* Of or belong-  
ing to a *Mahājan*.

MAHÁL ਮਹਾਲ *s. m.* A post for sup-  
porting the machinery of a sugarmill  
(there are four such); (*M.*) an octroi  
office;—*a.* Difficult, out of the question,  
impracticable, impossible.

MÁHAL ਮਹਲ *s. f.* The frame work  
of rope to which the earthen pots of a  
Persian wheel are attached; the cord or  
band of a spinning wheel which con-  
nects with the spindle; a sub-division of  
*Játs*:—*máhal kaggat*, *s. f.* A large  
scrambling shrub (*Celastrus paniculata*,  
Nat. Ord. *Elæstrineæ*) common in parts  
of the Panjab Himalaya. The red seeds  
are given to cattle and are considered hot,  
and are administered for rheumatism.  
An oil is extracted from them, which is  
used externally and internally in rheu-  
matism. The leaves also are used medi-  
cinally.

MAHAL ਮਹਲ *s. m.* A house of the  
better sort, a palace; (*M.*) the cylinder  
of a well. See *Mahil*.

MAHÁLÁ ਮਹਾਲਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) The next  
two, *i. e.*, from 4 to 6 months old when  
the camel is called *Mahálá*.

MAHALLÁ ਮਹੱਲਾ *s. m.* A quarter or  
part of a town, an open court with build-  
ings about it.

MAHÁN ਮਹਾਂ *a.*,

illustrious, very, ex  
metallic plate or  
two ends of an ivo  
—*mahón aprádh* or  
sin or crime:—*mal*  
*s. m.* A caste of F  
the offerings made  
of the death of  
*bhúrat*, *s. m.* A gr  
poem of about 2,15  
narrative of the gre  
and describes the  
wars and lives of  
brothers Dhritaras  
cendants of Kuru  
lunar line of king  
Hastinapura. It  
books and a supple  
the reputed author  
sage Vyasa, who w  
and Dhritarashtra  
brother Vichitrave  
A name of the I  
*Deví*:—*mahān ma*  
A pestilence, a pl  
*mahān parú*, *s. m*  
which according to  
to destroy all thin  
himself, the chief c  
*parahād*, *s. m.* Fo  
offering to an idol  
term); great merc  
*purkh*, *pursh*, *s. m.*  
man, a holy person  
A title of God; a t  
term of respect ap  
*mahān rájá*, *s. m.*  
*rájá*; a form of ad  
your majesty, a for  
gentlemen of rank  
great queen; an  
queen of a *mahān r*  
to Hindu ladies of

MAHANG ਮਹੰਗ }

MÁHNG ਮਾਹੰਗ }  
ness, costliness; *i.*

MAHANGÁ ਮਹੰਗਾ

MÁHANGÁ ਮਾਹੰਗਾ  
high-priced; *i. q.*

MAHĀNĪ ਮਹਾਣੀ *s. f.* } A preparation  
MAHĀNŪ ਮਹਾਣੂ *s. m.* } of the pulse

called *Māṇh* (*Phaseolus radiatus*) seasoned with dried unripe mangos (*ambākhri*) or green mangoes or a preparation of pomegranate seeds (*Anārdānā*) with other spices. This is a favourite dish with the hill men, but is not often cooked by Panjabis.

MAHANT ਮਹੰਤ *s. m.* A headman among Hindu *faqirs*, a head of a religious order:—*mahant purā, mahanttāi, s. m.* See *Mahantī*.

MAHANTĀĪ ਮਹੰਤਾਈ } *s. f.* The  
MAHANTĪ ਮਹੰਤੀ } office and dig-  
nity of a *Mahant*, *Mahantship*.

MAHANTNĪ ਮਹੰਤਣੀ *s. f.* A *Mahant's* wife.

MAHAR ਮਹਾਰ *s. m. (M.)* A headman, a chief, a term used as a title of respect to *Jāts* generally, especially to members of certain tribes as the *Sīdhs* and *Drakhāns*:—*chattī paī mahar te, te mahar ghattī shahar te*. The chief was fined and he made the village pay it!—Prov.

MĀHAR ਮਾਹਰ *a.* Acquainted with.

MAHĀRĀ ਮਹਾਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* A bird said to cause the disease *Māṅkhur*.

MAHĀSAL ਮਹਾਸਲ } *s. m.* An  
MAHĀSILAR ਮਹਾਸਿਲਰ } extra  
charge of one pie per maund for the *mahāsīl* or guardian of the crop.

MAHĀSATĪ ਮਹਾਸਤੀ } *s. f.* A *satī*,  
MAHĀSTĪ ਮਹਾਸਤੀ } a wife burnt

alive with the corpse of her husband that is worshipped; the monument or place where such worship is offered.

MAHASSALĪ ਮਹੱਸਲੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mahāsillī*. The office and occupation of a *Mahāssul*; wages of a *Mahāssul*.

MAHĀSSUL ਮਹਾਸੁਲ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mahāsīl*. A person appointed by Government or a landlord to superintend the harvesting of grain, that has to be shared.

MAHĀTAM ਮਹਾਤਮ *s. m.* Greatness, grandeur, dignity, glory; the fruit or reward of good works; the book in which the *Mahātam* of any place is recorded.

MAHĀTAMĀ ਮਹਾਤਮਾ *s. m.* A good man, one remarkable for piety, a holy man, a saint;—*a.* Holy, virtuous, good.

MAHATT ਮਹੱਤ *s. m.* Greatness.

MAHĀUL ਮਹਾਉਲ } *s. m. f.* A red

MAHĀUR ਮਹਾਉਰ } colouring mat-  
ter extracted from gum lac; a small tree, the wild pear (*Pyrus Kumaonensis*, *P. Aria*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceae*) common in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus. The smallish fruit ripens about October, and looks well, but is very indifferent eating even when half rotten, in which state it is generally consumed by the people.

MAHAUT ਮਹੌਤ } *s. m.* An ele-  
MAHAUTH ਮਹੌਥ } phant dri-  
MAHĀWATĪ ਮਹਾਵਤੀ } ver.

MAHĀWAT ਮਹਾਵਟ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Māgh brishṭe* Winter rains, especially in the month of *Māgh*.

MAHBŪB ਮਹਬੂਬ *s. m.* A beloved one, a sweet-heart.

MAHELĀ ਮਹੇਲਾ *s. m.* The pulse *Phaseolus Aconitifolius* (*Moph*) boiled for horses (sometimes with *gar.*)



**MAHELÍ ਮਹੇਲੀ** *a.* Careless, indifferent.

**MAHENMÁN ਮਹੇਣਮਾਂ** } *s. m.* Want  
**MAHENWÁN ਮਹੇਣਵਾਂ** } of milk,  
 lack of cattle or dairy produce.

**MAHER ਮਹੇਰ** *s. m.* (*K.*) A heavy horizontal block of wood dragged by oxen for smoothing the surface of a field; *v. q.* *Suhággá.*

**MAHERÚ ਮਹੇਰੂ** *s. m.* The coarser part of *ghee*, the residuum that is left after clarifying the butter and pouring off the *ghí*. It is used for the hair, food for calves and other such purposes.

**MAHES ਮਹੇਸ** } *s. m.* (*lit.* great,  
**MAHESH ਮਹੇਸ਼** } good) A title of  
**MAHESAR ਮਹੇਸਰ** } *Mahádeu.*  
**MAHESUR ਮਹੇਸੁਰ** }

**MAHESORÍ ਮਹੇਸਰੀ** } *s. m.* A  
**MAHESHARÍ ਮਹੇਸ਼ਰੀ** } worshipper  
 of *Mahádeu*; a sect of *Banyás*.

**MAHÍ ਮਹੀ** *s. f.* See *Mahín*.

**MÁHÍ ਮਾਹੀ** *s. m.* A herdsman of buffaloes; a friend.

**MAHÍAL ਮਹੀਅਲ** *s. f.* Surface of the earth.

**MAHIJAR ਮਹਿਜਰ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Mahzar*. Needless dispute:—*mahjar námán*, *s. m.* A public attestation.

**MAHIJARÍ ਮਹਿਜਰੀ** *s. m.* A quarrelsome person, a disputer; a trifler, one who accomplishes nothing.

**MAHIJAT ਮਹਿਜਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Masjid*. A mosque.

**MAHIK ਮਹਿਕ** *s. f.* Fragrance, odour, perfume.

**MAHIKÁUNÁ ਮਹਿਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to give a pleasant odour.

**MAHIKHÁSAR ਮਹਿਖਾਸਰ** *s. m.* A *Daitya* (demon) slain by the goddess *Durga*.

**MAHIKNÁ ਮਹਿਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To give a pleasant scent, to yield perfume; *met.* to be famous for good works (used commonly in the *part.* form, *mahiká hoid*.)

**MAHIKNÍ ਮਹਿਕਣੀ** *s. f.* *Asafoetida*; See *Hing*.

**MAHIL ਮਹਿਲ** *s. m. f.* A house of the better sort, a palace; a queen, a royal lady; a title of respect to the wives of the Sikh *Gurús*.

**MAHILÁ ਮਹਿਲਾ** *s. m.* A shoot or sucker of the *puláh* tree *Kydia Calcyntia*; —*a.* (*in comp.*) Having stories (as *dumahilá*) two-storied (a house).

**MAHILÁIT ਮਹਿਲਾਇਤ** *s. f.* A handsome block of buildings, a collection of the better sort of houses.

**MAHILÍ ਮਹਿਲੀ** *s. f.* A small *puláh* sucker.

**MAHIMÁ ਮਹਿਮਾ** } *s. f.* Greatness,  
**MAHIMÁN ਮਹਿਮਾਂ** } grandeur, glory,  
 praise :—*mahimá karná, v. a.* To extol,  
 to glorify, to magnify.

**MAHIMAHÁT ਮਹਿਮਹਾਟ** *s. m.* Per-  
 fume, diffusion of sweet odour, shedding  
 of fragrance.

**MAHIN ਮਹਿੰ** } *s. f.* A female buffalo :  
**MAHIN ਮਹਿੰ** } —*Mahinwál, s. m.*

A herdsman of female buffaloes, the  
 name of a famous lover of *Sohné*.

**MÁHIN ਮਹਿਣ** *s. f. (M.)* A herd of  
 female buffaloes :—*mdhin páñji, te ghar*  
*dnji.* A buffalo, when it produces its  
 fifth young one, should be brought home,  
 (i. e., purchased.)

**MAHIN ਮਹਿਣ** *a.* Fine, small; delicate,  
 elegant :—*mahin awáj, s. f.* A soprano  
 voice.

**MAHINÁ ਮਹਿਨਾ** *s. m.* A month;  
 monthly wages, salary :—*mahine de*  
*mahine, ad.* Monthly, every month.

**MAHINDAR ਮਹਿੰਦਰ** *s. m.* A plant,  
 the leaves of which afford a red dye  
 used for colouring the hands and feet  
 (like *mahindí*) but having a larger leaf).

**MAHINDÍ ਮਹਿੰਦੀ** *s. f.* The plant *Law-*  
*sonia inermis*, Nat. Ord. *Lythraceæ*. Also  
 its leaves, commonly used for staining the  
 hands and feet, the nails, head and beard  
 of a red colour; an ark or tabernacle  
 carried in solemn procession by Muham-  
 madans, especially on the eve of the  
 anniversary of the death of *Kásim*, son of  
 Hussain, which happened when he  
 was about to marry. 2. In the Jhelum  
 District *Elsholtzia Polystychya*, Nat. Ord.  
*Labiatae* used as a dye to the south of  
 Kashmir :—*Amám Mahindí, s. m.* A pro-

phet according to Muhammadans who  
 will come down from Heaven a little before  
 the Day of Judgment :—*janglí mahindí,*  
*s. f. (Ammannia auriculata, A. vesicatoria.*  
*Nat. Ord. Lythraceæ.)* which is used for  
 blistering purposes, in parts of India :  
 —*waldítí mahindí, s. f.* A plant (*Myrtus*  
*communis*, Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ*) occasion-  
 ally grown in the Panjab by Natives  
 and Europeans. The leaves are given  
 in cerebral affections, and for flatulence ;  
 —*mahindí láungá, v. a.* To stain the  
 palms with *mahindí*; i. q. *Maindí*.

**MAHING ਮਹਿੰਗ** *s. m.* Scarcity, dear-  
 ness, costliness; famine :—*mahing mullá,*  
*a.* High priced, costly.

**MAHINGÁ ਮਹਿੰਗਾ** *a.* Dear, scarce, ex-  
 pensive, high-priced.

**MAHINJRI ਮਹਿੰਜਰੀ** *s. f.* See *Mahijri*.

**MAHINJUR ਮਹਿੰਜੁਰ** *s. m.* A quarrel,  
 a dispute; trifling, idling.

**MAHÍP ਮਹੀਪ** } *s. m.* A king.  
**MAHÍPAT ਮਹੀਪਤ** }

**MAHIR ਮਹਿਰ** *s. m.* A term of respect  
 applied to persons of the *Ráñ* and *Gujjar*  
 castes; a village *lambardár*, or tax  
 gatherer; money which amongst Mu-  
 hammadans a man at his marriage engages  
 to pay his wife in case of divorcing her.  
 jointure, alimony; *c. w. bannhógá.*

**MAHIR ਮਹਿਰ** *s. f.* The oxen engaged  
 in treading a grain floor; a crowd, a  
 collection of people. See *Mahar, Mihar*.

**MAHIRÁ ਮਹਿਰਾ** *s. m.* A title of respect  
 given to the *Jhūr* or *Kahār* caste, a  
 palankeen bearer.

**MAHIRÁÍ ਮਹਿਰਾਈ** *s. f.* The office and employment of a *mahirá* or *lambardár*.

**MAHIRAM ਮਹਿਰਮ** *a.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Maharam*. Acquainted, familiar, intimate, experienced, knowing, skilful;—*s. m.* A confidential person, a friend; a consort; *c. w. hogá*.

**MAHIRAMÍ ਮਹਿਰਮੀ** *s. f.* Acquaintance, knowledge.

**MAHIRÍ ਮਹਿਰੀ** *s. f.* The wife of a *lambardár*, a female of the *Gujjar*, *Jhár*, or *Ráin* castes, a title given to a man's second wife.

**MAHIRKHÁÍ ਮਹਿਰਖਾਈ** *s. f.* A thief catcher; a reward given to one who catches a thief.

**MAHIRÚ ਮਹਿਰੂ** *s. f.* A buffalo.

**MÁHIO ਮਾਹਿਓ** *a.* Of or relating to a buffalo (milk, butter.)

**MAHISÍÁN ਮਹਿਸੀਆਂ** *s. f. pl.* Socks or stockings made of leather.

**MAHITÁ ਮਹਿਤਾ** *s. m.* A title of respect applied to Brahmans and others; a caste of *Khatris*; (*K.*) a Hindu *munshí*.

**MAHITÁÍ ਮਹਿਤਾਈ** *s. f.* Dignity, respect, honour; captiousness, cavil; (*K.*) the office of *munshí*.

**MAHITON ਮਹਿਤੋਂ** *s. m.* (*K.*) A caste of Rajputs who wear the Brahminical thread and live by agriculture.

**MAHITPUNÁ ਮਹਿਤਪੁਣਾ** *s. m.* Great merit, worthiness, greatness; captiousness, hypercriticism, cavil; (*K.*) the office of *munshí*.

**MAHITṬAR ਮਹਿੱਟਰ** *s. m., a.* A motherless child; motherless:—*mān mahitṭār* *s. m.* The same as *Makṭṭar*.

**MAHÍYAL ਮਹੀਯਲ** *s. m.* See *Mahídl*.

**MAHÍYAR ਮਹੀਯਰ** *s. m.* (*M.*) One who herds oxen, or cattle.

**MÁHJÁ ਮਾਹਜਾ** *s. m.* See *Májhá*.

**MAHJAR ਮਹਜਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mahzar*. Declaration, disposition.

**MAHKHÁŠAR ਮਹਖਾਸਰ** *s. m.* See *Mahikhášar*.

**MÁHLÁ ਮਾਹਲਾ** *s. m.* } A young  
**MÁHLÍ ਮਾਹਲੀ** *s. f.* } buffalo calf.

**MAHMÁN ਮਹਮਾਣ** *s. m.* (*P.*) A guest; a son-in-law; *i. q.* *Mamán*.

**MÁHNÍ ਮਾਹਨੀ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A clan almost extinct.

**MÁHNÚ ਮਾਹਨੂ** *s. m.* (*K.*) A man.

**MAHOCHHÁ ਮਹੋਛਾ** *s. m.* The appointing of a new *Mahant*, on the decease of the old one. The word includes the assembly for that purpose and the feast made on the occasion.

**MAHORÍ ਮਹੋਰੀ** *s. m.* A plant (*Solanum sanctum*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*) seen occasionally Trans-Indus, and in the Salt Range. In some places the fruit is eaten fresh and in pickle. :—*chhotí mahorí*, *s. f.* A plant (*Solanum Xanthocarpum*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*) common throughout the Panjab plains. In some places the seeds are eaten. They are also applied for bruises and otitis. The fruit likewise is bruised and applied for pain. It is also given for chest diseases. In Lahore called *kandiyári*.

**MAHRÁ ਮਹਰਾ** *s. m.* } See *Mahirá*,  
**MAHRÍ ਮਹਰੀ** *s. f.* } *Mahirí*.

**MAHRAHMAT ਮਹਰਾਹਮਤ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Marahmat*. Kindness, mercy, favour.

**MAHSÚL ਮਹਸੂਲ** *s. m.* Tax, duty, customs; (*i. q.* *Masúl*);—(*M.*) The Government share of agricultural produce. Under former governments it was well-defined and was known by this name. The share varied from one-eighth to half of the crop, and was either taken before or after deducting the pay of the village servants; but in this respect the practice varied according to local circumstances and considerations of policy. The *Mahsúl* is still invariably separated off where a tenant cultivates and is always taken by the person—landlord or tenant—who pays the land-revenue to Government. From the indolence of the owners or tenants, and the fear of a cash assessment, a class of persons have sprung up not connected with the land who receive the *Mahsúl* and pay the land revenue, keeping the profit or bearing the loss. A proprietor often authorizes a money-lender to receive the *Mahsúl* and pay the land-revenue; or the *lambarádr* often takes the *Mahsúl* from a proprietor who is a bad manager, pays the land-revenue from it, and keeps the balance:—*mahsúl khor*, *s. m.* The person who receives the *Mahsúl*—landlord, tenant or outsider—is called *Mahsúl khor*, but the term is especially used of the

class above described, who, not being landlord or tenant, speculate in the *Masúl*. In the Dera Gházi Khan district the *Biloch tumandárs* were as a matter of policy, allowed to receive the *Mahsúl* and pay the land-revenue, keeping the profit for themselves; also see *Masúl*.

**MAHTÁB ਮਹਤਾਬ** *s. m.* Moon, moonlight; (*M.*) magpie; *i. q.* *Matáb*.

**MAHTAM ਮਹਤਮ** } *s. m.* A tribe

**MÁHTAM ਮਾਹਤਮ** } addicted to hunting

and eating wild pigs, and therefore avoided by Muhammadans. Their birth, marriage and death customs partly resemble those of Hindus, but they bury their dead instead of cremating them. They live in grass-huts near river-banks and in jungles, where they can follow their favourite pursuit of hunting:—*do jhugge mahtamán de te náñ Khairpur*. Only two huts of *Mahtams*, and calls itself *Khairpur*.—Prov.

**MAHTRÁ ਮਹਤਰਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A fodder crop.

**MAHÚÁ ਮਹੂਆ** } *s. m.* The tree *Bassia*  
**MAHWÁ ਮਹਵਾ** } *latifolia*, Nat. Ord.

*Sapotacæ*. It does not appear to be indigenous in the Panjab, but planted trees (from seed) are not uncommon in and near the Siwalik tract, up to the Rávi, and single specimens may be seen as far from the hills as Ambala and Batála. The wood is said to be cinnamon-coloured, close, hard, heavy, and durable and is used for building in Kangra. An oil extracted from the seed is used as food and burned, and is also used to adulterate *ghee*, and spirits are extracted from the flowers.

**MAHUKÁ ਮਹੁਕਾ** *s. m.* A wart, a coloured excrescence on the skin; *i. q.* *Mauhká*.

**MAHUR ਮਹੁਰ** *s. m.* (*K.*) A kind of *dál*; *i. q.* *Masar*, *Masár*.

**MAHURÁ ਮਹੁਰਾ** *s. m.* A poisonous plant of which there are two species found respectively in ginger and turmeric fields; *i. q.* *Mauhrá*.

**MAHURAT ਮਹੁਰਤ** *s. m. f.* The time supposed to be auspicious for engaging in any enterprize, or business. It is determined by divination, an auspicious moment; a division of time equal to 12 *chhins* or 48 minutes:—*mahurat wachárá, wekhárá, v. a.* To ascertain the auspicious moment for any work:—*mahurat karná, v. a.* To begin or undertake a journey in an auspicious moment.

**MÁÍ ਮਾਈ** *s. f.* Mother, a woman; a mother goddess; a respectful address to a female; (K.) a big field roller:—*mái báp, s. f. m.* Mother and father:—*buddhi máí, s. f.* An insect which appears in the rainy season; the fine white down attached to the seeds of the *Ak Calotropis procera* of *Akk*:—*mái dá pát, s. m.* A mother's darling son; a beautiful and brave young man of noble bearing; a good person.

**MÁIÁ ਮਇਆ** *s. m.* Starch made of wheat flour or boiled rice applied as a dressing to washed or coloured clothes; riches, wealth, money; (corruption of *máyá*) illusion, delusion, the delusive appearance of external objects; the works of nature, natural phenomena:—*máiá rápi, a.* Illusory, false; *i. q.* *Máyá*.

**MÁIÁN ਮਾਈਆਂ** *s. m.* Rubbing the body of a bride and bridegroom with a mixture of meal, turmeric, and oil for several days before marriage, also the ceremony for doing so; (*c. w. páigá*); hard roasted grains of maize and barley.

**MAIDÁ ਮੈਦਾ** } *s. m.* Fine wheaten  
**MAIDDÁ ਮੈਦਾ** } flour used by con-

fectioners;—*a.* Very fine:—*maidá sakk, maidá lakrí, s. f. m.* A tree (*Tetranthera monopetala, T. Roxburghii, Nat. Ord. Lauracæ*) of moderate size, which

occurs in the Siwalik tract up to the Ravi. The wood is not valued. The bark is considered stimulant, and, after being bruised, is applied fresh or dry to contusions mixed with milk or made into plaster.

**MAIDÁ ਮੈਡਾ** *pron.* My, mine.

**MAIDŌ ਮੈਠੋ** *ad.* To my side, to me, on my part.

**MAIDRÍ ਮੈਡਰੀ** *pron., a.* Belonging to me, my, mine.

**MAIHÁN ਮੈਹਾਂ** *s. m.* A male buffalo.

**MAIHIN ਮੈਹਿ** *s. f.* A female buffalo.

**MAIL ਮੈਲ** *s. f.* Dirt; yellow matter, pus, purulent running; sin, deceit, (corruption of the English word *Mile*):—*mail khord, s. m.* An under-vestment, an apron; cast off clothes: a colour which does not show dirt.

**MAILÁ ਮੈਲਾ** *a.* Dirty, foul, defiled; inferior, low, mean;—*s. m.* Filth, dirt; blood; excrement, dung; *c. w. hordá, karná*.

**MÁIN ਮਾਈ** *s. f.* The galls of *Tamarix feras* and *T. dioica* used as a mordant in dyeing madder red:—*mdin bapi, mdin chhoti, s. f.* The galls of *Tamarix orientalis*, used in dyeing and tanning also medicinally:—*mdin phall, s. m.* The fruit of *Randia dumetorum, Nat. Ord. Rubiacæ*. It is about the size of a nutmeg, with strong smelling seeds. Used medicinally, said to be warm and dry. It is stated to destroy fish and to be a powerful emetic and intoxicant:—*mdin sabj, s. f.* The berries of *Cupressus sempervirens, Nat. Ord. Coniferæ* used medicinally as an astringent and aromatic.

**MAIN ਮੈਂ** *pron.* I;—*s. f.* Pride, self-importance, self-conceit, selfishness, vanity.

**MAINÁ मैना** *s. f.* A bird possessed of imitative powers, a kind of jay, the Indian Starling.

**MAINÁ मैठा** *s. m.* A weed (*Medicago denticulata*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) abundant in fields in the Central Panjab. It is largely gathered for fodder, being considered good for milk. It is also used as a pot-herb.

**MAINḌÁ मैँडा** *pron. (fem. of Maiḍ)*  
(*M.*) My, mine.

**MAINGH मैँय** *s. m.* Scarcity, dear-ness, costliness; *i. q.* *Mahing*.

**MAINGHÁ मैँया** *a.* Dear, costly, high-priced, scarce; *i. q.* *Mahinghá*.

**MAINḤ मैँह** *s. f.* A female buffalo:—*bhōṃ rohi*, *talwár sarohi*, *mainḥ lohí*. *Rohí* land, a *sarohí* sword, and a reddish brown she-buffalo, are the things of their kind to have.—Prov.

**MAINHÁN मैँगं** *s. m.* A male buffalo.

**MÁNÍ माँडी** *s. f.* The name of a weight varying from twelve to eighteen maunds.

**MAINÍ मैनी** *s. m.* A caste of *Khatris*; a common weed (*Trigonella polyserrata*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) in the Central Panjab. It is said to cause swelling of the belly in cattle which eat it.

**MAINÚN मैँनु** *pron.* Me, to me.

**MAINPHAL मैँनफल** *s. m.* A fruit (*Randia dumetorum*) used medicinally. See under *Máin*.

**MAIRÁ मैरा** *s. m.* High land (in opposition to *bet*), sandy soil, a jungle; (*M.*) a heavy flat wood used to crush clods; *i. q.* *Suhágá*.

**MAIRON मैँर** *s. m.* A kind of coarse rope.

**MAITHON मैँव** *pron.* From me.

**MÁÍYÁN माँयीगं** *s. m.* See *Máías*.

**MAJÁ मजा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Mazah*. Taste, tastefulness, relish, flavour, agreeableness; pleasure, enjoyment:—*be majá*, *a.* Tasteless, insipid; *c. u.* *hoṇá*:—*maje dár*, *a.* Delicious, tasty:—*maje dá gall* or *bát*, *s. f.* Anything strange, fanciful, piquant, or amusing:—*be majá ho jāṇá*, *v. n.* To lose zest or relish to have a wet blanket thrown over plans or enjoyment:—*majá karndá*, *v. a.* To enjoy oneself:—*majá lutṭá*, *v. n.* To enjoy, to revel:—*majá wakhṇá*, *v. a.* To give a trouncing to:—*maje wichch áuṇá*, *v. a.* To enjoy greatly.

**MAJAB मजब** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mazhab*. Religion, faith, religious belief; a religious sect:—*majab badalá*, *v. a.* To change one's religion, to be converted to another religion.

**MAJARÍ मजयी** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mazhabí*. Of or belonging to religion (a doctrine, ceremony). Also see *Majbí*, *Majhabí*.

**MAJÁJ मजाज** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Míadj*. Disposition, temper, humour, spirit, nature, pride, hauteur:—*majaj dár*, *v. a.* Conceited, proud:—*majáj dá máriá hoiá*, *a.* Afflicted through pride and bad temper:—*majáj ná mīṭhí*, *v. n.* To be unable to understand or fathom one:—*majáj páuṇí*, *v. a.* To find one in a good humour:—*majáj phīṭhí*.

*viragatī*, v. n. To be spoiled (temper):  
—*majāj puchchhād*, v. n. To inquire  
after one's health :—*majāj wichch āwad*,  
c. n. To like ; to be proud.

MAJĀJAN ਮਜਾਜਣ } a. Proud, high-  
MAJĀJĪ ਮਜਾਜੀ } t e m p e r e d,  
MAJĀJO ਮਜਾਜੋ } arrogant, spirited,  
haughty.

MAJĀKH ਮਜਾਖ s. f. Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Mazāq*. Mockery, jest-  
ing, ridiculing, a jest, ridicule.

MAJAL ਮਜਲ s. f. Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Manzil*. A stage, a  
stage of a journey, a day's journey ;  
a story or floor of a house ; the distance ;  
a place where obsequies are to be per-  
formed :—*majal karnī*, *kaffī*, v. n. To  
do a stage.

MAJĀL ਮਜਲ s. f. Power, ability,  
capability, worthiness, authority :—*kī*  
*majāl hai*, intj. What can he do ! He  
dare not !

MAJĀT ਮਜਾਤ s. m. (M.) The name  
of a camel till two years old.

MAJAUR ਮਜੌਰ } s. m. The  
MAJĀUR ਮਜਾਉਰ } attendants at  
a Muhammadan shrine.

MAJBAN ਮਜਬਣ s. f. The wife of a  
*Majbī*.

MAJBĪ ਮਜਬੀ a. Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Mazhabī*. Religious ;—s. m.  
Sweepers who became Sikhs in the time  
of Gurm Gobind Singh ; a Sikh of the  
sweeper caste, i. e. *Majbī Singh* :—*majbī*  
*jhagrā*, *fasād*, s. m. A religious dispute :—

*majbī lardī*, s. f. A religious war, a  
crusade :—*majbī mudāmlā*, s. m. A reli-  
gious matter or dispute ; i. g. *Majhabī*.

MAJBŪT ਮਜਬੂਤ a. Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Mazbūt*. Strong, stout ;  
solid ; firm ; well-established, rigorous ;  
hardy, brave ; fixed, steady ; determined,  
decided, resolute, certain, sure ; c. w.  
*hojā*, *karnā*.

MAJBŪTĪ ਮਜਬੂਤੀ s. f. Corruption of  
the Arabic word *Mazbūtī*. Strength ;  
firmness, energy, vigour, solidity, vali-  
dity.

MAJDŪR ਮਜਦੂਰ s. m. Corruption of  
the Persian word *Mazdār*. A day  
labourer, a carrier, a porter, a cooly ; i. g.  
*Majūr*.

MAJDŪRĪ ਮਜਦੂਰੀ s. f. Corrupted  
from the Persian word *Mazdārī*. Work,  
labour ; wages of labour ; see *Majūrī* ; (M.)  
a share of the rent allowed to manager  
of outlying villages in the Babar country :  
—*majdūrī khor*, s. m. The man who takes  
the *haqq mazdārī*.

MĀJH ਮਾਝ s. m. A musical mode, a tune.

MĀJHĀ ਮਾਝਾ s. m. The central portion  
of the *Bārī Dodb* so called, because it is  
the *manjhola* or middle land, i. g. *Mānjhā* ;  
material applied to a sting to take it out :  
the central piece of a reel ;—a. Of or  
belonging to buffaloes, (as milk, *ghee*).  
—*mājhā sām*, *sānh*, s. m. A bull buffalo  
used for breeding.

MAJHAB ਮਜਹਬ s. m. Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Mazhab*. Religion ; a  
religious sect ; see *Majab*.

MAJHABĪ ਮਜਹਬੀ a. Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Mazhabī*. See *Majabī*,  
*Majbī*.

MAJHAIL मजैल *s. m.* An inhabitant of the *Májhá*.

MAJHERÚ मजेरु *s. m.* The axis of a *charkhá* or spinning wheel; *met.* a man who stays among the women, and does not attend to his business.

MAJHLÁ मजला *a.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Madhya*. Occupying the middle, place, middle, in the middle, intermediate, between the eldest and youngest;—*s. m.* (M.) a sheet worn by men. It is wrapped round the waist, and the ends hang down, forming a sort of petticoat; *i. q.* *Majhlá*.

MAJHOLÁ मजोला *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Madhya*. Occupying the middle place, middle; of a medium size, neither large nor small; *i. q.* *Manjholá*.

MAJHOLÍ मजोली *s. f.* A carriage of medium size, used for riding, but not for loads; a light cart for passengers; *i. q.* *Manjholí*.

MAJHÚTÍĀN मजुटीआं *s. f. pl.* The hair of a man's head (spoken in anger.)

MAJÍRÁ मजीरा *s. m.* A kind of small cymbal; *i. q.* *Manjirá*.

MAJÍT मजीट } *s. f.* Corruption of  
MAJÍTH मजीठ } the Sanskrit word  
*Mijashṭá*. The root of *Rubia munjista*, Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceae*, from which madder red is extracted; also used medicinally as a deobstruant, alterative tonic and emmenagogue.

MAJÍTHÁ मजीठा } *a.* Coloured  
MAJÍTHÍ मजीठी } with *Majíth*,  
MAJÍTHUR मजीठुर } red.

MAJJH मज्ज *s. m.* A female buffalo; *i. q.* *Maiñh*, *Maiñh*.

MÁJJHÁ मॉझा *s. m.* See *Májhá*.

MÁJJHÍ मॉझी *s. m. f.* A herdsman of buffaloes, a buffalo skin dressed and coloured;—*a.* Of a buffalo.

MAJJHÍ मज्जी *s. f.* A female buffalo.

MAJLÁ मनला *a.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Manzlá*. Storied (in comp.);—*do majlá*, *a.* Two-storied;—*s. m.* Two days' journey in one; (M.) a loin cloth.

MAJMAN मनमान *s. m.* See *Mamán*.  
*Mahmán*.

MAJMANÍ मनमानी *s. f.* See *Mamání*.

MAJNÚN मजनु *s. m.* The name of a lover who was enamoured of *Lel*; one whom love has turned mad; a very thin weak person:—*bed*, *bait majnún*, *s. m.* This tree (*Salix Babylonica*, Nat. Ord. *Salicaceae*) is very common, in the plains throughout the Panjab, being fully more abundant to the west, and frequently being of the graceful "weeping" type. It grows rapidly, and is easily raised in moist places by cuttings often stakes of considerable size, which are often planted to consolidate the banks of water ways. Its branches and twigs are largely used for baskets, wattles, weirs, and good cricket bats while standing caused grass to grow (on his head, and) on his head felt the strokes, of evil fortune, the miserable *Sassi* wandered on the path keeping the road of *Punnún*.—Song of *Sassi Punnún*.



MÁJRA

( 707 )

MAKH

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**MAKHÁLNÁN ਮਖਾਲਨਾਂ** *s. m. (M.)*

A fringe of leather or thread placed above horses' eyes to keep the flies off; *i. q. Makherṇā.*

**MAKHAN ਮਖਨ** *s. f. (M.)* A variety of *Juvār.*

**MAKHĀNĀ ਮਖਾਣਾ** *s. m.* A sweetmeat

made with cardamom seed, larger than that called *ilāchī dāṇḍ*; a plant (*Euryale ferox*, Nat. Ord. *Nymphaeaceae*) the fixed seed of the water lily (*Aureolea spinosa*): —*tāl makhānā*, *s. m.* (*Asteracantha longifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceae*) not uncommon in moist places in the eastern and central parts of the Panjab plains. The seeds are officinal, being given for gonorrhoea.

**MAKHĀSAR ਮਖਾਸਰ** *s. m.* See *Makhkhasar.*

**MAKKHATṬU ਮੱਖਣੂ** *s. m.* One who

earns nothing, a lazy or idle fellow: —*khattū āwe qardā*, *makkhattū āwe laṛdā*. The industrious (son) comes and is respectful, the idle (son) comes and is quarrelsome; *i. q. Mankhattū.*

**MAKHAUL ਮਖੌਲ** *s. m.* Joking, jesting, mocking, scoffing.

**MAKHAULAN ਮਖੌਲਣ** *s. f. }*  
**MAKHAULĪĀ ਮਖੌਲੀਆ** *s. m. }*

Given to jesting, or joking; a jester, a joker, a mocker.

**MAKHDŪM ਮਖਦੁਮ** *s. m. (M.)* A Mu-

hammadan priest, a holy man who formerly held land free of revenue but whose rights have been circumscribed by successive Governments.

**MAKHERNĀ ਮਖੇਰਣਾ** *s. m.* A fringe

of leather and thread placed above a horse's eyes, to keep the flies off.

**MAKHESĪ ਮਖੇਸੀ** *s. m.* A masterless

fellow: —*dinē baddal, te rātī tāre kaho makhesī nūṁ baulā kiyaṁ māre*. Clouds by day and stars by night say O masterless fellow, why strike the bullocks (at the plough), *i. e.*, it is useless to plough when the weather is like this.—Prov.

**MĀKHĪ ਮਾਖੀ** *s. f. (M.)* Honey.

**MAKHĪĀĪ HOĪĀ ਮਖਿਆਇਆਹੋਇਆ**

*part. a.* Goaded and infuriated by flies (an ox.)

**MAKHĪL ਮਖੀਲ** *s. f.* A pin, a peg; a nail.

**MAKHĪR ਮਖੀਰ** *s. m.* A honey bee, a honey comb; (*K.*) honey.

**MAKHLŪK ਮਖਲੂਕ** *a., s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Makhlūk*, created. Creation, the universe, people.

**MAKHNĀ ਮਖਣਾ** *v. n. (M.)* To smear with butter.

**MAKHNĪ ਮਖਣੀ** *s. f.* Butter; (*M.*) a kind of fish; *i. q. Makkhan.*

**MAKHNĪĀ ਮਖਣੀਆ** *s. m.* A butter-man.

**MĀKHO ਮਾਖੋ** *s. m.* Honey, honey-comb.

**MAKHSŪD ਮਖਸੂਦ** *s. m.* A wooden stirrer, like a thick paddle, used in confectionery and cookery.

**MAKHTAB** मख़तब *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Maktab*. A Muhammadan term for a school; especially one where Persian or Arabic is taught.

**MAKHTÚL** मख़तूल *s. m.* Silk thread.

**MAKHU** मख़ *ad.* Nay, but, moreover.

**MAKK** मक्क *s. f.* Pride, arrogance; honour, dignity:—*makk jháráí, v. u.* To disgrace, to deprive of dignity.

**MAKKÁ** मक्का *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Makkah*. Mecca in Arabia.

**MAKKAL** मक्कल *s. m.* The Italian Poplar (*Populus nigra*, Nat. Ord. *Salicaceæ*) which is commonly planted in Kashmir, on the Chenab, and it is occasionally seen at places in the plains, as Peshawar, Lahore.

**MAKKÁR** मक्कार *a., s. m.* Fraud, deceit, pretence, artful, crafty; an impostor:—*makkár puṇá, s. m.* Craftiness, artfulness.

**MAKKAR** मक्कर *s. m.* A kind of green grass-hopper, a large spider; *met.* a wretch, a covetous man.

**MAKKARÍ** मक्करी } *s. f.* A spider:—  
**MAKKRÍ** मक्करी } *makkrí dá jálá,*  
*s. m.* A spider's web.

**MAKKH** मक्ख *s. f.* A horse fly, a gnat, any stinging fly.

**MAKKHAN** मक्खन *s. m.* Butter:—  
*makkhan kadḍhḡ, v. n.* To churn or make

butter:—*makkhan wichchon wál kadḍhḡ, lit.* To bring out hair from butter; to crush an enemy easily:—*mard makkhan, s. m.* Semen virile.

**MAKKHÍ** मक्खी *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Mákhishká*. Fly; a bee; the sights of a gun:—*makkhí chás, s. m. lit.* One who would suck a fly rather than lose any of the liquor into which it fell; a miser, a skinflint:—*makkhí te makkhí mārṇá, v. n. lit.* To kill flies; to copy every mistake exactly, or a blot in the original:—*makkhíān baiṭhe mārṇá, v. a.* To brush away the flies, to do no work, to be idle:—*makkhíān bhinkḡ, v. n.* To buzz (flies); to be disgusting, to be ugly:—*jiṇḍí makkhí nigalḡ, v. n.* To bring evil on oneself; to tell great lies:—*nakk utte makkhí ná baiṭhe deṡ, v. a. lit.* Not allow a fly to sit on one's nose; to shrink from incurring obligation; to be proud and conceited.

**MÁKKHO** मक्ख *s. m.* A term used by boys in a certain play.

**MAKKÍ** मक्की *s. f.* Indian corn. See *Makáí*.

**MAKKRÁ** मक्करा *s. m.* The shaft of a Persian wheel or oil press to which the ox is geared.

**MAKKÚ** मक्कु *s. m.* The orifice of a *huqqá* stem on which the *chilam* is fitted.

**MAKNÁ** मक्कना *s. m.* A bride's veil;—  
*a.* Small sized, less than the usual dimensions (an elephant.)

**MAKNÍ** मक्कनी *s. f. (M.)* A locust.

**MAKO** मक्को *s. m.* A common weed (*Solanum nigrum*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*) found throughout the plains. It is given in *Anasarca*. The leaves also

are kept by druggists and used for rheumatism.

**MAKOL मकल** *s. m. f.* A stone, which when burnt and powdered, is used by gold beaters to prevent the leaf from adhering to the leathers between which it is beaten; (*M.*) a twist, a sprain (joint.)

**MAKORĀ मकरोरा** *s. m. (M.)* A black ant:—*kīre makore, s. m.* Insects.

**MAKORĀ मकरोरा** } *s. m. (M.)* The fruit  
**MAKORĀ मकरोरा** } of the date palm  
in April.

**MAKRĀ मकरा** *s. m.* A stick with a crook in it which passes through the *Kānjā*, or beam of a Persian wheel, and holds the axle of the *chuhakkāl*, or horizontal lantern-wheel in an upright position; *i q Makkrd.*

**MAKRĀIT मकराइट** *s. f.* Contrary to the Muhammadan law, unlawfulness; that which is forbidden; and unlawful.

**MAKRAND मकरंद** *s. m.* The nectar or honey of flowers.

**MAKRĪ मकरी** *s. f.* A spider.

**MĀKRŪ माकड़ु** *s. m.* A weed resembling *Mānh* (*Paseolus radiatus*, *urd ki dāl*) and found commonly in the fields with it.

**MAL मल** *s. m. f.* Dirt, filth, excrement, faecal accumulations in the intestines, heat and impurity in the blood; (*M.*) impurity of the blood supposed to be caused by eating mutton:—*mal mūtār, s. m.* Excretæ faeces and urine.

**MĀL माल** *s. m.* Property, wealth, riches; cattle; dainties; (*M.*) land revenue exclusive of cesses;—*s. f.* Brushing the warp threads of a piece of cloth, when stretched preparatory to weaving:—*māl jādā, māl jādī, s. f.* A whore son:—*māl māl, s. m.* Goods:—*māldār*, Wealthy, rich, possessing large property:—*māl udāgā, v. n.* To feed on dainties; to waste one's means:—*māl wālā, s. m.* A wealthy person:—*māl mārā, v. a.* To fleece, to swindle, to make away with peoples' property, to embezzle:—*māl wakaf, s. m.* Property devoted to religious purposes:—*māl-kaus, kaus, s. m.* The name of a *rāg*, musical mode (the second according to the usual numbering):—*māl kaṅgū, s. f.* See *māl kāṅgū* or *māl kaṅgū*:—*murda dā māl, s. m.* Unclaimed property:—*māld māl, a.* See *Bharpār*:—*nakad māl, s. m.* A valuable prize; a dainty:—*chhālā māl, s. f. (M.)* Goats:—*mālā māl, s. f. (M.)* Sheep:—*mānjhā māl, s. f. (M.)* Buffaloes:—*gāwā māl, s. f. (M.)* Cows:—*oṭhā māl, s. f.* Camels:—*sāgi or sagwā māl, s. m. (M.)* In police and thief phraseology means the identical property stolen:—*wadgi or wagwā māl, s. m. (M.)* Property given in compensation for the thing stolen:—*māl oṭhā ghar koṭṭhā, puttār joṭṭhā.* Camels are the best cattle, as the granary is the best house and the first born is the best son.—Prov.

**MALĀ मला** *s. m.* A boil; (*K.*) manure.

**MĀLĀ माला** *s. f.* A Hindu rosary, a chaplet of beads; a necklace, a garland:—*mālā jappī, pherī, v. a.* To tell one's beads.

**MALĀGĪR मलागीर** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Malygīrī*. A small singing bird of an almond colour.

**MALĀGĪRĪ मलागीरी** *a.* Of the colour of a *Mālgīr*.

**MALĀH मलाह** *s. m.* A boatman, a waterman, a ferryman.

**MALĀHĪ मलाही** *s. f.* Ferrying over a river; wages for the same, ferriage.

**MALĀĪ मलायी** *s. f.* Cream; rubbing, treading (sugar), bruising; wages for the same; (*M.*) the state of impurity of the blood which produces boils.

**MALĀIK मलायिक** *s. m. pl.* Angels.

**MALAK मलक** *s. m.* A camel keeper, a camel driver; a title of *Khattris*; a class of Muhammadans.

**MĀLAK मालक** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mālik*. An owner, a proprietor, a master; a husband; sovereign, ruler, chief, governor, Lord, God; *c. w. hogā, karnā*:—*mālak makān*, *s. m.* Householder, landlord.

**MĀLAKĪ मालकी** *s. f.* The office of master, headship, chief dignity, ownership.

**MALAKNĪ मालकनी** *s. f.* A mistress, the wife of a master.

**MĀLAM मालम** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Mālm*. See *Mālm*.

**MALAM मलम** *s. f.* See *malham*.

**MALĀMAT मलामत** *s. f.* Reproach, reproof, censure.

**MĀLAN मलान** *s. f.* A gardener's wife, daughter; a small shrub (*Edwardsia Hydraspica*, *Nad. Ord. Leguminosae*) with a fine yellow flower, somewhat resembling broom which is common at many places in the

Salt Range and Trans-Indus. Goats occasionally crop it, but it is said to be fatal to other animals.

**MALAN मलन** *s. m.* Chaff, fine straw, cut grass, mingled with mud to make *kahigal*.

**MALANG मलंग** *s. m.* A Muhammadan mendicant with long unkempt hair; a careless or inconsiderate person.

**MALAT मलत** *s. m.* A worn rupee or other coin;—*a.* Rubbed, defaced, bad (a rupee); unlucky, unfavourable (the stars, certain days).

**MALBĀ मलबा** *s. m.* A fund in a village for common village expenses, the public funds in a village at the disposal of a *Lambardār*, materials, *i. e.*, bricks, stone, earth of a ruined house; rubbish, dirt, sweepings.

**MALDODĀ मलदोदा** *s. m. (M.)* A plant (*Leucas Cephalotis*, *L. Aspera*, *Nat. Ord. Labiatae*) common in the western Panjab plains. The plant is stirred in milk for its odour, and is reckoned stimulant.

**MALE मले** *s. m.* See *Mangwe*.

**MALECHH मलेह** *s. m.* } An  
**MALECHHNĪ मलेहनी** *s. f.* } un-

clean race, those who make no distinction between clean and unclean food, a barbarian or one speaking any language but Sanskrit and not subject to the usual Hindu institutions; a rude or vile person, a wretch; also (in disrespect) a Muhammadan:—*malechh bhāshā*, *s. f.* The Persian or Arabic language.

**MALAEHS मलेहस** *s. f.* The wife of one's *Maliauhrā*, *i. e.*, of a husband's or wife's maternal uncle.

MALEPANJ मलेपंज *a.* Aged, past middle age (a horse).

MALER BHÁÍ मलेर भाई *s. m.* A mother's brother's son.

MALER BHAIN मलेर बैन *s. f.* A mother's brother's daughter.

MALERNÁ मलेरना *v. n. (K.)* To manure.

MÁLH मालु *s. f.* The band of a spinning wheel; the rope frame which hangs over the *baif* of a Persian wheel. It consists of two ropes between which cross-bars (*arepán*) of wood like the rings of a ladder are fixed. To the cross-bars the earthen pots are tied—*málh párá*, *s. m.* A wheaten fritter, a pancake :—*málh kangá*, *s. f.* A large scrambling shrub (*Celastrus paniculata*, Nat. Ord. *Celastrineae*) common in parts of the Punjab Himalaya. The red seeds are given to cattle and are considered hot, and are administered for rheumatism. An oil is extracted from them, which is used externally and internally in rheumatism. The leaves also are used medicinally.

MÁLHÁ मालुहा *s. m.* A buffalo bull;—  
(*M.*) A large wooden roller drawn by bullocks used for breaking the clods after ploughing. It is to be distinguished from the *gíhal* which is a heavy beam dragged over ploughed and recently-sown land to smoothen it.

MALHÁ मलुहा *s. m.* A thorny bush (*Zizyphus nummularia*, Nat. Ord. *Rhamnaceae*) See *Kokan ber*.

MALHÁLÁ मलुहाला *s. m. (M.)* A bird, a shrike. It is considered a good omen to meet this bird when one is going on a journey or starting to accomplish any object.

MALHAM मलुम *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Marham*. Plaster, ointment :—*malham patthí*, *s. m. f.* Binding and dressing a wound; *c. w. karní*.

MALHAN मलुन *s. f. (M.)* An assembly for wrestling.

MÁLHAN मालुन *v. n. (M.)* To fix cross-bars (*arepán*) in the *málh* of a Persian wheel; to work a *málhá*, or roller.

MALHAPP मलुप *s. m.* An intestinal worm *Ascaris lumbricoides* found in cattle as well as men.

MALHÁR मलुहार *s. m.* The name of a musical mode.

MALHAR मलुहर *s. m. (Pot.)* Manure :—*Las jamin hai bahut sukháí, malhar minh ná mánge háí*. *Las* land is very comforting; the cultivator needs neither manure nor rain.—Prov.

MALHIR मलुहर *s. f. (M.)* A fish (*Maerones tingors*.)

MALHOTRÁ मलुत्रा *s. m.* A clan among the *Khattrís*; *i. q. Marhotrá*.

MÁLÍ माली *s. m.* A gardener; a wrestler, a boxer; a lover; a male buffalo kept for breeding.

MALÍ मली *s. f.* The seedlings of oil; the name of a species of fish; the stools of a dying person.

MALIAUHRÁ मल्लौहरा *s. m.* husband's or wife's maternal uncle.

**MALÍDÁ मलीदा** *s. m.* Corrupted from

the Persian word *Malldah*. Bread pounded while hot, and mixed up with *ghee* and sugar; a fine woollen cloth, made of *Kashmír* lamb's wool.

**MALÍH मलीह** *s. f.* The fragments

that remain after removing a pile of dried cowdung.

**MALÍHDAR मलीहदर** *a.* Trampled

on, trodden under foot; abused, despised.

**MÁLIK मालिक** *s. m.* See *Málak*:—

*málik je kare ridyat páhí, tán oh kardá changt wáhtí*. If the landlord stands by (befriends) his tenants, then the latter will cultivate well.—Prov.

**MALÍN मलीन** *s. m.* A drug used

for destroying pediculi and checking diarrhoea.

**MALÍN मलीन** *a.* Filthy, dirty,

nasty, slovenly; obfuscated, obscured, dull, dim.

**MÁLJAN मालजान** *s. m.* An immense

climber (*Bauhinia racemosa*, *B. Vahlíi*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*), with very large leaves and great flowers and pods which grows in the Siwalik tract as far west at least as the Chenab. The branches are used as ties for fences, and a strong and durable rope is manufactured without steeping from the bark. The leaves are eaten by buffaloes, and are used for packing and for making umbrellas (being put between strips of bamboo, so as to overlap each other.) They are also much in vogue as plates, used at the marriages of Brahmins, for which purpose they are at times brought from some distance. The seeds are eaten in various places. The huge seed vessels look like the soles of shoes or thick pieces of brown leather. When ripe they are cooked over embers, split open, and the flat seeds are found each in an envelope of better skin which contains a very palatable kernel; *i. q.* *Máljun*.

**MALKALÁUNÁ मलकलाउना** *v. a.*

To be slow and hesitant in speaking, to consent with reluctance; to have qualms to be nauseated.

**MÁLKÁNÁ मालकाणा** *s. m.* Corrupted

from the Arabic word *Málikánah*. Proprietary dues received from tenants.

**MALKARÉ मलकरे** *ad.* Gently, quietly,

without making the least noise.

**MÁLKÍAT मालकीअत** *s. f.* Corrupt-

ed from Arabic word *Málikíyat*. Mastership, lordship, dominion; property, possession, right; tenure of land; a landed estate.

**MALL मॅल** *s. m.* A champion, a wrest-

ler; *met.* a fat man; an affix to Hindu names;—(*Pot.*) The low land on the margin of a river which is occasionally overflowed:—*mall marhattá*, *a.* Violent, oppressive, overbearing.

**MALLAR मॅलर** *s. f.* (*Pot.*) Manure:—

*dagan gad te mallar pá, aishdn kardá ghar nán jd.* Sow big wheat and give manure and you will go home in delight.—Prov.

**MALLE PAÑCH मॅले पंच** *s. m.* (*M.*)

The term of a horse or mare after 6 years.

**MALLHAM मॅलुम** *s. f.* See *Malham*.

**MALLÍ मॅली** *s. f.* (*M.*) A scaleless

fish (*Wallags attu*.) It is considered good eating. It is very voracious and not a cleanly feeder.

**MALLNÁ मॅलना** *v. a.* To seize, to

take possession of a fort, house;—*v. n.* To become fat, to grow corpulent.

**MALLNÍ मलॅनी** *s. f.* A female cham-

pion.

**MALLU मल्लु** *s. m.* A wrestler; a title of respect used by Hindus (*Rám jī ká mallu*); the name of a shrub; also spoken by dooly carriers on the road. See *Mall*.

**MALMÁ मलमा** } *s. f.* A disease  
**MALMÁN मलमन** } incident to cattle;

—*a.* Quiet, gentle, (the foot in walking); dry and needing to be worked together by rubbing (old and coarse *dīdā*; bread made of the same.)

**MALMAL मलमल** *s. f.* A very fine kind of muslin.

**MALMÁS मलमाम** *s. f.* An intercalary Hindu month in which no ceremony is allowed.

**MALMET मलमेत** *s. m.* One who disregards the claims of others, one who withholds wages, an oppressor.

**MALNÁ मलना** *v. a.* To rub; to triturate, to bruise; to anoint:—*malná dálné, v. a.* The same as *Malná*:—*hatth malná, v. a.* To wring one's hands; to be sorry.

**MÁLTÍ मालती** *s. f.* *Mellilot* (*Mellilota Sp., Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ*); a white odoriferous flower (*Aganosma Roxburghii*):—*basant máltí, s. f.* A powder of which the principal ingredients are gold leaves and pearls, given in consumption.

**MÁLTO मालुते** *s. m.* *Jasminum revolutum*, *Nat. Ord. Jasmineaceæ*. Has an essential oil, is used as a perfume. The root is reputed as efficacious in ring worm; *i. q. Pit málti*.

**MALÚK मलुक** *a. s. m.* Beautiful, tender, refined, delicate, elegant; a tree (*Diospyros Lotus, Nat. Ord. Ebenaceæ*) which is not uncommon in Kullu in the western part of the Jhelam basin, and appears to be common in some parts of

the northern Trans-Indus hills; one or two specimens were grown at Peshawar. It is a handsome little tree. In parts of Hazara, the male plant is called *Gwalidar* and the female *Amlok*; (*i. q. Malok*). Timber good but only available in Hazara. The fruit is purple about the size of a pigeon's egg and is valued, being eaten fresh or dry:—*jaff malúk kasale dā ujárā*. Though the *Jáf* becomes refined, there will be a great consumption of onions, *i. e.*, he will not give up eating onions:—*jaff malúk farás rumál*. Though the *Jáf* becomes refined, he will still use a grass mat for a pocket-handkerchief.—Prov.

**MAHÚKNÍ मलुकनी** *s. f.* A beautiful woman, a belle.

**MALÚM मलूम** } *a.* Corrupted  
**MÁLÚM मालूम** } from the Arabic

word *Málúm*. Known; apparent, obvious:—*malúm honá, v. n.* To be discovered, to be known; to appear, to seem; to know by experience:—*malúm karná, v. a.* To find out; to recognize; to perceive, to feel; to understand, to know:—*malúm nahín*. I don't know:—*malúm huáá hai*. It seems, it appears, it is found.

**MALÚNDÍ मलुंदी** *s. m.* (K.) The captain or leader of a flock (the term used by hill shepherds.)

**MALWÁ मलवा** *s. m.* See *Malbá*.

**MÁLWÁ मालवा** *s. m.* The name of that portion of the Punjab which includes the Ferozepur and Ludhiana districts, and the Patiala, Nabha, Jind and Faridkote States.

**MALWÁÍ मलवायी** *s. m.* } An inhabitant of  
**MALWAIN मलवाइन** *s. f.* }  
**MALWAIN मलवाइन** *s. f.* } *Málwá*.

**MALWÁÍ मलवायी** *s. f.* Rubbing, treading, bruising, anointing; wages for the same.



MALWAÍYÁ मलवाईया } s. m. One  
MALWAYYÁ मलवाई } who rubs

or anoints, one who bruises or treads.

MALWÁNFÍ मलवांटी s. f. Wash-  
ings.

MALWÁUNÁ मलवाउंटा v. a. To  
cause to be rubbed, bruised or trodden,  
to cause to be anointed.

MAMÁN ममां s. m. Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Mehmán*. A guest; a son-  
in-law; i. q. *Mahmád*.

MAMÁNÍ ममांटी s. f. Corruption of  
the Persian word *Mehmání*. A feast;  
i. q. *Mehmádí*.

YAMBRE ममबरे s. m. A climbing spe-  
cies (*Ficus reticulata*, *F. scandens*, Nat.  
Ord. *Moraceæ*) found in the Panjab  
Siwalik tract and Himalaya up to near  
the Indus. It is eaten by goats.

MAMECH ममेच s. m. See *Darí*.

MAMEKH ममेख s. m. A drug derived  
from the root of *Poconia* which grows in  
the Hazara hills at an altitude of  
about 8,000 ft.

MAMESÍÁ ममेसीआ s. m. One who is  
afflicted with piles.

MAMESÍÁN ममेसीआं s. f. pl. Piles.

MAMIÁÍ ममिआंटी s. f. A medicine  
said to be an extract from the human  
body.

MAMIÁUNÁ ममिआउंटा v. a. To  
baa, to cry (a kid or lamb); to com-  
plain, to whine.

MAMÍRÁ ममीरा } s. m. Corrup-

MAMÍRÁN ममीरां } tion of the

Persian word *Mamírán*. The rhizome  
of some indeterminate species of *Thalic-*  
*trum*. It somewhat resembles the rhi-

zomes of *Thalictrum foliosum*, Nat. Ord.  
*Ranunculaceæ*, with which it is some-  
times confounded. There are two kinds,  
the small which is best and the large.  
It is very highly valued as an astringent  
application in eye diseases. The *Makh-*  
*zan-ul-Adwiyá* describes three varieties,  
the Chini, which is said to come from  
China via Yarkand, of a dull yellow  
colour, a dark green sort called Khoras-  
sani, and a blackish yellow sort known  
as Hindi; i. q. *Mumírá*.

MAMÍRÍ ममीरी s. f. A plant (*Caltha*  
*palustris*, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*) not  
uncommon in the Panjab Himalaya. In  
Hazara the root is considered poisonous.

MÁMLÁ ममला s. m. Corrupted  
from the Arabic word *Muámleh*. An  
affair, matter, dealing, transaction, nego-  
ciation, business, a money transaction;  
revenue;—*mánlá paigá*, v. n. To have  
to do or to deal with.

MAMMÁ मम्म } s. m. A teat, the mam-  
MAMMÁN मम्मं } me, the nipple;

the letter म in the Gurmukhi Alphabet.

MÁMMÁ मॅमा } s. m. A Mother's  
MÁMMÁN मॅमं } brother :—*mám-*

*men dí kanníá bír ballíáá bhaneváá ákar*  
*ákar phire*, An earring in the ear of one's  
mother's brother, and his sister's son  
is strutting affectedly.—Prov. used of  
those who themselves are poor, or have  
no position, but are proud of their  
relatives being men of rank and dignity.

MÁMMÍ मॅमी } s. f. The wife of a  
MÁMÍN मॅमिं } mother's brother.

MÁMMATÁ मॅमंटा } s. f. Affection,  
MAMMTÁ मॅमंटा } especially ma-  
MÁMTÁ ममंटा } ternal affection;  
covetousness; interest in or affection  
for an object from selfish motives.

**MAMOLÁ ममोला** *s. m.* The name of a bird, the wagtail, the Pied wagtail (*Motacillinae sylvah.*)

**MAMOLÍ ममोली** *s. f.* See *Pīlak.*

**MAMRÁL ममराल** *s. m.* (*Pol.*) A small tree (*Rhamnus virgatus*, Nat. Ord. *Rhamnaceæ*) common on all the rivers up to near the Indus. The fruit is said to be bitter even when ripe, and to cause diarrhoea when eaten.

**MAMMTÍ ममती** *s. f.* A small room  
**MAMTÍ ममती** built above the first story.

**MAMÚL ममुल** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mámúl*. Practice, established practice, custom, usage, rule.

**MAMÚLÍ ममुली** *a.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Mámúlí*. Common, usual.

**MAN मन्** *s. m. f.* A maund. (The standard maund is equal to 40 seers, 80 lbs, but villagers use a *kachchá maṇ* which is only from 13 to 20 seers. It contains 40 *kachchá* seers, each seer is approximately about 32 *tolás*. The *Lahorí maṇ* is equal to three *kachchá* maunds); the *pakká* work at the top of a well; a kind of gem supposed to be found in the head of a snake; (*M.*) the spoil bank of a canal:—*maṇ ku*. About a *maṇ*.

**MAN मन** *s. m.* The mind, the heart, the soul:—*man bhāṇḍ*, *man bhāṇḍá*, *a.* Acceptable, agreeable:—*man burá karnd*, *v. a.* To give way to grief:—*man bharnd*, *v. n.* To be sated:—*man bhar ḍuṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be about to weep:—*man chald*, *a.* Brave, liberal:—*man dí man wichch rahní*, *v. n.* To remain unsatisfied (a desire):—*man laṇḍ*, *v. n.* To captivate, to charm; to fathom one's thoughts:—*man mārnd*, *v. n.* To deny one's self, to forbear, to suffer patiently, to subdue the desires:—*man mukh*, *a.* Self-willed; one who does not follow the advices and

directions of his *gurú* or religious leader:—*man mohan*, *a.* Attractive, pleasing, heart alluring, captivating:—*man manj*, *man dí mauj*, *s. f.* Fancy, pleasure, ecstasy, whim, wish, caprice:—*man mauji*, *a.* Fanciful, whimsical, self-willed, capricious:—*man milḡḍ*, *v. n.* To be of one mind:—*man pasṇḍ*, *a.* Pleasing to the mind, agreeable, acceptable:—*man wichch ḍuṇḍ*, *v. n.* To come into one's mind, to occur to one:—*man haráwí hujjṭān dher*. When the heart is wicked, excuses are abundant.—Prov.

**MÁN मी** *s. f.* A mother, mamma:—*mán jál*, *s. f.* By the same mother (a sister):—*mán jáid*, *s. m.* By the same mother (a brother.)

**MÁN मन्** *s. m.* Regard, hope, trust respect, honour; arrogance, pride; a subdivision of *Játs*:—*mán dhaiḡḡḍ*, *r. n.* To take down one's pride:—*mán dhāhḡḡḍ*, *v. a.* To cause one's pride to be lowered:—*mán karnd*, *v. a.* To be proud:—*mán rakkhḡḡḍ*, *v. a.* To respect, to honour:—*mán tḡḡ*, *s. m.* Hope, trust, reliance, expectation; respect, honour.

**MANÁ मना** *s. f. m.* Light platforms erected amongst standing crops, on these people sit as watchers and to scare away birds; *i. q.* *Manhá*.

**MANÁ मना** *s. m., a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Maná*. Prohibition, prevention; forbidden, contrary to precept, unlawful:—*maná karnd*, *v. a.* To prohibit, to forbid.

**MANÁ मना** *a. (in comp.)* Of or belonging to a maund, as *te maṇḍ*, selling at three maunds per rupee (wheat); capable of carrying three maunds weight (a man, ass):—*maṇḍ mánh*, *a.* Many maunds, several maunds. much, very much;—*maṇḍ katiān*, *s. m. pl.* Many maunds, great quantities.

**MÁNÁ मना** *s. m.* (Used Trans-Indus) See *Ler*.

**MĀNAK** માટેક *s. m.* A kind of gem,  
a ruby.

**MANĀKHĀ** મનાખા } *a.* Having  
**MANAKKHĀ** મનાખા } eyes with-  
out being able to see, having bad sight,  
blind.

**MANAKKĀ** મનાકા *s. m.* Corrupted,  
from the Arabic word *Munagga*. The  
large common raisin, the product of  
Khatan grapes :—*abjosh manakkā, s. m.*  
Grapes which have been sun dried; *i. q.*  
*Mīnakka*.

**MANĀMANĪ** મનામની *a.* Not on  
good terms, somewhat unfriendly (though  
not openly at enmity.)

**MANĀMUNĪ** મનામુની *s. m.* Enmity,  
hatred, malice.

**MĀNAMĪ** માનમી } *s. f.* A piece of  
**MĀNAWĪN** માનવી } wood placed  
across the aperture of an upper mill-  
stone, through which the axis passes.

**MANAN** મનન *v. a. (M.)* To admit,  
to receive, to believe, to vow. *Present*  
*participle* : *mandā* ; *Future* : *mandān* ; *Past*  
*participle* : *manīd* :—*koṭ rassā kabāl dā,*  
*ghaṭā manium Sayad Jalāl dā.* A rope of  
date-fibre, I vowed a sheep to Sayad  
Jalāl.—Song.

**MĀNANĀ** માનના } *v. s.* To enjoy  
**MĀNANĪ** માનની } (as *mauj mānān*),  
to be happy :—*jisṭān suthrā bīṭh hāth*  
*dwe, oh khushīdā kiya nā mandwe.* Why  
should not he who gets good seed be  
happy.—Prov.

**MĀNAS** માટેસ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Mānush*. A humane  
being, a man.

**MANĀUNĀ** મનાઉના *v. a.* To pacify,  
to appease, to persuade, to prevail upon,  
to conciliate; to desire, to long for; to  
invoke; to call on God.

**MANAUT** મનોત *s. f.* A vow; observing,  
regarding, consideration.

**MANAUTĪ** મનોતી *s. f.* Agreement to  
meet pecuniary obligations for another;  
(*M.*) acceptance, security for a debt  
vow.

**MANCHHARĪ** મનહરી *s. m. (M.)*  
A fisher-man.

**MAND** મંડ *s. m.* Low moist ground on  
the bank of a river, or stream.

**MAND** મંદ *s. m.* Art, skill, dexterity;  
cunning, deceit; badness; cheapness;  
want, scarcity; an affix signifying full of  
(as *akalmānd*, sensible);—*a.* Little;  
light, slight, not much; faint, slow,  
gentle :—*maṇḍ maṇḍ, ad.* Gently,  
slightly.

**MĀND** માંડ *s. f.* Rice water, starch,  
sizing.

**MANDĀ** મંડા *s. m.* A very thin cake.

**MANDĀ** મંદા *a.* Bad, evil, immoral,  
vicious; so abundant as to be esteemed  
worthless, dull (market), cheap as dirt;  
little, slight;—*s. m.* Superabundance,  
surfeit, want of sale.

**MĀNDĀ** માંડા *a.* Mine, my.

**MĀNDĀ** માંદા *a.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Māndah*. Sick, ailing,  
ill; tired, weary, fatigued; without  
means, poor, penniless.

**MĀNDAGĪ** मंदगी *s. f.* Sickness, illness, indisposition; fatigue, weariness; poverty, penury.

**MANḌĀĪ** मंडाई *s. f.* Starching, sizing, stiffening; wages for the same.

**MANḌAL** मंडल *s. m.* A large drum; the Maple. (*Acer Cultratum*, *A. Sterculiaceum*, Nat. Ord. *Acerinæ*.) A tree very common about Murree there called "trikanna or trikudna." The wood is not valued. The knots are made into ornamental cups which sell for a very high price in Tartary;—The *Eleusyne corocana*, Nat. Ord. *Graminæ*. An inferior autumn crop sown when prospects are poor. The grain is somewhat bitter and indigestible. It is one of the foods lawful for Hindus on fast days. It will keep any length of time and is never attacked by insects. The stalk is flat, and is exceedingly tough and strong, and the crop is gathered by plucking off the heads and leaving the stalk standing. Straw rope is made from the stalk. Monkeys are said to prefer it to other crops:—*maṇḍal rājā jad seke tad rājā*. *Maṇḍal* is a king (of foods), whenever warmed (up) it is (as good as) fresh; *i. q.* *Maṇḍwā*, *Marwā*, *Chalodā* and in the hills *Kodā*.

**MANḌAL** मंडल *s. m.* A circle, an orb; the disk of the sun or moon, circumference, enclosure, crown:—*dhartī ká maṇḍal meghlā*, *sir ká maṇḍal sutt*; *ghar ká maṇḍal istarī*, *kul ká dīwā putt*. Clouds are the crown of the earth, a turban the covering of the head; the wife is the crown of the household, a son is the light of a family.

**MANḌĀL** मंडाल *s. m.* (Po.) A small tree (*Rhododendron arboreum*, Nat. Ord. *Ericaceæ*) common at many places in the Himalaya and also found Trans-Indus. The gorgeous flush of crimson flowers adorns some of the hill stations about March, but occasionally trees will flower as early as 1st February with snow on the ground. The seeds are said to ripen about Christmas. Dishes are sometimes made

of the wood. but it is soft, and weak, and mostly only used for charcoal, and for houses. Its young leaves are poisonous. The flowers have a sweet-sour taste, and are said to make a good sub-acid jelly. They are in some parts of the Himalaya eaten by the people who get intoxicated, if they consume a large number. They are also medicinal and are applied to the forehead for headache on the Bias. A snuff, made from the bark of the tree, is excellent.

**MANDALĪĀ** मंडलीआ *s. m.* A drummer, one who beats the *maṇḍal*.

**MANḌAP** मंडप *s. m.* A temporary building, an open shed erected on festive occasions, a house; a temple.

**MANDAR** मंदर *s. m.* A house, a fine house, a large building, a temple; a palace; the body; (*M.*) a charm, incantation (corruption of *maṇḍarā*); a small tree (*Acer Sterculiaceum*, *A. Cultratum*, Nat. Ord. *Acerinæ*) See *Maṇḍal*.

**MĀNDARĪ** मंदरी *s. m.* (Po.) See *Māntarī*, *Maṇḍarī*.

**MANDARṆĀ** मंदरणा *v. n.* (Po.) See *Maṇḍarṇā*.

**MAṆḌĀSĀ** मंडासा *s. m.* A fold of cloth laid on the head, or wound round it; *i. q.* *Muṇḍāsā*.

**MANḌĀUNĀ** मंडाउना *v. a.* To cause to be sized, starched, &c.

**MANDERĀ** मंदेरा *s. m.* Scarcity, want, famine; also want of market for an article, *i. e.*, abundance;—*a.* Cheap, worthless, bad:—*maṇḍerā samā*, *s. m.* A bad time, *i. e.*, a time of scarcity:—*kaṇak maṇḍerī hai*, *s. f.* The market is glutted with wheat.

**MANDHĀ** मंदा *s. m.* A suit of clothes given at a wedding by the bride's father to the bridegroom's mother.

MÁNDHÁ ਮਾਂਢਾ } *a.* Small, below  
 MANDHÍ ਮਾਂਢੀ } medium size; a  
 dwarf.

MÁNDHAL ਮਾਂਢਲ *s. m.* See *Maṇḍal*.

MANDHARÁ ਮੰਢਰਾ } *a.* (M.) Of  
 MANDHRÁ ਮੰਢਰਾ } small stature.

MANDHER ਮੰਧੇੜ *s. m.* See *Madher*.

MANDHNÁ ਮੰਧਣਾ *v. a.* See *Maddhṇá*.

MANDHNÁ ਮੰਢਣਾ *v. a.* (M.) To press  
 one's body with the hands at the time of  
 any kind of injury.

MANDHOLNÁ ਮੰਧੋਲਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
 MANDHOLNÁ ਮੰਧੋਲਨਾ } rumple, to  
 tumble, to spoil. See *Madholṇá*.

MANDHÚÁ ਮੰਢੁਆ } *s. m.* A coarse  
 MANDHUL ਮੰਢੁਲ } grain used for  
 bread (grown in the hills.) See *Madḍhal*.

MANDHWÁ ਮੰਢਵਾ *s. m.* See *Maṇḍal*.

MANDÍ ਮੰਡੀ *s. f.* A market, a parti-  
 cular market for any one thing, a  
 mart, an emporium; the name of a city  
 and state in the hills.

MANDÍÁ ਮੰਦੀਆ *s. m.* See *Dakárá*.

MANDÍÁL ਮੰਡਿਆਲ *s. m.* A species  
 of wasp; an inhabitant of *Maṇḍí*.

MANDÍL ਮੰਦੀਲ *s. m.* See *Madíl*.

MANDÍLÁ ਮੰਦੀਲਾ *s. m.* A large drum;  
 a large copper bowl.

MANDÍLRÁ ਮੰਦੀਲਰਾ *s. m.* A large  
 drum.

MANDÍN ਮੰਦੀਂ *s. m. pl.* Roots (the  
 word used in the Jullundur district);  
*i. q.* *Muddh*.

MANDLÍ ਮੰਡਲੀ *s. f.* An assembly,  
 a company, a multitude, a class.

MANDNÁ ਮੰਡਣਾ *v. a.* To starch (cloth);  
 to size (paper); to stiffen with any  
 glutinous substance; *i. q.* *Marḥṇá*.

MANDRÁ ਮੰਦਰਾ *s. m.* A handsome  
 tree (*Marlea Begonifolia*, Nat. Ord.  
*Alangiaceæ*) with maple like leaves  
 found up to near the Indus. Its leaves  
 are eaten by sheep.

MANDU ਮੰਦੁ *s. m.* Superabundance,  
 surfeit, want of sale.

MANDÚÁ ਮੰਦੂਆ } *s. m.* (M.) A  
 MANDUWÁ ਮੰਡੁਵਾ } plant (*Eleusine*  
 MANDWÁ ਮਾਂਡਵਾ } *corocona*, Nat.  
 Ord. *Gramineæ* cultivated for horses. It  
 produces a small black grain.

MANDÚLÁ ਮੰਦੂਲਾ *s. m.* } A small  
 MANDÚLÍ ਮੰਦੂਲੀ *s. f.* } blanket;  
 an old tattered blanket.

MANDWÁRÁ ਮੰਦਵਾਰਾ *s. m.* Famine,  
 scarcity, want, penury.

MANG ਮੰਗ *s. f.* A betrothed woman or  
 girl; an imperative of *v. a.* *Mangay* or  
*Manḡṇá*; anything obtained by asking or  
 begging; procuring aid from friends at  
 harvest or in building house; the

collection of people on such an occasion :—*mang pāunī*, v. a. To seek aid in harvesting or the building a house :—*mang tang*, s. f. Asking, requesting begging; anything obtained by asking or begging; subsisting on alms; poverty :—*paṭṭī chollī*, *ghatt godī sticān*, *mangān dūḍān*, *mang tedī thūḍān*. Placing a silk boddice on my knee I stitch it; I offer prayers that I may become thy betrothed.—Song.

**MÁNG** **मांग** s. f. The line between the divisions of a woman's hair.

**MÁNGÁ** **मांगा** s. m. One who lives on alms, a beggar.

**MANGÁLÚ** **मंगालु** s. m. (M.) Verbal noun of *Mangān*.

**MANGAN** **मंगन** v. n. Begging;—(M.)

To ask, to beg. *Present participle*: *mang-dá*; *Future*: *mangśān*; *Past participle*: *mangīd*:—*áp waḍā mangdā*, *te báhe te darwesh*! He wanders begging, and a beggar is at his gate :—*mā mange pihawānī te dhī patthar dāle*! The mother asks for her wages for grinding, while the daughter throws stones, (i. e., gives herself airs)!—*mangan jāe so mar rahe*, *mare so mangān jā*. Who goes to beg is as it were dying, and when as good as dead he begs.—Prov. used to show that begging is to be resorted to only in the direst extremity.

**MANGAR** **मंगार** s. m. (M.) A tall and large-bodied dog.

**MANGAR** **मंगार** s. m. The same as *Magghar*.

**MANGATH** **मंगथ** s. m. The name of a *Jāt* tribe.

**MANGENDÁ** **मंगेदा** s. m. (M.) A betrothed man.

**MANGENDÍ** **मंगेदी** s. f. (M.) A betrothed woman; i. q. *Mang*.

**MANGEWÁ** **मंगेवा** s. m. (M.) Betrothal.

**MANGGAL** **मंगल** s. m. Tuesday; the planet Mars; gladness, joy, cheerfulness, mirth :—*Manggalcār*, s. f. m. Tuesday. *Mangal melā*, s. m. A festive gathering.

**MANGGALÁCHÁR** **मंगलाचार** s. m. A festive song sung at a wedding :—*manggalā chār karnā*, v. a. To rejoice, to resent; to merry.

**MANGGALÁCHARAN** **मंगला चरन** s. m. Worship, or salutation of *Ganesh* or other deity before the commencement of some good work.

**MANGGALÁ MUKHÍ** **मंगला मुखी** s. f. A singing girl; a prostitute.

**MANGGÁUNÁ** **मंगाउना** v. a. To cause to be asked for, to send for; to cause to beg, to assist in begging; to cause to betroth.

**MANGGETAR** **मंगेतर** } s. m. A man  
**MANGGETUR** **मंगेतुर** } or boy who has been betrothed, also used of girls and women.

**MANGGHÁ** **मंग्हा** s. m. See *Magghá*.

**MANGGHAR** **मंग्घर** s. m. The same as *Magghar*.

**MANGGLÍK** मंगलीक *s. m.* Provision

for a wedding (including various ornaments, as well as materials for the feast).

**MANGGNÁ** मंगना *v. a.* To ask for, to

demand, to beg, to pray, to solicit, to crave, to want, to desire, to seek; to betroth :—*manggná, tanggná, v. n.* To ask, to beg.

**MANGGNÍ** मंगनी *s. f.* Betrothing.

**MANGGTÁ** मंगता *s. m.* } A *faqír*, a

**MANGGTÍ** मंगती *s. f.* } beggar.

**MANGGÚ** मंगु } *s. m.* A herd of

**MANGGÚN** मंगुन } buffaloes or cows.

**MANGGULÍ** मंगुली *s. f.* A bangle for a woman's wrist.

**MANGGWÁUNÁ** मंगवाउना *v. a.* See *Manggdauá.*

**MANGH** मंग *s. m. (M.)* A hole in the roof of a house; a wild goose; *i. q. Maggh.*

**MANGH** मंग *s. f. m. (M.)* A red dye (*sandhár*) with which Hindu married women colour the parting in their hair. It consists of red oxide of Lead. Hindus often use it for religious purposes, such as painting idols, marking rupees, for good luck. In the hills it is not uncommon to see a stone or boulder marked with the point to convert it into a *Deví*, the name of the month; *Mágh.*

**MANGHIR** मंगिर } *s. m. (M.)* The

**MANGIR** मंगिर } name of a Hindu month (from the middle of November to the middle of December). The sowing of the *rábí* should be finished before this month, hence the Prov. :—*Manghir Poh*

*rádhi, kehín man wichch shádi.* Can there be any pleasure to the heart at sowings in *Manghir* and *Poh* (*i. e.*, between the 15th November and 15th January)? *i. q. Magghar.*

**MANGNÂN** मंगना } *s. m. (M.)* Be-

**MANGNÍN** मंगनी } trothal.

**MÁNGNÚ** मंगनु } *s. m.* A bed

**MÁNGNÚN** मंगनुन } bug. *Cimex domesticus, C. lectularius.*

**MANGRÚR** मंगरुर *s. m.* A tall grass

(*Panicum antidotale, P. Mavimum, Nat. Ord. Gramineæ*) common in many parts of the Panjab plains and Siwalik tract. In some places it is said to be good forage for cattle; in others it is called bitter and is not relished, and this seems more likely. Near Lahore, the smoke of it is used to fumigate wounds.

**MÁNH** मंग *s. m.* A kind of grain (*Pha-*

*seolus radiatus, P. Roxburghii, Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ*) of which an edible pulse is made, (*i. e. urd*); the same as *Mágh* (from the middle of January to the middle of February);—*prep. (M.)* In (used in poetry):—*je wasse Phaggan Mánhen tán ann ná máwe egáhen; je wasse Phaggan Chetar tán ann ná máwe khetár.* If it rains in *Phaggan* and *Mánh*, the grain will not find room in the straw; if it rains in *Phaggan* and *Chetar*, the grain will not find room in the field :—*mágh náí mirchán, sass kanán chot.* Give me *Capsicums* in exchange for my pulse, I have stolen it from my mother-in-law.—Prov.

**MANHÁ** मनुहा } *s. m.* An elevated

**MANHÂN** मनुहा } platform, made of the branches of trees in a corn-field on which one sits to watch crops;—(*M.*) In the parts of the country which are submerged by the annual rising of the river, one or more *manhá*s are erected outside every house, into which the people retire

when washed out of their houses by the rising flood, and on which they live night and day till it subsides :—*manhán te chaphá paṛián kap ghinde*. Having mounted his *manhán* he outs the ladder. —Prov.

**MANHÁS मन्हास** *s. m.* The name of a caste of Rajputs.

**MANHENMÁN मन्हेनमं** *s. m.* Destitution of milk.

**MANHÍN मन्ही** *s. f. (M.)* Dim. of *Manhán*.  
A bench found in most houses.

**MANHÍYÁN मन्हीयं** *s. m. (M.)* A wooden bedstead on which children sleep, and clothes and utensils are kept.

**MANÍ मनी** } *s. f. Semen virile ; jewel ;*  
**MANÍ मनी** } pride, haughtiness.

**MÁNÍ मानी** *s. m. (M.)* A person who watches a field ; (*Pof.*) a kind of wheaten fritter fried in oil used generally at the Muhammadan weddings.

**MÁNÍ मानी** *s. f.* A measure of grain varying from 12 to 18 maunds.

**MÁNÍ मानी** *s. m. (K.)* The big flat stone in front of a cistern where people stand to draw water to bathe.

**MÁNÍÁN मानीआं** *s. m. (Pof.)* See *Máyán, Máidán*.

**MANIÁR मनिआर** *s. m.* A man who sells all sorts of knick knacks ; a manufacturer and seller of glass armlets ; *i. q. Muniár*.

**MANIÁRÍ मनिआरी** *s. f.* Knick knacks ; glass armlets.

**MÁNJBWÁLÁ मंजबवाला** *s. m. (M.)*

The man who sweeps down the dirt, and unthreshed ears, form the heap of winnowed grain.

**MANJ मंज** *prep.* A sub-division of *Játs*, a tribe of Rajputs ; (*K.*) in the middle.

**MANÍJAN मनीजन** *v. a. (M.)* To be appeased, to be reconciled. *Present participle : maníndá ; Fut. use ; maníndá ; Past participle : maníá :—rutthí maníján wal lesún ná jherd*. Having been offended, let us be reconciled, we will not quarrel again.—Song.

**MÁNÍN मानी** *s. f.* See *Máín*.

**MANJÁ मंजा** *s. m.* A bedstead for sleeping and sitting on, a bedstead :—*buḍḍhá ná mare ná manjá dewe* or *ná mare ná manjá chukke*. The old man neither dies nor gives up his bed.—Prov. .

**MÁNJÁ मंजा** } *s. f. m.* A sweeper's  
**MÁNJAḤ मंजह** } broom used in win-  
nowing ; a poor person ; a person who rubs or scours ; a powder with which the teeth are tinged of a black colour.

**MANJÁÍ मंजायी** *s. f.* Scouring and brightening (vessels) ; hire for the same.

**MANJAL मंजल** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Manzil*. See *Majal*.

**MANJAN मंजन** } *s. m.* Tooth-pow-  
**MANJAN मंजट** } der, dentifrice ; an adjunct to a medicine, designed to aid its effect, a vehicle for medicine.



MĀNJĀR ਮੰਜਾਰ *s. m.* A tomcat.

MANJĀŪ ਮੰਜਾਊ *a.* Requiring to be cleaned, in need of scouring.

MANJĀUNĀ ਮੰਜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be rubbed, and brightened (a metallic vessel).

MĀNJH ਮਾਂਝ *s. f. m.* The name of a musical mode, a kind of verse; the middle;—*prep.* In the midst of, in.

MANJH ਮਾਂਝ } *s. f., m. (M.)* A female buffalo; the middle of the body, a waist cloth; (K.) a hoe for weeding:—*Rānjho yār giā pardest, manjh lungī utte khesī.* My lover Rānjhā has gone to a strange country, with a *lungī* on his middle and *khes* over him.—Song.

MĀNJHĀ ਮਾਂਝਾ *a. (M.)* Of or belonging to a buffalo;—*s. m.* See *Mājīhā*:—*mānjhākhār, s. m.* Buffalo milk:—*mānjhā māl, s. m.* Property consisting of buffaloes.

MANJHAIL ਮੰਝੈਲ *s. m.* An inhabitant of the *Mājīhā*.

MANJHĀR ਮੰਝਾਰ *prep.* In, within.

MANJHERŪ ਮੰਝੇਰੂ *s. m.* See *Majherū*.

MANJHLĀ ਮੰਝਲਾ *a.* (Of, foregoing), Of or belonging to the middle; also used as a substantive meaning, a waist cloth.

MANJHOLĀ ਮੰਝੋਲਾ *a.* See *Majholdā*.

MANJHOLĪ ਮੰਝੋਲੀ *s. f.* See *Majholdī*.

MANJHĪRĀ ਮੰਝੀਰਾ *s. m.* See *Majīrā*.

MANJĪTH ਮੰਜੀਠ } *s. f.* See  
MANJĪTHĀ ਮੰਜੀਠਾ } *Mājīṭh;—a.*  
MANJĪTHUR ਮੰਜੀਠੜ } See *Mājīṭhā*.

MĀNJNĀ ਮੰਜਣਾ *v. a.* To rub, to scrub, to clean, to scour, to brighten (metallic vessels.)

MANJRĀ ਮੰਜਰਾ *a.* Dried, (used in the Jullundur Doab):—*Jēṭh nān paindī dhupp, manjrā hoke kamādī jāndī sukk.* If sun shine comes in *Jēṭh*, the sugarcane dries up and withers.—Prov.

MANJRĪ ਮੰਜਰੀ *s. f.* The same as *Manjī*.

MANJŪLĀ ਮੰਜੂਲਾ *s. m.* See *Majūlā*.

MANJŪR ਮਨਜੂਰ *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Manzūr*. Sanctioned, granted; approved, accepted.

MANJŪRĪ ਮਨਜੂਰੀ *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Manzūrī*. Consent, permission, sanction, approval:—*manjūrī dī naukarī, s. f.* A Government order authorising a retiring pension.

MANJWĀĪ ਮੰਜਵਾਈ *s. f.* Cleaning and brightening vessels; wages for the same.

MANJWĀUNĀ ਮੰਜਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be scoured and brightened (a metallic vessel, sword.)

MANKĀ ਮਣਕਾ *s. m.* Cut agates, pebbles for signet rings; a bead; the *trachea*; a circular bead used as a pivot for the long needle (*takkā*) of spinning wheel.

**MANKARÁ ਮਨਕਰਾ** *s. m.* A plant, the root of which is used as a bait for fish.

**MANKAT ਮਨਕਤ** *s. f. (M.)* See *Wicholt*.

**MANKATHÍ ਮਨਕਥੀ** *s. f.* Anything irregularly made or written.

**MANKATÍAN ਮਨਕਤੀਆਂ** *s. f. pl.* Many maunds, great quantities.

**MANKHATTÚ ਮਨਖੱਟੂ** *s. m. f., a.* One who earns or gains nothing, an idler, one who lives from hand to mouth, unthrifty; idle, living on the earnings of others; *i. q. Makhattín*.

**MANN ਮੱਨ** *s. f.* A thick cake of bread usually given as a votive offering on recovery from fever.

**MANNÁ ਮੱਨਾ** *s. m. (M.)* The same as *Manhá*; the *kachchá* or briek pillar upon which the mid beam of a Persian wheel rests; *i. q. Channá*.

**MANNÁN ਮੱਨਾਂ** *s. m. (Poł.)* See *Manhá*.

**MANNAT ਮਨੱਤ** *s. f.* A vow; an acknowledgment, an agreement to discharge another's debt.

**MANNATÁ ਮਨੱਤਾ** *s. f.* A vow; an acknowledgment.

**MANNÍ ਮੱਨੀ** *s. f.* A thick cake, a thick cake of bread; bread (the term used among *faqírs*); (*M.*) a filter used in making saltpetre.

**MANNIÁ DANNIÁ** ਮੱਨਿਆ

**MANNIÁ PARWANNIÁ** ਮੱਨਿਆ

**ਦੱਨਿਆ } a. Famous for wisdom**  
**ਪਰਵੱਨਿਆ } and virtue, illustrious,**  
renowned; acknowledged.

**MANNÁ ਮਨਣਾ** *v. a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Manan*. To mind, to respect, to obey, to submit, to comply with, to observe, to acquiesce in, to consent to; to agree to; to believe, to have faith in; to suppose (a case), to take for granted; to vow, to pledge one's self to; to agree to discharge another's debt; to reconcile.

**MANNO ਮੱਨੋ } s. f. Sickness, ill-**  
**MANNON ਮੱਨੋ } ness, pain, dis-**  
tress.

**MÁNO ਮਾਨੋ** *conj.* Suppose, grant, as if, as.

**MANO ਮਾਣੋ } s. f. A cat.**  
**MÁNON ਮਾਣੋ }**

**MANOHAR ਮਨੋਹਰ** *a.* Heart winning, heart ravishing, captivating, beautiful, pleasing, lovely.

**MANORATH ਮਨੋਰਥ** *s. m.* Desire, object, heart's desire, aim, intention, wish, design.

**MANRÁH ਮਨਰਾਹ** *a.* Smooth (a millstone), not roughened with a pick.

**MÁNS ਮਾਂਸ** *s. m.* See *Más*.

**MANSÁ ਮਨਸਾ } s. f. Corruption**  
**MANSÁ ਮਣਸਾ } of the Sanskrit**  
word *Mánus*. Wish, desire, will, intention, design, purpose; object; *c. v. pāri karní*.

MANŚAMĀN ਮਣਸਾਮਾਂ } s. m. A  
MANŚĀŴĀN ਮਣਸਾਵਾਂ } slight

rain that hinders one from a journey (being considered a bad omen); an inferior article to be given away solemnly as a religious duty.

MANŚĀT ਮਣਸਾਤ s. f. A measure equal to the height of a man, being in some places reckoned at three and a half cubit, in others at four (spoken commonly of the depth of water in a well or tank.)

MANŚĀUNĀ ਮਣਸਾਉਣਾ v. a. To cause to be given away *ex voto*.

MANŚNĀ ਮਣਸਣਾ v. v. To consecrate to charitable purposes or in fulfillment of a vow. Anything may be thus given. A little water is taken in the right hand. *Manśars* are repeated, the hand with the water is then moved over the thing to be given away, and the ceremony is complete. The gift must always be to a Brahmin; i. q. *Chukī pāṇī*.

MANTĀ ਮਣਤਾ } s. f. See *Mannā*.  
MĀNTĀ ਮਾਣਤਾ }

MANTAR ਮੰਤ੍ਰ } s. m. An incantation,  
MANTAR ਮੰਤਰ } a charm; advice,

counsel, deliberation; hymn of a sacred book (especially of *Vedas*):—*manśar janśar*, s. m. Incantation, sorcery, exorcism:—*manśar chaldūḡd*, *mārd*, *paphḡd*, v. a. To charm, to cast a spell, to read a spell or incantation:—*manśar deḡd*, v. a. To give spiritual instruction, to make a disciple:—*gurmanśar*, s. m. Spiritual instruction.

MANTARĪ ਮੰਤ੍ਰੀ } s. m. A wizard;  
MANTARĪ ਮਨਤ੍ਰੀ } a conjuror; an  
MĀNTARĪ ਮਾਂਤ੍ਰੀ } adviser; a wife:

—*khoffā manśarī*, s. m. An evil counsel or adviser.

MANTĀRŪ ਮਨਤਾਰੂ s. m. One who cannot swim.

MĀNU ਮਾਂਉ s. f. A mother; i. q. *Māḡ*.

MĀNU ਮਾਨੁ s. m. (K.) A man as distinguished from an animal form of *Manukkh*.

MĀNŪ ਮਾਨੂ s. m. A young shoot of a bamboo.

MĀNŪ ਮਾਣੂ s. m. A name sometimes given to a cat; i. q. *Māno*.

MANŪ ਮਨੂ s. m. See *Largā*.

MANŪĀ ਮਨੂਆ s. m. The mind, the heart; a monkey.

MANUCHCHH ਮਨੁੱਛ } s. m. Corrupted  
MANUKKH ਮਨੁੱਖ } from the Sanskrit  
word *Manush*. A man.

MĀNŪN ਮਾਂਉ s. f. See *Māḡ*.

MANTŪR ਮਨੂਰ s. m. The slag, or dross of iron that comes from a furnace and forms in large lumps, used medicinally; a mass of brick fused together, or other molten matter taken from a brick-kiln.

MĀNUS ਮਾਨੁਸ s. m. See *Mānas*.

MANYĀTĀ ਮਨਯਾਤਾ s. m. (M.) A board fixed on the outside of the circle in which the bullocks go round the well to prevent the soil from falling in.

MĀNŴĀN ਮਾਂਵਾਂ s. m. (Poḡ.) A mother's brother; i. q. *Māmmāḡ*.

MÁON माँ s. f. A mother; i. q. *Mān*.

MÁP माप s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Mā*. A vessel for measuring, a measure.

MÁPAK मापक s. m. A measurer, a surveyor: Gnomon (Geometry.)

MÁPE मापे s. m. pl. Father and mother, parents.

MÁPNA मापना v. a. A measure, to survey.

MÁR मार s. f. m. Beating, striking, a stroke, a blow, a stripe; game in hunting, prey; lure, temptation, snare; evil influence, curse; a snake; a killer:—*mār chob*, s. m. A small tree (*Styphylea Emodi*, Nat. Ord. *Staphyleaceæ*) often found in the Himalaya up to the Indus. The bark of its branches is speckled, and it is said that a branch or stick of it kept by one will drive away snakes:—*mār baithā*, v. n. To strike, to beat:—*mār dhār*, s. f. Robbery, spoliation:—*mār khand*, a. Given to pushing or goring (cattle):—*kiri mār*, s. m. A shrub (*Slachys parviflora*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*.) common in many places, Hazara, the Salt Range and Trans-Indus. In the Salt Range the bruised stems are applied to guinea-worm:—*mār kutāi*, *mār kutā*, s. f. Beating and bruising; fighting:—*mār khānī*, v. n. To get a beating:—*mār ke marnū*, v. n. To kill others and die:—*mār painī*, v. n. To be beaten:—*pisū mār*, v. n. A small slender plant. (*Plectranthus Rugosus*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*) abundant in the Panjab Himalaya, and occurring in the Salt Range. In places it is used as bedding to keep off fleas:—*mār rakkhā*, v. n. To keep back wrongfully:—*mār sattū*, *sittū*, v. a. To kill, to slay, to murder:—*thānon mār sattū*, v. a. To kill outright.

MÁRĀ मारा a. Lean, thin, emaciated, enfeebled, weak; bad, worthless, little, scarce:—*mārā mārā*, a. Slight, small, not much, little:—*mārā dhīrā*, a. Poor; bad; disgraced:—*mārā samā*, s. m. Famine.

MARĀ मरा s. m., a. An expletive or habitual expression; See *Dūdhpur*:—*mārā uh kauṇ dāmī hai?* What man was that?—*mārā dūjjā* (as *mārī dūjjī katāb mainūn pharā de*. Give me that book.

MARĀÍ मराही s. f. Wages for beating or killing.

MARĀJ मराज s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mīrāj*. (according to Muhummadans), The night journey of Muhummad to heaven on a peculiar animal something of the nature of a horse called *Al Burāq*; (Poṭ.) a bridegroom; i. q. *Lārā*.

MARAK मरक s. f. Tenour of discourse, hidden meaning of language; coquetry, airs in walking.

MARĀKĀ मराका s. m. The creaking of shoes; the noise made by chewing grain; c. w. *laiṇā*, *mārnā*.

MARĀKABĀ मराकबा s. m. Corruption of the Arabic word *Marāqbaḥ*. Divine contemplation.

MARĀL मराल } s. m. This tree  
MARĀRĪ मरारी } (*Ulmus campestris*,

*U. Wallichiana*, Nat. Ord. *Ulmaceæ*.) which grows to a large size, is common wild, in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus. The bark is very tough and is used for bed-strings; and sandals, made from it, will last for two days under hard work. The leaves are a favourite fodder, and the trees are often very severely lopped on this account. The wood is durable if constantly wet, and is hence used for damp foundations.

**MARAMMAT ਮਰੱਮਤ** *s. f.* Mending, amendment, repairs. See *Murammat*.

**MARAN ਮਰਨ** *s. f.* Dying, death:—  
*maran hár, maran hárá, a.* Mortal, liable to death; about to die; at the point of death:—*maranjog, a.* Perishable:—*maran dá wihal ná hoqá, v. n. lit.* To have no time to die; to be up to one's ears in work, not to have a moment's leisure.

**MARAPPAN ਮਰੱਪਣ** } *s. m.* Lean-  
**MARAPPUN ਮਰੱਪੁਣ** } ness, debility;  
poverty, straitened circumstances;  
badness.

**MARÁRÁ ਮਰਾਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Dád-shambar*.

**MARAR MARAR ਮਰੜ ਮਰੜ** *s. m.* The sound made by cattle in eating:—*marar marar karke chabbqá* or *marar marar chabbqá, v. a.* To grind and eat (as a cow); also in derision of any one who eats voraciously.

**MARÁS ਮਰਾਸ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mírás*. An inheritance, a patrimony, a hereditary estate or property.

**MARÁSAN ਮਰਾਸਣ** *s. f.* } The  
**MARÁSÍ ਮਰਾਸੀ** *s. m.* } name of  
a caste; a singer by hereditary profession; *i. q.* *Mirást*.

**MARÁTABÁ ਮਰਾਤਬਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Marátib*. Rank, dignity; time.

**MARÁUNÁ ਮਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be beaten or killed; to cause to be committed (sodomy); to cause to be cohabited with.

**MARCH ਮਰਚ** } *s. f.* Black  
**MARCHÁN ਮਰਚਾਂ** } pepper, red  
pepper. See *Mirch*.

**MARD ਮਰਦ** *s. m.* A male, a man, a brave man, a hero; a husband:—*mard makkhan, s. m. lit.* A man's butter; *met. semen virile*:—*mard muchchhel, te bald singel.* A man with moustaches and a bullock with horns (are both good.)

**MARDÁÍ ਮਰਦਾਈ** *s. f.* (*M.*) See *Mar-dan*.

**MARDAK ਮਰਦਕ** *s. f.* The *Carissa Diffusa*, Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ* used medicinally.

**MARDAMÍ ਮਰਦਮੀ** *s. f.* Manliness; bravery; civility, humanity; *memb. vir.*

**MARDAN ਮਰਦਨ** *s. m.* Rubbing, anointing; bruising, transplanting, treading down.

**MARDÁNAGÍ ਮਰਦਾਨਗੀ** *s. f.* Manliness, bravery.

**MARDANG ਮਰਦੰਗ** *s. m. f.* A pair of drums, leathered at one end and beaten both at once; a Jew's harp.

**MARDANGÍ ਮਰਦੰਗੀ** *s. m.* One who beats the *Mardang*.

**MARDAÚ ਮਰਦਉ** *s. m. f.* Manliness, bravery; civility, humanity.

**MÁRE ਮਾਰੇ** *ad.* For, for the sake of, on behalf of, on account of, by reason of.

**MARG ਮਰਗ** *s. f.* Death.

**MÁRG ਮਾਰਗ** *s. m.* A way, a road, a course; a sect; routine of ceremonies.

**MARGÁN ਮਰਗਾਨ** *s. m.* A deer-skin; *i. q.* *Mirgán*.

**ਰਾਪੀਰ** *s. m.* A tree  
*Q. floribunda*, Nat.  
which is abundant in  
the Panjab Himalaya.  
size, trees of 8 or 10  
100 high. It furnishes  
y oak of the N. W.  
er being hard, heavy,  
a used for ploughs,  
-building. It is also  
ed for *jámpán*-poles  
ns. The leaves are  
s fodder, for which  
e often very severely  
almost to hop-poles.

**ਪਾਪਲ** *s. m.* (*Pot.*)

**ਮਰਘਵਲਾਵਾ** *s. m.*  
*colinifolium*, Nat.  
which grows abund-  
Himalaya, and in  
e Suleman Range,  
e fruit is sweetish  
r places. It forms  
limalyan forests in  
s only used as fire-

*f.* Death:—*taindā*  
*grī pai jāndī hai.*  
k you are ready to

A monument in  
Hindu; covering  
&c.

site for a cannon  
ad body.

Covering with  
ld leaf; wages for

*pl.* *Marhāyā,*

*f.* (*M.*) The  
*akh kar uñ de.*  
hips he rises.

**MARHAM** ਮਰਹਮ *or f.* See *Malhaw*

**MARHĀUN** ਮਰਹਾਉਣ *s. f.* Wages for  
covering with leather, or coating with  
gold leaf.

**MARHĀUNĀ** ਮਰਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
cause to be coated with gold, silver,  
leather.

**MARHĪ** ਮਰੀ *s. f.* A monument raised  
to a deceased Hindu, a shrine of a  
deceased Hindu, a tomb (Hindu, or Sikh)  
—*marhī te phos mārā,* *v. n.* To go to  
stool on a tomb, (in derision), to do good  
to one after one's death; to do one's  
favour not wanted.

**MARHOTRĀ** ਮਰਹੌਤ੍ਰਾ *s. m.* A got  
among the *Khatris*, *i. q.* *Malhotra.*

**MARHĀ** ਮਰਹਾਣਾ *v. a.* To cover with  
leather or cloth, to coat ornamentally  
with gold, silver, copper:—*sir marhā,*  
*v. a.* To blame, to accuse.

**MARHWAUNĀ** ਮਰਹਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
cause to be coated with gold leaf, to  
cause to be covered with leather.

**MARĪ** ਮਰੀ *s. f.* Plague, pestilence,  
death:—*marī paigī,* *v. n.* To break out  
(a plague.)

**MĀRĪ** ਮਾਰੀ *s. f.* Fem. of *Mārā*. A  
small room erected on the roof of a house;  
a lofty house of masonry:—*mārī te chark*  
*dehī hokkē, najar dūm maldē yār*  
*parokā.* Mounting the *mārī*, she gives  
a shout, (thinking) perhaps my lover of  
last year may appear.—Song.

**MĀRĪDĀ** ਮਾਰੀਦਾ *a. lit.* Beaten, com-  
pelled, in a critical state.

**MĀRĪDIĀN** ਮਾਰੀਦਿਆਂ *ad.* In a state  
of being forced.

**MARIKKNÁ ਮਰਿਕਨਾ** *v. n.* To change one's name secretly (as practised in certain plays); *i. g.* *Mikkad*.

**MARÍRÍ ਮਰੀਰੀ** *s. f.* (M.) A weed:—*māṛ marīṛī, pin tādīd, dhi kesar dī jar.* The mother a weed, the father the same, the daughter a root of saffron.—Prov. used of those who are proud of their birth, while their parents are not of good origin.

**MARJ ਮਰਜ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Marz*. Sickness, indisposition, a disease, a disorder.

**MARJÁD ਮਰਜਾਦ** *s. m.* } Corrupt-  
**MARJÁDÁ ਮਰਜਾਦਾ** *s. f.* } ed from  
the Sanskrit word *Maryádá*. A rule, a custom, place, rank, proper position; social code, thrift, economy:—*ná Kábal, Kandhár dā khatyá, ná ghar dī marjádá.* Thrift at home is better than profits from Kábal and Kandahar, *i. e.*, thrift at home is better than large profits in a foreign country.—Prov. used to express the sentiment of "there's no place like home."

**MARJANG ਮਰਜੰਗ** *s. m.* A Jew-harp.

**MARJÍ ਮਰਜੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Marzi*. Will, pleasure, choice, purpose, intention, assent, concurrence:—*marjī milī, v. n.* To argue, to be of one mind, to suit:—*āpī marjī, ad.* Voluntarily.

**MARJÍU ਮਰਜੀਉ** } *a.* Close,  
**MARJÍURÁ ਮਰਜੀਉਰਾ** } stingy,  
parsimonious, living poorly; self-denying, regardless of ease; a poor liver; a miser; a pearl diver.

**MÁRKÁ ਮਾਰਕਾ** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**MÁRKAH ਮਾਰਕਹ** } from the Arabic  
word *Márkáh*. Strife, fight; (M) an

assembly, a crowd, a part.  
*ádmí, s. m.* A great man.

**MARKAN ਮੜਕਣ** *s. f.*  
ing sound made by new sho  
of a wild plant, the seed p  
crackles when trodden u  
kind of grass which is eate  
one famine year is still re  
the *markayáldá sál*.

**MARKAT ਮਰਕਟ** *s. m.* A

**MARKAUNÁ ਮੜਕਾਉਣ**  
cause to creak or crackle,  
folding or doubling (paper  
a crackling sound (parche

**MARKE ਮਰਕੇ** *ad.* With  
or difficulty.

**MARKHÁI ਮਰਖਾਈ** *s. j*  
given to one who catches a

**MÁRKHOR ਮਾਰਖੋਰ** *s. f.*  
so called because it is sup  
snakes by looking at them  
foam falls on certain sto  
them, so it is said, into  
called *Zahr mohrá*.

**MARKNÁ ਮੜਕਣਾ** *a.* Cr  
brittle, breaking when f  
—*v. n.* To creak (as ne  
crackle; to break in foldi

**MARLÁ ਮਰਲਾ** } *s. m.*  
**MARLAH ਮਰਲਹ** } land  
square yards and equal to  
a measure of land equal to  
of a *kandí* and the 16th par

**MARM ਮਰਮ** *s. m.* A se  
recondite, hidden meaning,

**MARMAR ਮਰਮਰ** *s. m.*  
*sang marmar, s. m.* The sa

**MARMARÁUNÁ ਮਰਮਰ**  
have the pains of child-bir

**MARMARE ਮਰਮਰੇ** *s.*  
distress, especially the p  
birth.

**MARN** ਮਰਨ *s. m.* See *Maran*.

**MARNÁ** ਮਰਨਾ *v. n.* To die, to expire; to desire vehemently, to set one's heart upon, to die for, to love; to suffer hardship, to groan and sweat under; to fade, to wither; to be lost (money); to be out (of a game):—*bhukkhá, bhukkhe marná, v. n.* To be starved to death.

**MÁRNÁ** ਮਾਰਨਾ } *v. n.* To kill, to  
**MÁRNÍ** ਮਾਰਨੀ } slay, to murder; to

beat, to strike, to punish; to drive away; to spurn, to despise (as *phalán thok te marná*); to destroy, to ruin; to counteract, to mitigate; to keep down, to bear up (as *bhukkh téh marná*); to catch, to ensnare (*shikár marná*); to close, to shut up, to rock up (as *báhá marná, hattí marná*); to usurp, to defraud, to rob (as *gandh marná*); to throw, to cast a spell (*manár marná*); to shoot, to discharge, to shot (as *tír or gollí marná*); to calcine (as *dhat marná*); to commit sodomy (*buná marná*); to wrong, to injure (as *hakk marná*.)

**MARNÁÚ** ਮਰਨਾਉ *a.* About to die; at the point of death, *in articulo mortis*.

**MÁRNÍ** ਮਾਰਨੀ *s. m.* A small tree (*Sponia Wightii*, Nat. Ord. *Ulmaceæ*) found very sparingly in the Siwalak tract up to the Bias and occurring also in the Salt Range. In some parts of India its exceedingly harsh rough leaves are employed to polish wood and horn.

**MARÓJÍURÁ** ਮਰੋਜੀਉਰਾ *a., s. m.* Parsimonious, stingy; self-denying; a miser; a pearl diver; *i. q.* *Marjūrā*.

**MAROLÍ** ਮਰੋਲੀ *s. m.* A small idol temple.

**MÁRO MÁR** ਮਾਰੋ ਮਾਰ *s. f., a.* Fierceness, ferocity, violence, blood-thirstiness; abundant:—*hal dewe chár, te fasal howe máromár*. If you give four ploughings then the crop will be abundant.—Prov.

**MAROR** ਮਰੋੜ } *s. m.* A twist, a  
**MARORÁ** ਮਰੋੜਾ } wrench, (of a joint),

a sprain; flexion, turning, writhing, convolution, contortion; diarrhoea with griping pain; strain, tenesmus, pain in the bowels with desire to go to stool; (*M.*) a slight fever:—*maror phali, s. f.* A large shrub (*Helicteres Isora*, Nat. Ord. *Sterculiaceæ*) which is found wild in the Siwalik tract for some distance into the Panjab. Its fruit is spirally twisted, and is esteemed as efficacious in colic and dysentery being given in powder. It is sometimes applied externally:—*maror saffá, saffá, See Marorá.*

**MARORÁ** ਮਰੋੜਾ } *s. f.* The joining  
**MARORÍ** ਮਰੋੜੀ } of two pieces of

string or thread by opening the twist; a small knot in thread or cloth; the curving of letters in writing; the tenor of discourse, especially the windings and abstrusities in language, enmity, revenge.

**MARORNÁ** ਮਰੋੜਨਾ } *v. a.* To turn,  
**MARORNÁ** ਮਰੋੜਨਾ } to twist, to wrangle, to sprain, to contest.

**MARPACHNÁ** ਮਰਪਚਣਾ *v. n.* To undergo great trouble or pain in performing any work, to labour excessively; to suffer pain or sorrow; to be enfeebled and emaciated by disease.

**MARRAL** ਮੱਰਲ *s. m.* (*M.*) A clan.

**MARSÍHÁ** ਮਰਸੀਹਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Marsiyah*. An elegy; a dirge in memory of Hassan and Hussain sung by Muhammadans at Muharram:—*marsihá khán, s. m.* A reader of the *Marsihá*:—*marsihá kháshí, parhá, s. f.* Chanting of the *Marsihá*.

**MARTABÁ** ਮਰਤਬਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Martabah*. Rank,



dignity; time:—*kaí martabá*, *ad.* Several times.

**MARTABÁN ਮਰਤਬਾਣ** *s. m.* An earthen jar, a glazed jar.

**MARTAN ਮਰਤਨ** *s. f.* A shrub (*Desmodium argenteum*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) of some size which is found on several of the rivers, where the climate is somewhat dry. In Kanawar its bark is used for ropes after steeping in water. These are not lasting but very strong.

**MÁRÚ ਮਾਰੂ** *a.* Watered from the clouds (land); strong for labour (a man, ox, &c.);—*s. m.* The name of a musical mode; a kettle-drum; one given to fighting or beating; a striker, one who is to kill another, one who is in pursuit of making loss to another; a tree. See *Marghang*.

**MARÚÁ ਮਰੂਆ** *s. m.* A plant (*Artemisia elegans*, A. *Scoparia*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*). It is very common in arid tracts and has a powerful pleasant odour. It is also used as a depurative:—*ban marúá*, *s. m.* A plant (*Echmanthera Wallichiana*, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceæ*). Bees are particularly fond of its flowers.

**MARÚÁ ਮਰੂਆ** } *a.* Much reduced  
**MÁRÚ ਮਾਰੂ** } in flesh, wasted  
by disease, very lean, very weak, emaciated.

**MARTHIÁL ਮਰਥਿਆਲ** *s. m.* (K.) A place where dead bodies are burnt.

**MÁRUM ਮਾਰੂਮ** *s. m.* (M.) Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mahram*. A familiar friend, one so intimate that he is admitted into the women's apartments:—*milgiá márum yár*. My intimate friend met me.

**MARÚNDÁ ਮਰੂੰਡਾ** *s. m. pl.* *Marúnde*. Parched wheat and crude sugar mixed together and sometimes made into big balls:—*ghar de pirán nún tel de marúnde*.

The *marúnda* of oil to his own holy men! *i. e.*, playing tricks with his own relatives and friends.

**MÁRWÁ ਮਾਰਵਾ** *s. m.* The name of a musical mode.

**MARWÁÍ ਮਰਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Beating or putting to death; wages for beating, or putting to death.

**MARWÁÍYÁ ਮਰਵਾਈਯਾ** } *s. m.* One  
**MARWAYYÁ ਮਰਵਾਯਾ** } who kills,  
a slayer, one who does much execution in battle.

**MARWAN ਮਰਵਨ** } *s. f.* A com-  
**MARWANDE ਮਰਵੰਦੇ** } mon shrub

(*Vitex Negundo*, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceæ*) which is found in the Siwalik tract, and occasional in the Salt Range, and out in the plains. The branches are used for wattle-work. The leaves are in Chamba given for colic; they are also used as poultices. The root and fruit likewise are used medicinally; *i. q.* *Marwá*, *Mawá*.

**MARWANJNÁ ਮਰਵੰਜਣਾ** *v. n.* To die and depart.

**MARWÁR ਮਰਵਾਰ** *s. m.* An immense climber (*Bauhinia racemosa*, B. *Vahlíi*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) with very large leaves and great flowers and pods which grows in the Siwalik tract as far west at least as the Chenab. The branches are used as ties for fences, and a strong and durable rope is manufactured from the bark, without steeping. The leaves are eaten by buffaloes, and are used for packing and for making umbrellas (being put between strips of bamboo so as to overlap each other). They are also favourite leaves for plates, used at the marriages of Brahmins, for which purpose they are at times brought from some distance. The seeds are eaten in various places.

**MÁRWÁR ਮਾਰਵਾੜ** *s. m.* The name of the country to the west of Jaingar.

**MÁRWÁRÍ ਮਾਰਵਾੜੀ** *s. f.* The inhabitant of *Márwár*.

**MARWÁUNÁ ਮਰਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be beaten or struck; to cause to be killed; to be subjected to sodomy or improper sexual intercourse; to cause to put any one into difficulties, or entangle any one into any criminal case; to cause to suffer loss; *i. q.* *Marduná*.

**MARYAL ਮਰਯਲ** *a.* Lean, poor, thin, emaciated, weak.

**MAS ਮਸ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Masi*. The first growth of beard of a young man; ink:—*mas bhinná*, *a.* A young man whose beard is just coming:—*sengí kanún puchchhe sengí tedá kejihán yár he? ringre chúne mas lahndí nál he*. One companion asks another—What is your lover like? Answer.—He has curly hair, and his beard is just coming.—Song.

**MÁS ਮਸ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Máns*. Flesh; a month:—*más hárá*, *hári*, *s. m. f.* One who eats flesh, a flesh-eater:—*bald de hadi waggan*, *te sanhe dá más*. A bullock even bony can be worked, but a male buffalo (must be) fat.—Prov.

**MASÁ ਮਸਾ** *s. m.* Drawing the wet hands over the head and neck, by Muhammadans in performing *Wazú*.

**MASAHRA ਮਸਹਰਾ** *s. m.* A torch, a flambeau.

**MASÁHÚR ਮਸਹੂਰ** } *a.* Corrupted  
**MASÁHÚR ਮਸਾਹੂਰ** } from the Arabic  
word *Mashhúr*. Known, celebrated,  
noted, famous; *met.* notorious:—*masdhúr*

*karná*, *v. a.* To proclaim:—*masdhúr hojá*, *v. n.* To be famous; *met.* to be notorious.

**MASÁHÚRÍ ਮਸਾਹੂਰੀ** } *s. f.* Fame;  
**MASAHÚRÍ ਮਸਹੂਰੀ** } *met.* notoriety;  
publicity.

**MASÁIK ਮਸਾਇਕ** *s. m. pl.* of *Shaikh*. Corruption of the Arabic word *Masháikh*. *Shaikhs*, holy men.

**MASÁJAN ਮਸਾਜਣ** }  
**MASÁJANÚ ਮਸਾਜਣੂ** } *s. f.* (K.) An  
**MASÁJAN ਮਸਾਜਨ** } inkstand.  
**MASÁJANÚ ਮਸਾਜਣੂ** }

**MASAK ਮਸਕ** *s. f.* A water carrier's leathern water skin; *i. q.* *Mashak*, *Mashk*.

**MÁSAK ਮਸਾਕ** *s. m.* (K.) A step-mother:—*khatṭar gán, másak má dúdh ná dendí; khatṭar gán jheuri ná kardí másak má*. The cow without milk is like a step-mother, the one does not give milk, the other does not love.

**MASKANÁ ਮਸਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To turn, to twist, to stretch (as a person gaping or in pain); to be torn, (the clothes) from such stretching; to move, to stir; to press, to squeeze.

**MASÁL ਮਸਾਲ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mashal*, *Misál*. A torch, a flambeau; a sample, a pattern, an instance:—*masál báṭṭi*, *v. a.* To light a torch, :—*masál wakháungá*, *v. a.* To carry a torch.

**MASÁLÁ ਮਸਾਲਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Masálah*. Spice, condiments, seasoning; material, the substance of which anything is made:—*masále dár*, *a.* Seasoned with spices:—*masála páungá*, *v. a.* To season.

MASÁLCHÍ भसालची } *s. m.* A torch  
 MASALCHÍ भसलची } bearer; a cook's  
 assistant.

MASALNÁ भसलना *v. a.* To bruise,  
 to crush, to rub and break, to tread.

MASÁN भसाण *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Shamshán*. A place  
 where corpses are burnt; the bones  
 that remain after a burning:—*masán*  
*bhúm, bhúmka, bhúmi, s. f.* The land or  
 place where dead bodies are burnt.

MASÁN भसां *ad.* Hardly, with difficulty,  
 barely:—*masán masán karke, masán jehe,*  
*ad.* With great difficulty.

MASÁNÁ भसाना *s. m.* The urinary  
 bladder.

MASÁND भसांद } *s. f. m.* The last  
 MASÁNT भसांत } day of a Hindu  
 month.

MASÁND भसांद } *s. m.* The priest of  
 MASÁNDU भसांदु } a spiritual leader  
 (*Gurú*), one who receives offerings, and  
 presents them to the *Gurú*.

MASÁNDANÍ भसांदनी *s. f.* A *Mas-*  
*and's* wife.

MASÁNÍ भसानी } *s. m.* One who  
 MASÁNÍÁ भसानीआ } removes the re-  
 mains of the cremated corpse.

MÁSAR भसह *s. m.* A mother's sister's  
 husband.

MASAR भसर *s. m.* Lentils, a kind of  
 grain (*Errum Lens*, Nat. Ord. *Legumi-*  
*nosæ*), commonly cultivated in the cold  
 weather for its pulse, but not generally  
 in the more arid tracts. Its pulse is said  
 to be heating, and apt to cause eruptions;  
*i. q. Masúr*:—*masar chand Chet ghane,*  
*kanak ghaní Baisákh. Masar* (pulse) and

gram are ready for harvesting in *Chet*  
 and wheat in *Baisákh*.—Prov:—*Ah Múnh*  
*te masrán di dál!* lit. That mouth and  
 only lentils (to put in it), *i. e.*, well we  
 really expected something very different  
 from you!

MASÁT भसात *s. m. f. (M.)* The child of  
 a mother's sister.

MASAUDÁ भसादा *s. m.* Corrupted  
 from the Arabic word *Masaudah*. Original  
 composition, a draught, of any letter;  
 counsel, scheme, plot, deliberation.

MASAUHRÁ भसाहरा } *s. m.* The  
 MÁSEHORÁ भसाहोरा } husband of  
 a mother-in-law's sister; *i. q. Masiauhra.*

MASEHAS भसाहस } *s. f.* A mother-  
 MÁSEHAS भसाहस } in-law's sis-  
 MASEHSU भसाहसु } ter.

MASEN भसां *ad. (M.)* With great diffi-  
 culty; *i. q. Masán.*

MASER भसाेर } *s. m.* A mother's  
 MASERÁ भसाेरा } sister's son:—  
*maserá* or *maser bháí, bhará, s. m.* A  
 mother's sister's son:—*maser, maserá*  
*bhará, s. f.* A mother's sister's daughter.

MÁSH भसा *s. m.* See *Másh, Máh.*

MÁSHÁ भसाहा *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 Sanskrit word *Maháshay*. A title of res-  
 pect given by Bengalis to each other;—  
 Corrupted from the Sanskrit word  
*Mákh*. The name of a weight being the  
 12th part of a *tola* and equal to eight *rattis*  
 (See also *Másá*):—*máshá allah, intj.*  
 (A.) God preserve him or it from the  
 evil eye!

MASHAHÚR भसाहूर } *s. Masahúr.*  
 MASHHÚR भसाहूर }

MASHAHÚRÍ भसहुरी } s. f. See *Masā-*  
 MASHHÚRÍ भसहुरी } hūrī.

MÁSHÍ भासी a. Of the colour of *māṇh dī* *dāl*, of a dark brown colour (cloth). This dye results from a combination of alum, turmeric and pomegranate rind ;— s. f. The plant *Antennaria* sp., Nat. Ord. *Compositae* which is found in the Punjab Himalaya. It is used in the Kumaon and other places as an offering at shrines.

MASHK भसक } s. f. Corrupted from  
 MASHAK भसक } the Arabic word

*Mashq*. Learning to write by drawing the pen along letters already made ; practice, exercise ; a model or copy for imitation ; also see *Masak*, *Mashak*.

MASHKARÁ भसकरा s. m. See *Maskarā*.

MASHKARÍ भसकरी s. f. See *Maskarí*.

MÁSHKÍ भासकी } s. f. A water  
 MÁSHKAN भासकन } carrier, one  
 who uses a *mashak*.

MÁSHO भाशे s. m. A plant (*Thymus serpyllum*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*) which is common in the Punjab Himalaya. On the Chenab the seeds are given as a "warm" medicine. The plant is used in diseases of the eyes and stomach.

MASHRÚ मशरु s. m. A kind of striped cloth made of silk and cotton :—*kutte dī kabār te mashrū dā urchhār*. A dog's grave and a covering of a striped cloth. —Prov. A valuable thing in the possession of a mean person ; i. q. *Masrū*.

MASHÚK भसुक } s. m. f. A beloved  
 MÁSHÚK भासुक } one, a darling, a  
 sweet-heart, mistress ; i. q. *Masúk* :—*dshik mashúk*, s. m. The clasps of a belt.

MASHÚKÍ भसुकी } s. f. The state  
 MÁSHÚKÍ भासुकी } of being be-  
 loved ; loveliness, charm.

MÁSHÚR भासुर s. m. A shrub (*Daphne oleoides*, Nat. Ord. *Thymelaeaceae*.) See *Gand lend*, *Gāṇḍalān*.

MASÍN भसी ad. Hardly, with much difficulty, barely, commonly used, as *masín masín karke* i. q. *Masān*.

MASÍT भसीत s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Masjid*. A Muhammadan place of worship, mosque :—*take pichche masit dhāugī*, v. n. lit. To destroy a mosque for two pices. Used of those who are so covetous or penurious that they will stop at nothing for the smallest gain.

MASÍTAR भसीतार s. m. (M.) One who attends the mosque regularly ; met. a religious hypocrite.

MASKALÁ भसकला s. m. The instrument with which rust is removed from swords and other weapons.

MÁSKAN भासकन s. f. The wife of a *Máshkí*, *Máskí*.

MASKARÁ भसकरा s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Maskharā*. A buffoon, a jester, a mocker, one given to ridiculing ;—a. Given to jesting, disposed to ridicule or mock.

MASKARÍ भसकरी s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Maskharí*. A female jester or mocker ; mocking, jesting, ridicule.

**MASKAUNĀ ਮਸਕਾਉਣਾ** *a. a.* To cause to turn or writhe; to tear by writhing and stretching (one's clothes.)

**MÁSKĪ ਮਾਸਕੀ** *s. m.* A water carrier, one who uses a *Masak*; *i. q.* *Máshkī*.

**MASKÍJĀ ਮਸਕੀਜਾ** *s. f.* A small *masak*, a *bihisti's* water-skin.

**MASKÍN ਮਸਕੀਨ** *a.* Humble, meek, mild; obedient, submissive; poor.

**MASKÍNÍ ਮਸਕੀਨੀ** *s. f.* Humility, meekness, mildness, obedience, submission.

**MASLĀ ਮਸਲਾ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Maslah*. A question, a proposition; a precept, a doctrine, a principle; a tenet; objection:—*masledār*, *a.* Given to making objections, fault finding:—*masle chhāṇṭe*, *v. n. lit.* To preach doctrines; *met.* to make objections, to talk nonsense:—*maslá hall karná*, *v. a.* To solve a difficulty.

**MASLAND ਮਸਲੰਦ** *s. f.* Carpet, floor-cloth.

**MASLAT ਮਸਲਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Maslahat*. Counsel, advice, deliberation.

**MASLÚN ਮਸਲੂਨ** *s. m.* A plant (*Polygonum Bistorta*, *Nat. Ord. Polygonaceæ*) common at places in the Panjab Himalaya. On the Sutlej the root is said to be applied to abscesses, and it is used medicinally in the plains, being very astringent. See also *Dakachrá*, *Paṭhānbhed*.

**MASNIĀ ਮਸਨਾ** *s. m. (M.)* To ferment, to have a bad smell, to rot, to putrify, to spoil; *i. q.* *Hubasṇá*;—*s. m.* A tree (*Pistacia integerrima*, *Rhus integerrima*, *Nat. Ord. Terebinthaceæ*) See also *Kikkar siggí*.

**MASOHJARĀ ਮਸੋਹਜਰਾ** *s. m.* The  
**MASOHJARĀ ਮਸੋਹਜੜਾ** *early morn-*  
**MASOJHRĀ ਮਸੋਹੜਾ** *ing, day-*  
**MASOJHRĀ ਮਸੋੜਾ** *break.*

**MASOSNĀ ਮਸੋਸਣਾ** *s. m.* To complain, to grieve, to sorrow, to make lamentation.

**MASRÍ ਮਸਰੀ** *s. f.* A kind of pulse like *masar* but smaller; a young mango just formed.

**MASRÚ ਮਸਰੂ** *s. m.* A kind of cloth made of silk and cotton. See *Mashrú*.

**MASRÚR ਮਸਰੂਰ** *a. (A.)* Merry, delighted.

**MASS ਮੱਸ** *s. f.* Ink, soot, lamp-black, blacking; blackness;—*mass bhiggná*, *phuttá*, *v. n.* The first springing of a young man's beard:—*mass bheu*, *bheun*, *bhinná*, *a.* Having the first beginnings of the beard, arrived at the age of puberty; a young man; *i. q.* *Mas*.

**MASSÁ ਮੱਸਾ** *s. m.* A wart; *i. q.* *Mahuká*.

**MÁSSÁ ਮਾੱਸਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Mákh*. The name of a weight, being the 12th part of a *tola*, and equal to eight *rattis*:—*mássá ku*, *mássá bhar*, *a.* Full eight *rattis*; very small quantity:—*kadi mássá kadi tolá honá*, *v. a.* To be changeable, to be inconstant.

**MASSE ਮੱਸੇ** *s. m. (M.)* Drought, scarcity of rain:—*Jeth wasse Sáwan masse*. Rain in *Jeth* means drought in *Sáwan*.

**MÁSSĪ ਮਾੱਸੀ** *s. f.* A maternal aunt, a mother's sister.

**MASSNÁ मसना** *v. a.* To mix and prepare ink; to compound or make up medicines; (*M.*) to dwell.

**MASSÚ मसु** *s. f.* Ink; *i. q.* *Mass*, *Mas*;—*s. m.* A small tree, (*Sterculia villosa*, Nat. Ord. *Sterculiaceæ*) is common in many places up to the Indus, and occurs in the Salt Range. Its bark is frequently made into ropes of some strength; in Southern India, elephant ropes, and in Bombay bagging are made of it. In Dera Doon good paper has been made from it.

**MAST मसत** *a.* Intoxicated, drunk; intoxicated with pride, proud, arrogant; lustful, heated or excited with animal desire; full of spirits and energy, under fanatical influence; overjoyed, transported; careless, indifferent; mad, lost in divine contemplation;—*bad mast*, *a.* Dead drunk:—*mast garh*, *s. m.* A Muhammadan place of worship, a mosque:—*mastmaldā*, *a.* Indifferent, careless, reckless, inattentive to the claims of duty, family.

**MASTAK मसतक** *s. m.* The forehead of a man or elephant.

**MASTAKÍ मसतकी** *s. f.* A medicinal gum (*Pistacia Atlantica*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceæ*) having astringent properties, Mastic (commonly called *mastakí rúmí*, *rúmí mastakí*); *i. q.* *Mastagí*.

**MASTANÁ मसतना** *v. n.* To be intoxicated, to be filled with pride; to lust, to have concupiscent desire.

**MASTÁNÁ मसताना** *a.* Intoxicated; filled with pride; lustful; in an enthusiasm (as *faqírs*), *met.* old, worn out;—*s. m.* A Muhammadan *faqír*:—*mastánt chál*, *s. f.* A reeling or wanton gait.

**MASTÁNÍ मसतानी** A female Muhammadan *faqír*.

**MASTÁUNÁ मसताुना** *v. a.* To excite to ambition, pride or lust, to intoxicate.

**MASTEWÁN मसतेवां** *s. m.* Intoxication from pride or lust; fulness of bodily vigour, great buoyancy of spirits.

**MASTÍ मसती** *s. f.* Intoxication; lust, wantonness, unbounded pride, excessive buoyancy of spirits; transport; ecstasy; see *Kawár Gandāl*:—*mastí chaphtí*, *mastí wichh áund*, *v. n.* To become excited with lust:—*mastí kaddā*, *v. a.* To bring one to his senses; to chastise.

**MASTIÁRÁ मसतिआरा** *s. m.* A plant (*Scutellaria linearis*, Nat. Ord. *Labiata*) which is not uncommon in the Salt Range and Jhelum basin. In the former, the plant which is very bitter, is eaten.

**MASTÚL मसतूल** *s. m.* The mast of a ship.

**MASÚ मसु** *s. m.* Ink; *i. q.* *Mass*, *Mas*.

**MASUÁK मसुआक** *s. f.* A piece of wood used for cleaning the teeth (a Muhammadan term called by Hindus *Dātā*); *i. q.* *Maswák*.

**MASUÁR मसुआर** *s. f.* Hire of a shop, hire or rent of any building.

**MASÚHRÁ मसुहड़ा** *s. m.* The gums.

**MASÚK मसुक** *s. m. f.* See *Mashúk*.

**MASÚKRÁ मसुकड़ा** *s. m.* A darling, one beloved (spoken not seriously but in contempt or ridicule.)

**MASÚL मसूल** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mahsúl*. Custom, duty, tax; postage:—*masúl chukáund*, *v. a.* To pay duty:—*masúl láund*, *v. a.* To tax, to levy tax:—*masúl mārā*, *v. a.* To smuggle:—*masúl qák*, *s. f.* Postage.

**MASÚLÍÁ ਮਸੂਲੀਆ** *s. m.* A tax gatherer, a collector of imposts, a receiver of Government duty; a custom-house officer.

**MASÚM ਮਸੂਮ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Másúm*. Innocent, ignorant, unacquainted, simple; a child, an infant.

**MASÚR ਮਸੂਰ** *s. m.* A species of *dál*. See *Masúr*.

**MAASWÁK ਮਸਵਾਕ** *s. f.* A tooth brush. See *Masúdk*; *c. w. pheryt, karní*.

**MASWÁNÁ ਮਸਵਾਣਾ** *s. f.* A place where corpses are burnt. See *Masán*.

**MASWÁNÍ ਮਸਵਾਣੀ** *s. f. (M.)* Ink-stand.

**MASWÁR ਮਸਵਾਰ** *s. m.* Hire of a shop, rent of a house.

**MAT ਮਟ** *s. m.* A monastery of *Sanyási faqírs*; a monument erected in memory of a deceased Hindu;—*s. m.* An equal *s. f. (M.)* An alluvial deposit of fertile soil; the sediment in suspension in the water of rivers. It is very fertilizing, and, when deposited on land, its effect is said to last five years. The sediment of the Chenab is considered much more fertilizing than that of the Indus, hence the popular lines:—*daryá Chenáb kaláí lewe te sogá dewe*; *daryá Sindh sogá lewe te kaláí dewe*. The river Chenab takes away tin and gives gold; the river Indus takes away gold and gives tin:—*maṭo maṭ, a*. Equally matched (this phrase much used in wrestling):—*ápnē maṭ ná jāñē kahīñ kún*. She considered no one equal to herself! —Story of *Sassi and Punnúñ*.

**MAT ਮਤ** *s. m.* Religion, a form of religion, a religious sect; wisdom, intelligence, opinion; also see *Matt*;—*ad.* Not, least, (used commonly with the imperative):—*mat matáñtar, a. m.* Different religious sects.

**MÁT ਮਾਤ** *a., s. f.* Beaten (used especially of one beaten in chess); defeated, overcome, become low; decayed, in a sunken and unprosperous condition; mother (dim. of *mátá* as *mát Ganga*):—*mát pitá, s. m.* Parents; lord, master.

**MATÁ ਮਤਾ** *s. m.* Counsel, advice, sentiment, consultation:—*gurmatá, s. m.* The old Sikh council;—*matá pakáñgá, v. n.* To contrive, to devise plots, to be of one opinion:

**MÁTÁ ਮਾਤਾ** *s. f.* Mother; a title of respect given to *Devís* (goddesses); the small-pox; a title of respect given to an old Hindu woman; a wife of a Sikh *Guru*; a wife of the descendant of the Sikh *Gurús*:—*mátá pitá, s. m. f.* Parents; lord, master:—*mátá pújá, pújá, v. a.* To worship the goddess of small-pox (after recovery from an attack):—*mátá nikalýt, v. a.* To come out (small-pox):—*máté de dag, s. m.* Pitting of small-pox on the face.

**MATÁBÍ ਮਤਾਬੀ** *s. f.* A kind of fire-work.

**MATÁH ਮਤਾਹ** *s. m.* Wealth, goods, chattels, furniture.

**MATÁHÍ ਮਤਾਹੀ** *s. f.* A kind of check-  
ed cloth.

**MATÁK ਮਟਕ** *s. f.* Coquetry, affectation, airs in walking.

**MATÁKÁ ਮਟਾਕਾ** *s. f.* The sound produced by cracking the joints.

**MATÁKNA ਮਟਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To crack, to emit a sound by being cracked (the joints of the fingers); to behave affectedly, to carry one's self like a wanton..

**MATÁLAB ਮਤਾਲਬ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Matlab*. Meaning, design, purpose, object.

**MATĀLABĪ ਮਤਾਲਬੀ** *a.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Matalbī*. Interested, designing, seeking one's own object.

**MATĀN ਮਤਾਂ** } *intj.* Let it not be that,  
**MATAN ਮਤਨ** } by no means, God

forbid, lest; perhaps:—*Sāwī tālhi utte totā bole, nān udārīn, matān kāsīd howe.* On the green *Dalbergia* tree a parrot is talking, do not make it fly away, perhaps it is a messenger.—Song:—*matān khaleṇ dī, mār wī dīwān.* Lest I even cause to be given to you a shoe beating.

**MATAR ਮਟਰ** *s. m.* The common

garden pea *Pisum sativum*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*. Introduced by the British. An article of diet, by the people made into *dāl* and also ground into flour. Natives consider it hot, aperient, diuretic, useful in swellings and to increase the secretion of milk. They further believe that persons who sleep in fields of this plant become paralysed. It is largely raised for fodder on low inundated lands:—*maṭar baryā, s. m. Pisum sativum*:—*maṭar rewaṭī, s. m.* A term in the Amritsar District for the small or field pea (*Pisum arvense*.)

**MĀTAR ਮਾਤ੍ਰ** *ad. (in comp.)* In the measure or amount of, (as *chhiṇ mātar, nān mātar*);—*s. f. m. (M.)* The ridge round a handmill which prevents the flour from being scattered.

**MATĀUNĀ ਮਤਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To devise, to arrange, to plan (used only with *matā*.)

**MAṬARŪĀ ਮਟਰੂਆ** *s. m.* A man who is small and thin, but eats a great deal.

**MATĀUNĀ ਮਟਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To blot out, to wipe out, to strike out, to cancel, to bring to an end, to take away sin by atoning for it; *i. q. Miṭāṇā.*

**MATBAL ਮਤਬਲ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Matlab*. See *Matlab*.

**MATBALĪ ਮਤਬਲੀ** } *a.* Corrup-  
**MATBALĪĀ ਮਤਬਲੀਆ** } tion of the  
Arabic word *Matlabī*. See *Matlab*.

**MATBHER ਮਤਭੇੜ** } *s. m.* Meeting  
**MATBHERĀ ਮਤਭੇੜਾ** } of two or

more persons, interview; comparison; disputing, quarrelling, fighting; *i. q. Muṭhbher, Muṭhbherā.*

**MATCH ਮਟਰ** *s. m. (K.)* A kind of harrow without teeth, used to make soil into soft mud before sowing rice.

**MATEĀ ਮਤੇਆ** *a.* Having a different mother:—*mated bharā, bharāu, s. m.* A half-mother, *i. e.*, having a different mother.

**MATEĪ ਮਤੇਈ** } *s. f.* A step-mother:

**MATER ਮਤੇਰ** } —*mateī, mater bhai,*  
*s. f.* A half-sister, *i. e.*, having a different mother.

**MATH ਮਥ** *s. m., f.* Advice, counsel, plan, arrangement, determination:—*mathbher, math bherā, s. m.* Meeting of two or more persons, interview; comparison; disputing, quarrelling, fighting.

**MATHĀ ਮਠਾ** *s. m.* Thick butter milk (especially poured into *pakaṇṛī*.)

**MATHĀJ ਮਠਾਜ** *s. f. (M.)* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Mishṭhān*. Sweetness; *i. q. Mathās.*

**MATHĀGAR ਮਥਾਗਰ** *s. m.* A climbing plant (*Ficus reticulata, F. scandens*, Nat. Ord. *Moraceæ*) found in the Panjab Siwalik tract and up to near the Indus. It is eaten by goats; *i. q. Dāl-agrā.*

**MATHĀL ਮਥਾਲ** } *s. m. (M.)* A

**MATHAYAL ਮਥਯਲ** } leather thong  
connecting the blinkers of harness.



**MĀṬHAN ਮਠਣ** *v. a. (M.)* To plane wood :—*Present participle* : *maṭhēddā* ; *Future* : *maṭhesān* ; *Past participle* : *maṭhiḍ*.

**MATHĀS ਮਠਾਸ** } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**MATHAT ਮਠਤ** } from the Sanskrit  
word *Miskṭhān*. Sweetness ; *i. q.* *Mithās*,  
*Mithāi*.

**MATHIĀI ਮਠਿਆਈ** *s. f.* Sweetmeats, sweetened pastry ; sugar, molasses ; con-  
fits, any cookery prepared with sugar ;  
sweetness.

**MATHIRĀ ਮਥੀਰਾ** *s. m.* A creeping plant (*Citrullus vulgaris*, *Curcubita citrullus*, *Cucumis citrullus*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceae*) commonly cultivated throughout the Panjab plains. If not really wild, it is apparently so, and covers the ground for miles in sandy deserts near Sirsā, and in the Sindh Sagar Doab, ripening in the cold weather. It grows also over immense tracts on the low ground along some of the rivers, *i. e.*, the Bias, in Gardaspur. Its fruit is a favourite with the people, and in Shahpur the seeds are eaten parched, with other grain. Its seeds are also used medicinally ; *i. q.* *Haidwājā*, *Tartāj*.

**MATHLĀ ਮਠਲਾ** *s. m.* A home made earthen vessel about the size of a *maṭṭ* and sun-dried.

**MATHLŪNĀ ਮਠਲੂਣਾ** *a.* Imperfectly salted, having little salt.

**MATHNĀ ਮਥਣਾ** *v. a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Mathan*. To advise, to plan, to appoint, to decide, to arbitrate, to determine ; to ponder over.

**MĀTHŪ ਮਾਥੂ** *s. m.* A tall straggling plant (*Nima quassioides*, Nat. Ord. *Simarubaceae*) common in places in the Panjab Himalaya from the Sutlej

to the Chenab. It is eaten by goats and sheep, and in Chamba the leaves are applied to itch. In some parts the red fruit is eaten.

**MĀTHŪ ਮਾਥੂ** *a.* Middle-sized (spoken in derision) :—*māthū gulkand*, *s. m.* A precious child (a term of endearment.)

**MATHUNN ਮਠੁਨ** *s. m. (lit. a hand-ful).* One who is senseless and stupid ; a block head :—*miṭṭi dā maṭhunn*, *s. m. lit.* A lump of dirt ; *met.* a sordid senseless person ; *i. q.* *Mathunn*.

**MATHUNNĪ ਮਠੁਨੀ** *s. f.* A lump of dough, clay formed by taking up a single handful, and squeezing it.

**MATHŪSAL ਮਥੂਸਲ** *s. m. (K.)* A plant (*Nardostachys Jatamansi*, Nat. Ord. *Valerianaceae*) See *Bālcchhap*.

**MAṬĪ ਮਟੀ** *s. f.* A small monument erected to a deceased Hindu.

**MĀṬĪ ਮਾਟੀ** *s. f.* The same as *Miṭṭi* (used in poetry.)

**MAṬĪLĀ ਮਟੀਲਾ** *s. m.* A mud tower.

**MATIRĀ ਮਤੀਰਾ** *s. m.* A water-melon. See *Mathirā*.

**MATIRĪ ਮਤੀਰੀ** *s. f.* A large long species of water-melon.

**MAṬKĀ ਮਟਕਾ** *s. m.* An earthen vessel smaller than a *maṭṭ*.

**MAṬKAN ਮਟਕਣ** *s. m. f.* A wild plant found in moist places ; coquetry ; the creaking sound made by new shoes.

**MAṬKĀUNĀ ਮਟਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to crack, to crack (the fingers) ; to move the eyes amorously, to ogle, to wink.

MAṬKÍ ਮਟਕੀ *s. f.* A small earthen vessel, less than a *Maṭká*.

MAṬKORÁ ਮਟਕੋੜਾ *s. m.* Ogling, casting amorous glances.

MATLAB ਮਤਲਬ *s. m.* Meaning, design, business, an aim, purpose, object, reason, account, affair:—*be maṭlab*, *a.* Disinterested, having no concern with, disinterestedly, indifferently:—*maṭlab karná*, *v. a.* To sell or dispose of, to sell cheap, to borrow money on high interest (spoken of shopkeepers):—*maṭlab kaḍ-ḍhḍá*, *v. n.* To have one's ends served:—*maṭlab nikatḍá*, *v. n.* To be successful in a design; to understand:—*maṭlab dá yár*, *a.* Self-seeking, selfish, time serving, designing, artful:—*maṭlab rakkhḍá*, *v. n.* To be interested in, to occupy or concern one's self with.

MATLABÍ ਮਤਲਬੀ } *a.* Interest-  
MATLABÍÁ ਮਤਲਬੀਆ } ed, design-  
ing, given to seeking one's own ends, self-centred:—*bemaṭlabí*, *s. f.* Disinterestedness:—*maṭlabí yár*, *s. m.* See *maṭlab dá yár* in *Maṭlab*.

MATLÁUNÁ ਮਤਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To have nausea, to have a desire to vomit, to be sick at the stomach (used with *jí* or *dil* as *merá jí matláunḍá hai*).

MATNÁ ਮਾਣਨਾ *a.* Middle-sized, neither large nor small.

MÁTRÁ ਮਾਤ੍ਰਾ *s. m.* A particle; a vowel point, a vowel; a diacritical mark; a dose of medicine; (*M.*) the large thick earthen vessel (*Kundí*) in which boiled sugarcane juice is cooled and made into lumps of *Gur*:—*mátrá bhar*, *a.* A little, a small quantity.

MATRÁ ਮਤਰਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) A disease of horses.

MATRAPÁ ਮਤਰਪਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) (Corrupted from *Matrei*, step-mother, *pa* condition, status.) Step-motherhood, the condition of a step-mother:—*matrapá satt jhugge sarḇḇde*. Step-motherhood destroys (*lit.* burns) seven (*i.e.*, innumerable) homes.—Prov.

MATREÁ ਮਤਰੇਆ } *s. m., a.* A half-  
MATRERÁ ਮਤਰੇਰਾ } brother, *i. e.*,  
having a different mother:—*matré bhará*, *bharaun*, *s. m.* A half-brother.

MATREÍ ਮਤਰੇਈ *s. f.* (*M.*) A step-mother. She is *Injusta Noverca* in Multani as in all other languages:—*matrei Allāh ná anei hān sarakí*; *jadān kahēn kḥā. āḇḇá dekhe jadān deḇe fike*. May God not bring you a step-mother a heart burner, who only gives you food when she sees some one coming!—*matreí bhaiḥ*, *s. f.* A half-sister, *i. e.*, having a different mother.

MATṬ ਮੱਟ } *s. m.* A large earthen  
MATṬU ਮੱਟੂ } vessel, containing  
some two or three maunds, liquid measure.

MATT ਮੱਤ *s. f.* Advice, counsel, instruction, wisdom, prudence; opinion, understanding:—*matt hīn*, *matt hīḇḇá*, *a.* Without sense, void of understanding, idiotic, silly, foolish, stupid:—*matt deḇḇá*, *v. a.* To counsel, to give advice:—*matt márié hoíá*, *s. m.* A dolt, an idiot:—*matt mári jḇḇá*, *v. n.* To lose one's senses:—*matt bálá*, *matt wáḇḇá*, *a.* Sensible, wise, prudent, judicious:—*sau siāniān dí ikká matt mārakh épo áḇḇí*. A hundred wise men have the same opinion, but fools have every one his own.—Prov.

MATTÁ HOIÁ ਮੱਤਾ ਹੋਇਆ }  
MATTIÁ HOIÁ ਮੱਤਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ }  
*part. a.* Intoxicated; carried away (by some subject), engrossed, absorbed; involved, environed, enclosed, (as wheat in its beard.)

**MATṬAR ਮੱਟਰ** *a.* A cow that will not allow the milk to descend.

**MATTAR ਮੱਤ੍ਰ** } *s. m.* A kind of field  
**MATṬAR ਮੱਟਰ** } pea (*Lathyrus sativus*,

*Pisum sativum*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) often cultivated in the plains as a cold weather field crop for its pulse; *i. q.* *Churāl*, *Maṭar*.

**MATṬHĀ ਮੱਠਾ** *a.* Slow, lazy, (an ox, horse); (*M.*) blunt (as knife);—*s. m.* A large cake of wheaten bread fried in ghee (used at weddings, several being given by the bride's father to the bridegroom.)

**MATṬHĪ ਮੱਠੀ** *s. f.* A wheaten fritter:—*khastā maṭṭhī*, *s. f.* Crispy wheaten fritter.

**MATTĪ ਮੱਤੀ** *s. m.* A twiggy leafless plant (*Orthanthera viminea*, Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadaceae*) not uncommon about Dehli and in some other parts Cis-Indus, occasional in the Siwalik tract, and Trans-Indus. In Sindh the unsteeped stalks of this plant are made into ropes for Persian wheels, which are said to be very durable as they do not readily rot from moisture.

**MATTĪ ਮੱਟੀ** *s. f.* A large earthen vessel, larger than a *maṭṭ*; a division of a reed, bamboo, sugarcane, the parts between two joints:—*maṭṭī lohā*, *s. m.* Red hæmatite.

**MATTŪ ਮੱਤ੍ਰੁ** } *s. m.* (*K.*) A shrub (*Indi-*  
**MATṬŪ ਮੱਟ੍ਰੁ** } *gofera heterantha*, *I. arbo-*  
*rea*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) which is abundant in many places in the hills. In Kashmir and elsewhere the twigs are largely used for making baskets. In Kangra the flowers are used as a potherb.

**MATWĀLĀ ਮਤਵਾਲਾ** *a.* Intoxicated, drunk; mad; *c. w.* *hoṇḍ*.

**MAU ਮੈ** } *s. m. f.* Heat, rut; sexual  
**MAU ਮਉ** } appetite (lower animals.)

**MAUHAKĀ ਮੋਹਕਾ** } *s. m.* See *Mahukā*.  
**MAUHKĀ ਮਉਹਕਾ** }

**MAU HAR ਮੋਹਰ** *s. m.* (*Poṭ*) A kind of *dāl*. See *Masar*.

**MAU HARĀ ਮੋਹਰਾ** *s. m.* Poison.

**MAU HARĪ ਮੋਹਰੀ** } *s. f.* A Carbuncle  
**MAU HRĪ ਮੋਹਰੀ** } (disease); (*M.*)

a kind of *dāl*. See *Masar*:—*chhoṭī mauhrī*, *s. f.* A plant (*Solanum xanthocarpum*, *S. Jacquini*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceae*) common throughout the Panjab plains. In some places the seeds are eaten. They are also applied for bruises and in otitis. The fruit likewise is used medicinally, being bruised and applied for pain:—*waḍḍī mauhrī*, *s. f.* A plant (*Solanum sanctum*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceae*) seen occasionally Trans-Indus, and in the Salt Range. In some places its fruit is eaten fresh and in pickle.

**MAUJ ਮੈਜ** *s. f.* A wave; an emotion of the mind, ecstasy, desire, volition; pleasure, joy, prosperity, good living; abundance, plenty:—*mauj karṇī* or *mārṇī*, *v. n.* To enjoy one self.

**MAUJĀ ਮੈਜਾ** } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
**MAUJĀ ਮਉਜਾ** } the Persian word  
*Mozah*. A stocking, a sock.

**MAUJĪ ਮੈਜੀ** } *a.* Emotional, merry,  
**MAUJĪ ਮਉਜੀ** } jovial; odd, fantastic.

**MAUJJĀ ਮੈੱਜਾ** } *s. m.* A boy, or girl's  
**MAUJJĀ ਮਉੱਜਾ** } shoe.

MAUJÚD मैजुद } *a.* Present ; at hand,  
 MAUJÚD मजुद } available ; exist-  
 ing, ready ; *c. w.*, *hoṇḍá*, *karná*, *rahigá*.

MAUKÁ मौका } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 MAUKIÁ मैकिया } the Arabic word

*Mauqá*. Suitable time, fitting opportunity, season, occasion ; locality, place, situation, the place where a crime has been committed ; the place or house about which a suit has been instituted in the court ; a small swelling, *i. g.*, *bairdsír de maukhe* :—*hæmmorhoidal swellings* :—*be maukiá*, *a.* Untimely, premature, inopportune :—*mauká deṇḍá*, *v. a.* To give one an opportunity :—*maukiá chale jáṇḍá*, *v. n.* To lose an opportunity :—*mauká milḍá*, *v. n.* To get an opportunity :—*mauká vekhḍá*, *v. n.* To look for an opportunity ; to bide one's time :—*maukiá te jáṇḍá*, *maukiá vekhḥe jáṇḍá*, *vekhḍá*, *v. a.* To go to see the place where a crime has been committed, or to a place about which a suit has been instituted.

MAUKARÍ मैकरी *s. f.* (*Pof.*) The name of a thorny plant ; *i. q.* *Pohlí*.

MAUL मौल *s. m.* A small tree (*Pyrus Kumaonensis*, *P. Aria*, *Nat. Ord. Rosaceæ*) common in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus. The wild pear, the smallish fruit ripens about October and looks well, but is very indifferent eating ever wher. half rotten, in which state it is generally consumed by the people.

MAULÁ मौला *s. m.* God, master, lord (generally used by *faqírs*) :—*Maulá Ali*, *s. m.* A form of salutation among Muhammadan *faqírs* :—*maulá daulá*, *s. m.* An open handed, liberal man :—*maulá de nán*, *ad.* In the name of God.

MAULÍ मौली } *s. f.* A triple cord  
 MAULÍ मल्ली } of red, yellow and  
 green, a variegated thread, with which women tie their hair, used also by

Muhammadans as a necklace at the Muharram, and used also by Hindus at weddings or other joyful occasions. It is also tied round the bride and bridegroom's right wrist at marriages (both by Hindus and Muhammadans). Among Muhammadans it is tied by the *mirdsi*, or the barber, when the party is assembled before the reading of the marriage service (*nikáh*). It is considered to be efficacious in keeping away evil spirits. This ceremony is one of the *sagans* of a wedding, (*i. e.*, those customs which are in addition to, and unconnected with, the religious ceremony).

MAULNÁ मौलना } *v. n.* To bud, to  
 MAULNÁ मलना } blossom, to  
 bloom ; to shoot forth, to become verdant (trees in the spring), to be out of order (the system) at the coming of spring ; *met*, to be proud, to boast ; to be overjoyed, not to be able to contain oneself for joy.

MAULSARÍ मौलसरी } *s. f.* A hand-  
 MAULSIRÍ मौलमिरी } some tree  
 (*Mimusops Elengi*, *Nat. Ord. Sapotaceæ*) occasionally planted in the east of the Panjab for its appearance and the fine smell of its flowers. There are one or two small specimens about Lahore, Amritsar and Multan. Its bark is used as a gargle for swollen gums. The wood is soft.

MAULWÍ मौलवी *s. m.* A learned Muhammadan, a doctor of law or literature.

MAUN मौन *s. f.* The masonry about a well above ground ; an earthen water vessel of the better sort and large size.

MAUR मौर } *s. m.* The part of the  
 MAUR मरु } back immediately below the neck, the shoulder ;—*inj.* Begone ? vaunt ! ill be to you ! (used by women and girls).

MAURAT मौरत *s. f.* (*Pof.*) Sandy soil :—*maurat jamín hai ret* ; *halláḥ bájho*

*howay khet.* Maurat land is sand, without ploughing crops are produced.—Prov.

MAURÍ ਮੈਰੀ *s. m.* See *Masar, Masúr.*

MAURÚS ਮੋਰੁਸ *s. f.* Hereditary land.

MAURÚSÍ ਮੋਰੁਸੀ *a.* Hereditary, ancestral, patrimonial.

MAUSAM ਮੌਸਮ *s. m.* Season, time :—*be-mausam, a.* Unseasonable, early, late.

MAURÚ ਮੋਰੁ *s. m.* See *Morá.*

MAUT ਮੌਤ *s. f.* Death; dissolution :—*—maut áuyí, v. n.* To come (death), to die :—*maut manggí, v. n.* To wish for or seek death.

MAUTÁ ਮਉਤਾ } *a.* Dead.  
MAUTÁ ਮੋਤਾ }

MÁWÁ ਮਾਵਾ *s. m.* Starch, made of rice and wheat flour; milk boiled down; materials for confectionery; a portion, a dose; leaven.

MÁWAN ਮਾਵਨ *s. m. (M.)* To be contained in. *Present participle:* *mándá;* *Future:* *másán;* *Past participle:* *mánd:*—*chúhá ná máwe khaḍḍ te kuchchhar baddhe chhaji.* There was not room for the mouse in his hole, and he has tied a winnowing basket under his foreleg!—Prov. used of persons who unnecessarily increase the difficulties of a difficult situation :—*minh was Phaggan Chetur, ná ghar máwe ná khetar.* If it rain (late) in Phaggan and Chet, neither house nor field will contain the produce.

MAWÁT ਮਵਾਤ *a.* Light, illuminated.

MAWÁTÁ ਮਵਾਤਾ *s. m.* } A wisp  
MAWÁTTÁ ਮਵਾਤਾ *s. m.* } of straw  
MAWÁTÍ ਮਵਾਤੀ *s. f.* } or other  
MAWÁTTÍ ਮਵਾਤੀ *s. f.* } likesub-  
stance used as a torch; *i. q.* *Mudttá.*

MAWES ਮਵੇਸ } *s. f.* Piles;  
MAWESÍAN ਮਵੇਸੀਆਂ } *i. q.* *Mamesián.*

MAWESÍÁ ਮਵੇਸੀਆ *s. m.* One who is afflicted with piles; *i. q.* *Mamesiá.*

MAWHÁS ਮਵਹਾਸ *s. m.* A sub-division of *Játs.*

MÁWÍN ਮਾਵੀਂ *s. f. (Poṭ.)* The wife of a mother's brother; *i. q.* *Mámí.*

MAWWÁ ਮੱਵਾ *s. m.* See *Mahwá.*

MÁYÁ ਮਾਯਾ *s. f.* Error, illusion; wealth, (also see *Máid*) :—*máyá dhárl, a., s. m.* Rich, wealthy; a man of property :—*máyáwant, a.* Possessed of riches, wealthy, under illusion :—*Máyá shutr Arbí, s. f.* from the camel's stomach. The genuine article is imported from Arabia and sells at a high rate.

MAYYAR ਮੱਯਰ *s. m. (M.)* A herdsman; *i. q.* *Párl.*

ME ਮੇ *s. m. (M.)* A fisherman.

MEÁD ਮੇਆਦ *s. f.* See *Miád.*

MECH ਮੇਚ } *s. m.* Measure.  
MECHCHÁ ਮੇਚਾ }

MECHKÁ ਮੇਚਕਾ } *s. m.* A thorny  
MECHKANÁ ਮੇਚਕਣਾ } plant reput-  
MECHKUNÁ ਮੇਚਕੁਣਾ } ed to be a  
febrifuge.

**MECHNÁ मेचन** *v. a.* To compare (with respect to measure), to measure.

**MEDA मेदा** *s. m.* The *Tetranthera Roxburghii*, Nat. Ord. *Lauraceae*:—*medá chob*, *s. f.* The wood and *medá sakk*, the bark of the plant, employed externally and internally for bruises. The berries yield an oil used for ointments and candles. The wood is aromatic and the leaves glutinous. Also see *Maidá*.

**MEDÁ मेडा** *s. m.* A ram.

**MEDHÍ मेढी** *s. f.* A plait in a woman's hair, a plaited or twisted strand of hair; an ewe; *i. q.* *Mídhí*.

**MEDNÍ मेदनी** *s. f.* The earth; a great collection of people; a body of pilgrims going to visit the tomb of a saint.

**MEDRÍ मेडरी** *s. f.* See *Maidrí*.

**MEGH मेघ** *s. m.* A cloud; the name of a musical mode appropriate to the rainy season; the name of a tribe of aborigines, who subsist largely by field labour and weaving.

**MEGHAT मेघट** } *a.* Having the tail  
**MEGHUT मेघुट** } pied or party-coloured (cattle).

**MEGHLÁ मेघला** *s. m.* A cloud:—*Kattak barse meghlá bháli phire ganurár*. If there is rain in *Kátak*, villagers go about light-hearted.—Prov.

**MEH मेह** *s. m.* Rain; *i. q.* *Mísh*.

**MEHÁL मेगल** *s. f.* The wild pear of the hills *Pyrus baccata*, *P. variolosa*, Nat. Ord. *Rosacea*.

**MEHAR मेहर** *s. m.* The oxen of a threshing-floor; a crowd, a collection of people; *c. w.* *páungí*; *i. q.* *Mihar*.

**MEHÁRÁ मेगरा** *s. m.* (K.) A place where buffaloes are tied up in the jungle; sometimes applied to the grazing ground.

**MEHDÁ मेहदा** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Medah*. The stomach.

**MEHENSHÍ मेहेन्शी** *a.* (K.) Of a buffalo, pertaining to a buffalo:—*sáthí chával*, *meheñshí dúdh*, *ghare supáthí nár*; *uppar chitṭe kapre*; *suarg nisháñí chár*. Fine rice, buffalo's milk, a good wife in the house, white clothes (outside), are the four marks of heaven.

**MEHLANÁ मेगलना** *v. a.* To live well, to enjoy one's self, to be at ease, to be comfortable.

**MEHNÁ मेहना** *s. m.* Reproach, abuse, chiding, upbraiding:—*khásh píá thál*, *ná mehná ná gál*. The platter has fallen into the well, what is the use of recrimination or abuse.—Prov. "it is no good crying over spilt milk"; *i. q.* *Míghá*.

**MEJ मेज** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Mez*. A table; a bench:—*mej kurot*, *s. f.* A table and chair.

**MEÍNÍ मेयीनी** *s. f.* (Pof.) A naked looking bushy plant (*Crotalaria Burhia*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) common in all the more arid parts of the Punjab from Dehli to Trans-Indus, up to Peshawar. It is eaten by cattle. It has a very tough bark, which has exactly the smell of broom when bruised. Ropes are in many parts made from it by the dry process. The rope is not strong, and is probably only used on account of the cheapness of the material. The branches and leaves are in the east used as a cooling medicine.

**MEKH मेख** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Mekh*. A nail, a pin, a peg;—(S.) The sign Aries:—*mekh rái*, *s. f.* The sign Aries.

**MEKHCHÚ मेखचु** *s. m.* A mallet; a hammer.

**MEKHÍ मेखी** *a.* Debased by drilling and filing in inferior metal (a rupee.)

**MEKHULÍ** मेकुली *s. m.* A rope by which cattle are fastened together.

**MEL** मेल *s. m.* Friendship, familiarity, affection; agreement, concurrence, harmony; a wedding party; union; combination, an operation; conjunction, connection; a pair, a match; (*M.*) small change; mixture, composition; kind, sort:—*meláundá*, *v. n.* To be gathered together (guests) at a wedding:—*mel jol*, *mel miláp*, *s. f.* Association, connection, relationship; amity:—*mel jol honá*, *v. n.* To be familiar; *c. v. karná*.—*jor mel karná*, *v. a.* To assemble for a religious ceremony.

**MELÁ** मेल्ला } *s. m.* A collection of  
**MELLÁ** मेल्ला } people at a shrine,

or temple, bathing place, a fair, a crowd, a multitude, meeting, company; (*M.*) a deputation to persuade a Government official or an obstinate creditor:—*Hárh melá te Hárh wichhorá*. *Hárh* united and *Hárh* parted us.—Prov. a reference to the custom of engaging farm servants and locating tenants from the beginning of the month *Hárh* (June—July.)

**MELAN** मेलन *v. a. (M.)* To unite, to bring together, to cause to meet:—*Present participle: malená*; *Future: malená*; *Past participle: mellá, melá*:—*wahin wáh rang láyá khúhán*; *Allah milest, inhán nikdán ráhán*. The canals are flowing; the wells have shown their beauty; God will unite these longing souls.—Song.

**MELAN** मेलन *s. f.* A female guest at a wedding; a female friend or acquaintance.

**MELHNÁ** मेलुना *v. n.* To live well, to enjoy one's self, to be at ease; *i. q. Melalá*.

**MELÍ** मेली } *s. m.* A guest at a  
**MELLÍ** मेली } wedding; a friend, an acquaintance, an associate.

**MELNÁ** मेलना } *v. a.* To bring to-  
**MELNÁ** मेलना } gether, to join, to unite, to make acquainted; to cause to agree, to compare; to twist (a rope); to milk (a cow); to cause to be covered (a mare.)

**MEMOKÁ** मेमोका *s. f.* The *Marlea begonifolia*; *i. q. Budandá*.

**MEMRÁRÍ** मेमराती *s. m. (Pot.)* A tree (*Rhamnus purpureus*, Nat. Ord. *Rhamnaceæ*) which is common up to near the Indus. In Hazara the fruit is used as a purgative. The fruit of some of the European species is powerfully purgative; *i. q. Mimarárt*.

**MEMNÁ** मेमना *s. m.* }  
**MEMNÍ** मेमनी *s. f.* } A kid.

**MENĐAK** मेंडक }  
**MENĐUK** मेंडुक } *s. m.* A frog.

**MENĐHÁ** मेंडा *s. m.* }  
**MENĐHÍ** मेंडी *s. f.* } A ram, a ewe.

**MENDHÍ** मेंढी *s. f.* The *Lawsonia inermis*, Nat. Ord. *Lythraceæ*. Used to dye the hands and feet of a red colour, also as an hair dye. Medicinally it is considered a depurative, and is used in skin diseases. The *mehndí* of Gujranwala is most famed; *i. q. Mainđhí, Mahindí* which see.

**MENDHÍ** मेंढी *s. f. pl. Menđhíán. (M.)* A braid in a woman's hair. The hair of unmarried girls is braided in three plaits, from the parting in the centre of the head down each side of the forehead to the ear. Seven days before marriage a party of the bridegroom's relations go to the house of the bride, when her plaits are solemnly undone by the oldest woman present, hence—*menđhí* or *menđhíán kholan* means to marry a wife:—*menđhíán wálí*, *s. f.* A virgin:—*menđhíán wálí kajak*, *s. f.* Beardless wheat (*dáúđ*) the grain of which is tightly packed in the

ear in a way not unlike the braids of a woman's hair—hence the name braided wheat:—*mendhián wálí kún mendhián dá máne, assán pardest, sádá Allah dá máne*. The virgin has the glory of her braids, we are strangers, we have only the name of Allah.—Song; i. q. *Međhi*.

**MENDPHAL मेंढल** *s. m.* The fruit of a small tree (*Randia dumetorum*, Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceae*) found in the Siwalik tract and in the plains in the east of the Province. The bark is applied with cowdung to bruises, and the fruit is used as an emetic, and in the Hindi system used externally as an anodyne in rheumatism; i. q. *Mingdal*.

**MENDRÚ मेंदरु** *s. m.* (K.) A handsome small evergreen (*Dodonaea Burmanniana* Nat. Ord. *Sapindaceae*) well suited for hedges, for which it is often used. It is common in Trans-Indus, and occurs frequently in the Salt Range. Its branches are tough, and used by the people in the east to put under the eath of their roofs. The leaves are hard and dry, and only eaten by cattle when very hungry; i. q. *Mirandá*.

**MENDUKÍ मेंडुकी** *s. f.* The dung projection above the rear of the feet of cattle, sheep, horses; a frog.

**MENGAÑ मेंगण** } *s. f.* The dung  
**MENGÑÍ मेंगणी** } of the goat and sheep.

**MENGHLÚ मेंपलु** *s. m.* { (Pot.) A cloud; i. q. *Meghlá* which see.

**MENGRÁ मेंगरा** *s. m.* A bullock with a ring on his tail (used in the Hoshiarpur district.)

**MENH मेंह** *s. m.* Rain; (M.) a female buffalo; i. q. *Mainh*.

**MEP मेप** *s. f.* (Pot.) Measurement; i. q. *Máp*:—*Sohán dí jímín bhi kachchi, wáp bhi kachchi, jabán bhi kachchi*. *Sohán* (a stream) lands, *Sohán* measurements and the word of a *Soháni* are all unstable.

**MEPU मेपु** *s. m.* A vessel used in measuring, a measure.

**MERÁ मेरा** *pron.* (gen. of *maín*.) My mine;—*s. m.* (M.) Loamy soil; i. q. *Mairá*.

**MERANDÚ मेरंदु** *s. m.* A small tree. (*Elaeodendron Roxburghii*, Nat. Ord. *Celastrineae*) not uncommon in the eastern part of the Siwalik tract up to the Ravi. The timber is white, soft, and fragile, and is used only for small wood work and for fuel.

**MERH मेरु** *s. f.* The oxen of a threshing floor; a crowd (See also *Mehar*); (M.) the rope by which the line of oxen treading out corn are tied to one another and to the post in the centre of the threshing-floor; i. q. *Jotar*.

**MERHÁ मेड़ा** *s. m.* The same as *Máhlá*.

**MERU मेरु** *s. f.* The bead in which the two ends of a rosary are joined; a head man.

**MERÚ मेरु** *s. m.* The stem of a *huggá* which supports the *chilam*, the name of a tree. See *Mardí*.

**MESÁ मेसा** } *s. m.* A sheep skin  
**MESHÁ मेसा** } dressed and coloured; soot, lampblack;—*a.* (Pot.) Perverse, taciturn, not disposed to answer; i. q. *Misrá*.

**MESH मेस** *s. f.* (M.) A file of bullock's threshing.

**MESÍYÁN मेमीयान** *s. f.* *pl.* (Pot.) Piles; i. q. *Mamesián, Muwesíán*.



METE ਮੇਤੇ } *pron. (obl. Maiṛ.)* By  
METON ਮੇਤੋਂ } or from me.

METHAR ਮੇਥਰ *s. m. (M.)* A plant from which *sajji*, impure carbonate of soda, is made.

METHE ਮੇਥੇ *s. m. pl.* } A plant  
METHÍ ਮੇਥੀ *s. f.* } (*Trigonella*  
METHRÁ ਮੇਥਰਾ *s. m.* } *fænum græ-*  
METHRÍ ਮੇਥਰੀ *s. f.* } *cum, Nat.*  
METRÁ ਮੇਤਰਾ *s. m.* } *Ord. Legu-*  
METRÍ ਮੇਤਰੀ *s. f.* } *minosæ*)

commonly cultivated in the cold weather, and is grown for fodder but the young leaves are used as a pot-herb. The leaves are dried and used as seasoning. The seeds are used in fomentations and are given for colic and flatulency, and in the Arabian system for dysentery. They are considered tonic and demulcent, laxative and vermicide and emmenagogue. The seeds are roasted and used as coffee, and to form a yellow dye. The *methí* of Kasur is especially famous.

METNÁ ਮੇਟਣਾ *v. a.* To blot out, to erase, to cancel, to do away.

MEUN ਮੇਉਂ *s. m.* A sailor, a boatman, a waterman.

MEUNÁ ਮੇਉਣਾ *v. n.* To be contained in, to go into, to find room.

MEUNÍ ਮੇਉਣੀ *s. f.* A female of the boatman caste.

MEURÁ ਮੇਉੜਾ *s. m.* A *Gurá's* priest.

MEURÍ ਮੇਉੜੀ *s. f.* The wife, daughter of a *gurá's* priest.

MEWÁ ਮੇਵਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Mewah*. Fruit:—*mewe wále*, *mewe dár*, a. Fruitful:—*mewá farosh*, *s. m.* A fruit-seller.

MIÁD ਮਿਆਦ *s. f.* Time, period; usance.

MIÁDÍ ਮਿਆਦੀ *a.* Limited, terminable.

MIÁN ਮਿਆਣ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Miyán*. The sheath of a sword, dagger, the middle, the midst:—*mián bhái*, *s. m.* Two men living with one woman.

MIÁN ਮੀਆਂ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Miyán*. Sir, good Sir; a gentleman; a general title of respect among Muhammadans; a master; a husband; a father, papa; an evil spirit; a title of the sons of Rajput princes (in the hill states):—*mián ji*, *s. m.* A teacher of youth; a schoolmaster, a title of respect among Muhammadans:—*mián miṭṭhú*, *s. m.* A parrot, so called by Muhammadans, the Hindu term is *Gangá Rám*:—*mián bíbí rájí te kí karegá káji*. When a husband and wife agree with each other, what will the *Káji* do, *i. e.*, he will have nothing to do, as they are entitled to look after their own concerns.—Prov. to show that when there is a mutual good understanding, out-siders cannot hinder matters.

MIÁNÁ ਮਿਆਨਾ *s. m.* A sedan, a travelling chair.

MIÁNÍ ਮਿਆਨੀ *s. f.* The middle piece in trousers between the legs.

MIARÁ ਮਿਆਰਾ *s. m.* (K.) A big field roller called *Suhággá* in the plains.

MIÁUN ਮਿਆਉਂ *s. f.* The cry of a cat, the mewling of a cat:—*káth dí bíllí miáun kiun kare*. You can't expect a wooden cat to mew.—Prov. to show that a timid person can not take a bold step.

MÍCH ਮੀਚ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Mṛtya*. Death, extinction.

MICHÁUNÁ ਮਿਚਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To get in motion, to set agoing, to excite, to kindle; to begin; to cause to shut (the eyes); *i. q.* *Macháuná*.

MICHCHHARIA HOIA

ਮਿੱਛਰਿਆ  
ਹੋਇਆa. In a great rage; i. q. *Machchhariá hoid.*MICHCHNA ਮਿੱਚਣਾ v. a. To compare,  
to measure.

MICHKA ਮਿਚਕਾ } s. m. A plant  
 MICHKA ਮੀਚਕਾ } which possess  
 MICHKANÁ ਮਿਚਕਣਾ } strong febrile  
 MICHKANÁ ਮੀਚਕਣਾ } fuge proper-  
 MICHUKÁ ਮੀਚੁਕਾ } ties; i. q.

*Mechkd.*MICHNA ਮਿਚਣਾ v. n. To fall out, to  
come to pass, to happen, to arise, to get  
under way, to be kindled.MICHNA ਮੀਚਣਾ v. a. To close the  
eyes; to shut the hand or mouth.MICHREN ਮੀਚਰੇਨ s. m. A plant  
(*Pedicularis pectinátá*, Nat. Ord. *Scrophula-  
riaceæ*) common in the Panjab Him-  
alaya. In Kanawar the pounded leaves  
are given for hæmoptysis.MIDARÍ ਮਿਦਾਰੀ s. m. A bear man,  
a juggler. See *Madárl.*MIDDHNA ਮਿੱਧਣਾ v. a. To stir up,  
to mix, to tread (mórtar); to rumple, to  
tumble (clothes, paper); to spoil by  
walking across (a grain field.)

MIDHA ਮੀਢਾ s. m. A ram.

MIDHAUNA ਮਿਧਾਉਣਾ v. a. To cause  
to be stirred, mixed, trodden, rumpled.MIDHI ਮੀਢੀ s. f. A plaited strand in  
a woman's hair; i. q. *Medhi, Mendhi.*MIHALNA ਮਿਹਲਣਾ v. n. To becom-  
fortable, to enjoy one's self, to live well.MIHAR ਮਿਹੜ s. f. See *Mehar.*

MIHAR ਮਿਹਰ } s. f. Mercy, kindness,

MIHR ਮਿਹਰ } compassion, pity, fa-

vour; feeling, sympathy, prosperity; the  
small pox:—*miharbāg, miharudg, a., s. m.*  
Merciful, kind, compassionate, gracious,  
benevolent, friendly; a friend; c. w.  
*hond*;—*mihar bāgi, mihrudgi, miharbāgi,*  
*miharwāgi, s. f.* Mercy, kindness, pity,  
benevolence, clemency, compassion,  
favour; c. w. *karni.*

MÍHIN ਮੀਹੀ } s. m. Rain, a shower;

MIHIN ਮਿਹੀ } i. q. *Mih.*

MÍHN ਮੀਹੀ }

MIHNA ਮਿਹਣਾ s. m. See *Mehgá.*

MIHNAT ਮਿਹਨਤ s. f. Labour, toil;  
trouble, pains, effort, exertion, endeavour,  
calling, trade; business; attention, dili-  
gence; the reward of a labourer:—*mihnat*  
*war áuq, v. n.* To turn to account (one's  
labour):—*mihnat majárl, s. f.* Labour  
and wages; daily labour.

MIHNATANA ਮਿਹਨਤਾਨਾ s. m. Cor-  
rupted from the Arabic word *Mihnatánah*.  
Remuneration, fee:—*wakíl dá mihnatáná,*  
s. m. Pleader's or counsel's fee.

MIHNATÍ ਮਿਹਨਤੀ a. s. m. Industri-  
ous, laborious, painstaking, hardy; one  
who labours, a labourer.

MIHRAMMAT ਮਿਹਰੱਮਤ s. f. Compas-  
sion, mercy; i. q. *Mahrammat.*

MIHRI ਮਿਹਰੀ s. f.; a. A woman; a  
*mahird's* wife; consecrated and left at  
large (a cow.)

**MIHRÚ** **मिहरु** *a., s. m.* Pertaining to a buffalo; (*M*) a maggot which cuts its way through the ridge of the back into the flesh, and grows to a great size, an inch long, and as thick as a finger. It is said to do no harm, but the flesh swells, and the presence of a number of these maggots in the flesh must disorder the system. It seems only to infest cows and bullocks.

**MIHTAR** **मिहड़** *s. m.* The name of a caste, the same as *Chúphá* (in some districts the same as *Chamá*), an honorific title of sweepers, shoemakers; the headman of a caste.

**MIHTARÍ** **मिहड़ी** *s. f.* The office of *Mihtar* or headman of a caste.

**MIHTARNÍ** **मिहड़नी** } *s. f.* A female  
**MIHTRÁNÍ** **मिहड़नी** } of the *Mihtar*  
caste.

**MIJ** **मिज** } *s. f.* The brain, the  
**MIJH** **मिज** } marrow.

**MÍJÁ** **मीजा** *s. f.* Counting, summing up, sum total; will, purpose, desire; medium size.

**MIJMAN** **मिजमा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Mahmán*. A son-in-law, a guest; *i. q.* *Mimán*.

**MIJMANANÍ** **मिजमाननी** *s. f.* A female guest.

**MIJMANÍ** **मिजमानी** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Mezbán*. A feast, an entertainment, hospitality; an invitation to a feast.

**MIKDÁR** **मिकदार** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Miqdár*. Magnitude, dimension; quantity, weight; amount, rate; measure.

**MIKDÁRÁ** **मिकदारा** *s. m.* An elephant.

**MIKKAR** **मिकर** *s. f.* A small lump (of *kaṅkar*, salt, *gur*).

**MIKKNÁ** **मिकना** *v. n.* To change one's name secretly as practised by boys in play.

**MILANSÁR** **मिलनसार** *a.* Friendly, disposed to be familiar, sociable, affable, civil.

**MILANSÁRÍ** **मिलनसारी** *s. f.* Friendliness, sociability, affability.

**MILÁP** **मिलाप** *s. m.* Agreement, harmony, concord, union; a meeting, an interview; a treaty, an alliance, reconciliation:—*miláp karnd*, *v. n.* To be reconciled to:—*miláp karndund*, *v. a.* To reconcile, to conciliate, see also *Ittfák*:—*miláp rakkhnd*, *v. n.* To agree with, to live in concord.

**MILÁPAN** **मिलापन** *s. f.* } *A*  
**MILÁPARÁ** **मिलापना** *s. m.* } friend,  
**MILÁPÍ** **मिलापी** *s. m.* } an intimate acquaintance, an associate.

**MILÁU** **मिलाऊ** *s. m.* Mixture, mingling, compounding (medicines); adulteration, resemblance, agreement, fitness, suitableness.

**MILÁUNÁ** **मिलाऊना** *v. a.* To mix, to blend; to cause to meet, to bring together, to join; to adjust, to apply; to compare, to reconcile, to assimilate; to cause to cohabit, to pimp.

**MILÁURĀ** **मिलाऊरा** *a.* Affable, courteous, disposed to be kind to all, sociable, civil.

**MILÁWÁ** **मिलावा** *s. m.* Union:

—*Bharat milāwá, s. m. lit.* The meeting together of Ramchandra and his brother Bharat on the occasion of the return of the former after 12 years' exile from Ajudhia and after defeating Ravana. This ceremony is performed every year in October after a few days of the *Rám Llá* festival have lapsed:—*shabd milāwá hot hai, diḥ milāwá náḥ.* "A meeting through words can be, but a meeting in the flesh may not be." Lines to show that intercourse may still be had with those who have gone hence, through their words and writings though not in person."

**MILECHH** **मिलेछ** *s. m.* } See  
**MILECHHNI** **मिलेछनी** *s. f.* } Ma-  
*lechl.*

**MILK** **मिलक** *s. f.* A family inheritance (i. e., land, house, well); a patrimony, landed property; (*M.*) a soil with a deep layer of good rich friable clay on the surface, and sand underlying it at a considerable depth. It is the most esteemed; crops of every kind grow well on it, and it requires less irrigation than other soils.

**MILKAYYAT** **मिलकयज** *s. f.* Proprietary right in land; landed or real property.

**MILKAN** **मिलकन** *s. f.* } One who  
**MILKI** **मिलकी** *s. m.* } has a  
 patrimony, one who inherits an estate,  
 one who receives possession of land.

**MILKH** **मिलख** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Milk*. A family estate, a patrimony.

**MILKHAN** **मिलखन** *s. f.* } One who  
**MILKHI** **मिलखी** *s. m.* } holds  
 an estate, one who receives a patri-  
 mony.

**MILLAT** **मिल्लत** *s. f.* Friendship, harmony, attachment, affection.

**MILLATAN** **मिल्लतन** *s. f.* } An ac-  
**MILLATI** **मिल्लती** *s. m.* } quaintance, an associate, a friend.

**MILNÁ** **मिलना** *v. n.* To meet, to visit, to associate; to agree, to tally, to correspond, to be similar, to resemble, to be like; to be united, to be mixed, to be joined, to coalesce; to cohabit; to obtain, to be attained; to clasp, to embrace; to combine together; to agree with, to be unanimous; to be reconciled, to agree; to suit; to find; to cause to bind; to give milk (a cow.)

**MILNI** **मिलनी** *s. f.* A meeting, an interview; a meeting for arranging a wedding, presents given by the bride's father or relatives to the bridegroom's father and other relatives on the occasion of such meeting; *c. w. karní.*

**MÍMÁ** **मीमा** *s. m.* A term of affection applied to a young calf or a little child.

**MIMHÁR** **मिमहार** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Mitráb* and Arabic word *Mimár*. The water bailiff on an inundation-canal. His duty is to look after the distribution of the water while the canals are running.

**MÍMI** **मीमी** *s. f.* A term of affection applied to a female young calf; a little girl; a young kid; a cow; a breast or nipple of a woman (spoken to a child).

**MIMIÁUNÁ** **मिमिआउना** } *v. a.* To  
**MIMYÁUNÁ** **मिमयाउना** } cry (a kid  
 or lamb), to baa.

**MÍN** **मीन** *s. f.* A fish; the sign Pisces:—  
*mín mekh, s. f.* Distinction; objection:  
 —*mín mekh karná, v. n.* To criticise.

**MÍNÁ ਮੀਣਾ** *v. n.* A bull or ox with the horns inclined downward along the face; a nickname given by the Sikh Gurús to those who pretended to become Gurús, while they were unfit for the noble work as *míná masandís*:—*míná bajár* *s. m.* A fancy fair.

**MÍNÁÍ ਮਿਣਾਈ** *s. f.* Measuring; compensation for measuring.

**MÍNÁKÁR ਮੀਨਾਕਾਰ** *s. m.* An in-layer of colours, an enameller on silver.

**MÍNÁKÁRÍ ਮੀਨਾਕਾਰੀ** *s. f.* Enamelling on silver. The colours exhibited are blue, green and red.

**MÍNÁUNÁ ਮਿਣਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be measured.

**MIND ਮਿੰਦ** *s. m., f.* A moment, a minute, an instant, a very short time:—*mindku, ad.* About a moment.

**MIND ਮੀਂਡ** *s. f.* The support for the strings at the lower end of a guitar; a ledge, a ridge.

**MINDAK ਮੀਂਡਕ** } *s. m.* A frog; *i. q.*  
**MINDUK ਮੀਂਡੁਕ** } *Meṇḍak, Ḍaḍḍá.*

**MINDHÁ ਮੀਂਢਾ** *s. m.* A ram; *i. q.* *Meḍhā.*

**MINDHAL ਮੀਂਧਲ** *s. m.* See *Meṇḍphal.*

**MINDHÁUNÁ ਮਿੰਧਾਉਣਾ** } *v. a.*  
**MINDHWAUNÁ ਮਿੰਧਵਾਉਣਾ** } *To*  
cause to be stirred, mixed, trodden, rumped; *i. q.* *Miḍhāuṇḍ.*

**MINDHÍ ਮੀਂਢੀ** *s. f.* See *Miḍhí,* *Meḍhí.*

**MINDHÍ ਮੀਂਧੀ** *s. f.* A plant used for staining the hands and feet red. See *Mahinḍí.*

**MINDUKÍ ਮੀਂਡੁਕੀ** *s. f.* A female frog; the bony projection immediately above the hinder part of the feet of cattle, sheep; a disease in horse's feet.

**MING ਮੀਂਗ** } *s. f.* Droppings  
**MINGAN ਮੀਂਗਣ** } or ordure of  
**MINGAN ਮੀਂਗਨ** } sheep and

goats, hare, rat, and other such animals; *i. q.* *Meṇḡan,*

**MINH ਮੀਂਹ** *s. m.* Rain, a shower:—*pár dí kaṇḍhí kál ṭing sariṭh dí; wehlá wálh jiwē jhāwar mính dí.* On the farther bank is a branch of siris wood return quickly like a shower of rain.—Song.

**MINHÁN ਮੀਂਹਾਂ** *s. m. (M.)* Accusation, reproach:—*ghíá wíṭhí thál, ná mínhán ná gálh.* The ghee dropped into the tray of itself, there is no need for reproaches or words:—*hatthí meṇḍí, pairí meṇḍí; apṛe mínheṇ kún ḍeṇḍí.* She has henna on her hands and henna on her feet, she gives the reproaches due to herself to others.—Prov. meaning she has all the signs of being a bad character herself, and yet she accuses others of being no better than they should be.

**MINHDI ਮੀਂਹਦੀ** *s. f.* See *Meṇḍhí,* *Maiṇḍhí, Mahinḍí.*

**MINÍ ਮੀਣੀ** *s. f.* A cow with the horns turning downward along the face.

**MINJH ਮਿੱਝ** *s. f.* See *Mijh.*

**MINJRI ਮੀਂਜਰੀ** *s. m.* See *Ghásvel.*

**MINJHUN ਮਿਨਝੁਨ** *pron. (K.)* Me, to me.

**MIN MIN ਮਿਣ ਮਿਣ** *s. m.* The noise made by flies; dullness, slowness, sloth:—*miṭ miṭ karná, v. a.* To speak slowly, to be slow motioned.

**MINMINĀT** ਮਿਣਮਿਣਾਟ *s. m.* Swarming and buzzing of flies; delay; slothfulness.

**MINNĀ** ਮਿਣਨਾ *c. a.* To measure.

**MINNAT** ਮਿਨੱਤ *s. f.* Entreaty, supplication, beseeching:—*minant dār, s. m.* Obsequiously entreating, supplicant, beseeching:—*minnat dārī, s. f.* Making supplication, presenting a request.

**MINNHĀ** ਮਿੱਠਾ *a.* Dim. not shining brightly (the sun, moon, lamp); slight; perverse, not disposed to answer, taciturn, revengeful.

**MINTĪ** ਮਿਣਤੀ *s. f.* Measuring, measure.

**MINWĀĪ** ਮਿਣਵਾਈ *s. f.* Measuring; wages for measuring.

**MINWĀUNĀ** ਮਿਣਵਾਉਣਾ *c. a.* To cause to be measured.

**MINYĀR** ਮਿਨਯਾਰ *s. m.* A plant (*Andropogon annulatus*, Nat. Ord. Gramineæ) which is abundant in many parts of the Panjab plains. It is considered excellent fodder for bullocks, and when green for horses.

**MĪR** ਮੀਰ *s. m. lit.* A chief, a head; a title by which *Sayads* are called; a title of respect applied to a *Mirāsī*;—*s. f.* A heap of small *couries* set as a mark to be thrown at (in certain games):—*mīr bahīr, s. m.* An admiral; a collector of port duties:—*mīr bahirī, s. f.* Ferriage, port duties:—*mīr munshī, s. m.* (*lit.* Head *Munshī*, a chief Secretary). An officer in charge of the Vernacular Department of the Panjab Government or in any Resident's Office; a Foreign Secretary or Foreign Minister in the Native States:—*mīr sakār, shakār, s. m.* One who has charge of animals kept for the chase, a game keeper, a chief huntsman:—*mīr shakdār, mīr shakārī, s. f.* A game keeper's wife.

**MIRACH** ਮਿਰਚ *s. f.* See *Mirch*.

**MIRĀJ** ਮਿਰਾਜ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mirāj*. The night journey of Muhammad to heaven.

**MĪRĀN** ਮੀਰਾਂ *s. m.* Chief, king; God (a religious term); a name of Muhammad.

**MIRA NDŪ** ਮਿਰੰਦੂ *s. m.* See *Meṇḍrī*.

**MIRĀS** ਮਿਰਾਸ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mirds*. An inheritance, anything inherited, a patrimony.

**MIRĀSĪ** ਮਿਰਾਸੀ } *s. m.* A caste of  
**MĪRĀSĪ** ਮੀਰਾਸੀ } Muhammadans,

employed as musicians, bards, and genealogists, a man of that caste; i q. *Dām*:—*mirāsī jhok, s. f. (M.)* A share given to any *mirāsī* who is present at the division of the produce.

**MIRĀSAN** ਮਿਰਾਸਣ } *s. f.* A female of  
**MĪRĀSAN** ਮੀਰਾਸਣ } the *Mirāsī* caste.

**MIRCH** ਮਿਰਚ } *s. f. pl. mirchāḥ*  
**MIRICH** ਮਿਰਿਚ } Pepper.—*kālī*

*mirch, s. f.* Black Pepper *Piper nigrum*, Nat. Ord. *Piperaceæ*, used as a condiment, and medicinally as a stimulant, in cholera and other diseases, also locally as a rubefacient, and in various skin diseases and piles.—*lāl mirch, s. f.* Red Pepper. This the product of many varieties of *Capsicum*. *C. annuum, C. baccatum*, bird pepper, *C. grossum*, the large round kind. *C. frutescens* the ordinary shrubby plant, *C. Nepalensis, C. purpurcum, C. conoides, C. pyramidale*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*. Red pepper is an important article of diet, and is also used medicinally. *C. Fastigiatum* yields the true Guinea or Chilli pepper, the small shining orange coloured pod. This is the variety most often used medicinally:—*harī mirch, s. f.* green chillies:—*kaṅghol mirch, s. f.* See *Kaṅkol*:—*mirchān laggnīdā, v. n.* To smart, to feel a smart; *met.* to be much vexed, to be irritated.

**MIRCHAI ਮਿਰਚੈਈ** *s. f.* A medicinal purgative seed, the seed of the *ishk peché* *Pharbitis nil*, or *Ipomœa Cœrulea*, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*.

**MIRCHĀGAND ਮਿਰਚੀਅਗੰਦ** *s. m.* The root sheaths of *Khawwi*, *Pannā* which see.

**MIRDAHĀ ਮਿਰਦਹਾ** *s. m.* (*lit.* Master of ten.) A headman, a village guard.

**MARDANG ਮਰਦੰਗ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Martang*. A musical instrument consisting of two drums, leathured at one end and beaten both at once.

**MIRDANGĪ ਮਿਰਦੰਗੀ** *s. m.* One  
**MIRDANGĪĀ ਮਿਰਦੰਗੀਆ** who plays on the *Mardang*.

**MIRG ਮਿਰਗ** *s. m.* A deer; a wild animal:—*mirg chhāḍā*, *s. m.* A deer skin worn and used as bedding by Hindu devotees by whom it is held sacred:—*mirg rāj*, *s. m.* (*lit.* the king of wild beasts). A lion:—*mirg nainā*, *mirg wargī akkh*, *s. m. f.* Having eyes like a deer, fawn-eyed:—*mirg tarishnā*, *s. m.* The mirage:—*mirg tarishnā dā jal*, *s. f.* The water of the mirage; delusion of *Māyā*.

**MIRGĪ ਮਿਰਗੀ** *s. f.* Epilepsy:—*mirgī dūḡī*, *v. n.* To have an epileptic fit:—*mirgī wāḍā*, *s. m.* An epileptic.

**MIRHUN ਮਿਰਹੁੰ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A wild pig.

**MIRĪ ਮੀਰੀ** *s. m. f.* The one who stands first in any play; the one who has the first throw at the *Mir*; a man of thrift and standing; the spinal marrow.

**MIRIKKNĀ ਮਿਰਿਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To change one's name in play, to be broken (the point of a pencil or anything brittle.)

**MIRJĀ ਮਿਰਜਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Mirzā*. A title of respect given to *Mugals*; the name of the lover of *Sāhibā*:—*Mirja gāwāḍ*, *v. a.* To sing the song of *Mirja* and *Sāhibā*.

**MIRJAI ਮਿਰਜੈਈ** *s. f.* A jacket with long sleeves.

**MIRJANG ਮਿਰਜੰਗ** *s. m.* A jew's harp.

**MIRK ਮਿਰਕ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A tribe.

**MIRKNĀ ਮਿਰਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To be broken (the point of a pencil.)

**MIRMIRĪ ਮਿਰਮਿਰੀ** *s. f.* Incipient pain in the stomach or bowels; a sense of heat in the blood; a sudden sinking.

**MIROḤ ਮਿਰੋੜ** *s. m.* See *Maroḥ*.

**MIROḤ DENĀ ਮਿਰੋੜੇ ਦੇਣਾ** *v. n.* To squeeze and press the limbs; *s. q.* *Maroḥ deḡḍ*.

**MIRSADĀ ਮੀਰਸਦਾ** *s. m.* A caste of Muhammadans.

**MIRRĪ ਮਿੱਰੀ** *s. m.* See *Chilgojā*, *Neujā*.

**MIRT ਮਿਰਤ** *s. f.* Death:—*mirt lok*, *s. m.* The habitation of the mortals, the earth.

**MIRTAK ਮਿਰਤਕ** *a.* Dead.

**MIRUKAR ਮਿਰੁਕਰ** *s. f.* See *Lamb*.

**MIS ਮਿਸ** *s. m.* Copper.

**MISAL ਮਿਸਲ** *s. f.* Subjection, dependency, allegiance, (of a *Sardār* or other petty ruler), the documents or records of

a case in court, the confederacies which ruled in the old Sikh times, e.g., *Phulkian misal*, *Bhangian misal*:—*misal dár*, *s. m.* A *Sardár* or other petty ruler who is under the authority of a *Rájá*.

**MISAR** **ਮਿਸਰ** *s. f.* A Brahman, a title of respect given to a Brahman; Egypt:—*misarpurá*, *s. m.* The rank or portion of a *Misar*, the Brahminic office.

**MISHTÁN** **ਮਿਸਟਾਣ** *s. m.* The products of sugarcane, as sugar, molasses.

**MÍSNA** **ਮੀਸਣਾ** *a.* Perverse, taciturn, not disposed to answer.

**MISRÁÍ** **ਮਿਸਰਾਈ** *s. f.* The rank of Brahman, the employment or business of a Brahman; the monies he receives.

**MISRÁNÍ** **ਮਿਸਰਾਣੀ** *s. f.* A female of the Brahman's caste.

**MISRÍ** **ਮਿਸਰੀ** *s. f.* Crystallised sugar, lump sugar, loaf sugar:—*misrí dá kujjá*, *s. m.* Sugar candy:—*sálib misrí*, *s. f.* An esculent root (*Eulophia Campestris*, *E. Herbacea*, *E. Vera*, *Nat. Ord. Orchidaceae*). The best kinds are said to come from Afghanistan and Kashmir. The *sálib* is chiefly esteemed as a tonic and aphrodisiac:—*shalgam misrí*, *s. f.* See *Dang-shalts*:—*shakákal misrí*, *s. f.* The eringo (*Eryngium planum*, *E. dichotomum*, *Nat. Ord. Umbellifera*) grows wild in Kashmir and the neighbouring tract, as well as in the Pesháwar plain, and in the Salt Range. It is considered tonic and aphrodisiac.

**MISS** **ਮਿੱਸ** *s. f.* A general name which includes the following crop, peas, gram, moth, mung, mánh, masar, makat, juár; a mixture of two or more kinds of grain:—*s. f.* English word Miss. Young woman or girl, a miss, a title of address to an unmarried woman:—*miss tariss*, *miss tiriss*, *miss tiss*, *s. f.* Any bread stuff besides wheat, a mixture of two or more kinds of grain.

**MISSÁ** **ਮਿੱਸਾ** } *a.* Of or belonging  
**MISSAH** **ਮਿੱਸਹ** } to grain of some

other species than wheat; of mixed grain (bread, a heap of grain, a mass of chaff); made of copper (a vessel):—*missá tissá*, *missá tarissá*, *dhissá*, *a.* Of mixed sorts or other than wheat (grain);—*a. (M.)* Of foregoing:—*missá bhún*, *s. m.* Straw of these crops opposed to *baggá bhún* (straw of wheat and barley.)

**MISSÍ** **ਮਿੱਸੀ** *s. m. f.* Copper; land of light sandy soil:—*a. Fem. of Missá*;—*s. f.* Black oxide of Manganese used for blackening the teeth (*missi*); (*M.*) the female of the black partridge:—*sídh missí*, *missí chíttí*, *s. m.* Oxide of zinc.

**MISTAR** **ਮਿਸਤਰ** *s. f.* A board or paste-board on which a string is stretched back and forth for ruling paper.

**MISTARÍ** **ਮਿਸਤਰੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the English word *Master*. A head artificer:—*mistarí khánd*, *s. m.* A workshop.

**MISWÁK** **ਮਿਸਵਾਕ** *s. f.* See *Masrák*.

**MÍT** **ਮੀਤ** *s. f.* A friend.

**MITÁÚ** **ਮਿਟਾਉ** *a.* Capable of being blotted or rubbed out;—*s. m.* One who rubs or blots out, a person who is disposed to settle a dispute or quell a mutiny.

**MITÁUNÁ** **ਮਿਟਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To rub out, to blot out, to cancel, to do away. See *Metáá*, *Mitáá*.

**MITH** **ਮਿਥ** *s. f.* Advice, counsel, plan, arrangement;—*s. m. (K.)* A friend.

**MITHÁÍ** **ਮਿਠਾਈ** }  
**MITHÁS** **ਮਿਠਾਸ** } *s. f.* Sweetness.  
**MITTHAT** **ਮਿੱਠਤ** }



**MITHAUNA** ਮਿਥਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be appointed, decided, or arranged.

**MITHIGA** ਮਿਥੀਗਾ *s. m.* A small shrub (*Lonicera augustifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceae*) which is not uncommon in the Panjab Himalaya, up to near the Indus. Its small red, sweet fruit is eaten.

**MITHLA** ਮਿਠਲਾ *s. m.* *Gulandina bonduc*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*. The hard round seed is used in a variety of diseases: *Convolvularia*, see *mitthā dodyā*.

**MITHLUNA** ਮਿਠਲੁਣਾ *a.* Not well salted, insipid, unsavoury.

**MITHNA** ਮਿਥਣਾ *v. a.* To advise, to assume, to plan, to appoint, to decide, to arbitrate.

**MITHRA** ਮਿਠੜਾ *a. (K.)* Good natured. See *Gaddi*.

**MITI** ਮਿਤੀ *s. f.* Date, day of the month, the day from which interest is reckoned, a month; interest, discount: — *mitti paigī*, *v. a.* To mature a bill: — *mitti kaffat*, *v. a.* To discount: — *mitti puggat*, *puggat*, *v. n.* To expire the date of a bill.

**MITNA** ਮੀਟਣਾ *v. a.* To close (the eyes), to shut (the hand or mouth.)

**MITNA** ਮਿਟਣਾ *v. n.* To be rubbed out, to be cancelled, to be blotted out; to come to an end, to become extinct, to die out; to be destroyed, to be annihilated; to pass away; to be settled, (a quarrel); to yield, to give place; to dwindle, to become faint (light); to fade (colour); to fall in an engagement; (*Paṭ*) to be contained in, to go into, to find room.

**MITRAI** ਮਿਤਰਾਈ *s. f.* Friendship, familiarity.

**MITRANI** ਮਿਤਰਾਣੀ *s. f.* The wife or daughter of a sweeper, *ṭ. q.* *Mehtrāṇī*.

**MITTA** ਮੀਤਾ *s. m.* A wooden vessel carried by *Muhammadian fagirs*.

**MITTARTA** ਮਿੱਤਰਤਾ

**MITTARTAI** ਮਿੱਤਰਤਾਈ  
familiarity.

**MITTHA** ਮਿੱਠਾ *a., s. m.* S

(salt); sweet water, i.e., fr (time); a sweet citron C general name for sweets as es; a poison (used of arse *rā*): — *mitthā samā*, *s. m.* Ti — *mitthā bolā*, *v. n.* To — *mitthā pāṭī*, *s. m.* Sweet ade: — *mitthā tel*, *s. m.* sweet oil: — *mitthā telyā*, active vegetable poison (*Nat. Ord. Ranunculaceae*): *kardungā*, *v. n.* To give o money to bribe: — *mitthā v. a.* To take sugar or s *sifthā*, *s. m.* Sweets of at the products of sugarcane, laases: — *mitthā bish*, *s. m.* tained from the *Aconitum dodyā* see *Mitthā telyā*: — *s. m.* A species of *Conval drug*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceae*: — *s. m.* The fruit of *Diospy Nat. Ord. Ebenaceae*, thi and heavy but rare, Hill *gāchhī*, *s. f.* A soft sap coloured earth; *i. q.* *Gāchhī subj khurdant*, *s. f.* Fuller Ghazi Khan)

**MITTHI** ਮਿੱਠੀ *a., s. f.* Di

met. a kiss: — *mitthī bolā language*: — *mitthī chhuri*, knife, i.e., one who while friend is at heart a bit *mitthī gall*, *s. f.* Honied *v māi*, *s. f.* Slow torture. S

**MITTHIA** ਮਿੱਥਿਆ

**MITTHIYA** ਮਿੱਥਿਆ

delusive, allusive; — *s. f.* a lie, untruthfulness, fa *bād*, *mitthiyā vād*, *s. m.* F a false speaking: — *mitthid vādan*, *vādī*, *s. m. f.* A false

**MITTHU** ਮਿੱਠੂ *s. m.* A

the product of a species c used as Salap: — *mīlāṇ mitth Mīlāṇ*.

**MITTÍ मिट्टी** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Mṛtika*. Earth, dust, ashes, soil, land; a state of decay; a dead body, a corpse:—*mittí dā tel*, *s. m.* Kerosine oil:—*mittí karāḍ*, *v. a.* To dirty, to soil; to spoil, to mar:—*mittí de mull*, *v.* Cheap as dirt, very cheap:—*mittí hoḡḡ*, *v. n.* To be turned to clay; *met.* to be very much ashamed:—*mittí kharāḍ karāḍ*, *v. a.* To trouble, to harass:—*mittí kharāḍ hoḡḡ*, *v. n.* To be troubled, to be harassed:—*mittí dā māḍho*, *s. m.* An effigy in clay; a blockhead, a stupid:—*mittí wichch mil jāḡḡ*, *v. n.* To be levelled in the ground; to be marred, spoilt:—*mittí wichch mittí milnā*, *v. n.* To be mingled with the dust; to be laid in the ground:—*mittí hoḡḡ*, *v. n.* To turn to clay:—*pāu mittí*, *v. n.* To put away a matter—"let us have no more of it."

**MIWHÁL मिहगल** *s. m. (M.)* A buffalo herdsman:—*ihō hāl miwhāl dā*, Allah be! *māḍḍ*. If this is the state of the herdsman, God befriend the herd!—Prov.

**MÍYÁN मीयान** *s. m.* See *Míḍḍ*.

**MÍYÁNÁ मीयाना** *s. m.* A knick name of *Jāḡḡ*.

**MO मों** *s. f. (M.)* See *Mock*.

**MOCH मोंच** *s. f.* A wrench to the ankle, twisting or spraining a joint:—*mockras*, *s. m.* *Bombax heptaphyllum*, Nat. Ord. *Bombacées*, also applied to the gum of *Hyperanthera moringa*, Nat. Ord. *Moringacées*. The former tree is the *Simbal*, the latter the *Sohajḡḡ*. The gum is highly astringent. *Phul Supari (Areca Catechu)*, is also sometimes called *Mockras*. The gum which exudes from the bark, is given often for dysentery and diarrhoea.

**MOCHAN मोंचन** *s. f.* A female of the *Mockí* caste.

**MOCHCHHÁ मोंछा** *s. m.* A cutting of a tree or beam, a short thick piece of timber:—*mochhe pāuḡḡ*, *v. n. lit.* To cut a

tree or thick piece of timber; *met.* to fight severely so as to cut off many heads; to kill many persons (in battle); to destroy one's property; to do one an injury.

**MOCHHNÁ मोंछना** *v. a.* To put away, to remove, to forgive (sin).

**MOCHÍ मोंची** *s. m.* A caste that work in leather, a shoe-maker.

**MOCHNÁ मोंचना** *s. m.* A pair of tweezers.

**MOD मोंद** *s. f. (Poḡ.)* Foundation:—*minḡ wasse Sāwāḡ fāḡḡ dā mod bāḡḡḡ*. If it rains in *Sāwāḡ*, the foundation of the crop is made.

**MODHÁ मोंहा** *s. m.* The shoulder. See *Muḡḡḡ*, *Muḡḡḡ*; *i. q.* *Monḡḡḡ*.

**MODHÍ मोंही** *s. m.* The man who stands at the edge of a well and handles the water bucket in drawing water; an ox in the yoke (as distinguished from those in front).

**MODHÚ मोंहु** *s. m.* A stupid man, a blockhead; a large and fat cat (in the latter sense a term of endearment.)

**MODÍ मोंदी** } *s. m.* A steward, a treasurer, a store-keeper:—*modí khāḡḡ*, *s. m.* A store-house.

**MOGH मोंग** } *s. m.* A hole in a wall, roof or vessel.

**MOGH मोंग** } *s. f.* A cloud or clouds

**MOGHÁN मोंगान** } in a radiating position, yellow clouds in the morning or evening:—*mogh pae dīn chāḡḡḡ*, *dāḡ chhāḡḡ sārḡḡ*, *mogh pae dīn lahāḡḡ*, *dāḡ chhāḡḡ wahāḡḡ*. When yellow clouds show in the morning, the women come home with their breasts burning; when yellow clouds show in the evening, the women come home with breasts dripping (with rain).—Prov.

**MOGHLÁ** **ਮੋਘਲਾ** *s. m. (M.)* An old tax on indigo. Its name would make it appear that it came down from the time of the Mughals, but probably the word was used originally on account of the arbitrary nature of the tax. Under Sawan Mal it was a tax in cash on indigo in addition to the Government share in kind. The amount varied with the market-price of indigo, i. e., in the Muzaffargarh district forty rupees per maund was the turning-point; if indigo sold for less than forty rupees, the *moghlá* was levied at three rupees per maund; if above, at six rupees. *Moghlá* lasted during the Sikh rule and was abolished on the British annexation.

**MOGLÁ** **ਮੋਗਲਾ** *s. m.* A pestle:—*abj nakhattí chind, moghlá laiké chharn laggt, chittar hogiyá kígd.* Do not sow the worthless *chígd*, I took a pestle and began to pound it, (but) my buttock became weak.—Prov. to show the hard and painful labour *chígd* requires to pound in a mortar.

**MOH** **ਮੋਹ** } *s. m.* Love, affection,

**MOHU** **ਮੋਹੁ** } attachment; fascination, charm, allurement (commonly spoken of attachment to worldly things):—*moh-láigé, v. a.* To fascinate, to charm, to enchant:—*moh paigé, v. n.* To be in love, to be charmed:—*moh karné, v. a.* To love, to hold dear.

**MOHAN** **ਮੋਹਨ** *s. m. lit.* A sweetheart; an epithet of Krishna:—*mohan bhog, s. m.* A sweetmeat, a sweetmeat offered to an idol.

**MOHAKRÍ** **ਮੋਹਕਰੀ** *s. m.* A plant (*Bryonia umbellata*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*) not uncommon in the Panjab Himalaya. The fruit is eaten, and on the Sutlej the root is said to be given for spermatorrhœa.

**MOHAR** **ਮੋਹਰ** } *s. f.* A seal; the  
**MOHUR** **ਮੋਹੁਰ** } impression of a seal;  
a stamp; a gold coin, a gold *mohar*; the front, the lead, the van of an army;—

(K.) the *masar* grain.. See *Masar*; *c. w. lagdugi*:—*mohar chháp, s. f.* A seal, a signet; a Government seal:—*dáge dáge te mohar hai.* There is a seal on every grain.—Prov. used to show that Destiny has sealed up every grain of food, to be opened only by the man for whom it is provided:—*ghar nán mohar chháp láung,* *v. a.* To confiscate a house with its contents:—*mohar láungí, v. n.* To seal up, to put a seal on.

**MOHARLÁ** **ਮੋਹਰਲਾ** *a.* Foremost, front, leading, fore.

**MOHGAT** **ਮੋਹਗਤ** *a.* Knotty:—*mohgat púchhe páldá, khamán nán kháwan kí hálidá.* A knotty tailed ox is not lucky, he eats his master or the ploughman.—Prov.

**MOHLÁ** **ਮੋਹਲਾ** *s. m.* A pestle; *i. q.* *Moghlá.*

**MOHNÁ** **ਮੋਹਨਾ** *v. a.* See *moh láigé* in *Moh*;—(K.) To steal.

**MOHNI** **ਮੋਹਨੀ** *s, f, a.* Charming, fascinating, winning;—*s. f.* Fascination; a charm, a charmer, a fascinating woman:—*mohní sárat, s. f.* A fascinating appearance or face.

**MOHR** **ਮੋਹਰ** *s. m. (K.)* A kind of bamboo.

**MOHRÁ** **ਮੋਹਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Muhrá.*

**MOHRE** **ਮੋਹਰੇ** *ad.* In front, early:—*mohre chhíre te pichhhe áwe, wachchhá mare duddh de háwe.* (The cow) that goes out early and comes in late, its calf dies for want of milk.—Prov.

**MOHRÍ** **ਮੋਹਰੀ** *s. m.* One who goes in front, a leader of an army;—*s. f. (M.)* A pulse (*Ervum lens*). It is grown as a cold weather crop in lands which have been moistened by the annual rising of the rivers. See *Masar*:—*dál mohrí dā, dam pulé dā.* Only *mohrí* porridge and gives himself the airs of a *puláo*.—Prov.

**MOHRÁ** **ਮੋਹਰਾ** *s. m.* } See *Muhrá.*  
**MOHRÍ** **ਮੋਹਰੀ** *s. f.* }

**MOHRÍ** **ਮੋਹਰੀ** *s. f.* A post, a rail.

**MOHRÚ** मोरु *s. m.* *Quercus dilatata*, Nat. Ord. *Cupuliferae*, the timber is so hard and heavy that it will not float.

**MOIL** मील *s. m.* A species of turmeric.

**MOKALÍ** मेकली *s. m.* (Pop.) See *Gonglá, Shalgam*.

**MOKH** मेख *s. m., f.* Price; present; salvation (corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Moksha*); (*M.*) the price paid for an amulet (*taotj* or *phull*.) *Sayads*, incumbents of shrines, *faqirs, kutánás*, sell scraps of paper with some words written on them, generally the name of God, which the buyers hang round their own necks or the necks of children or cattle to protect them from evil spirits and the evil eye. The price is always exacted before the amulet is given. A very efficient amulet can be bought for five pice, but sometimes as much as one rupee is given.

**MOKLÁ** मेकला *m.* } *a.* Loose; ample,

**MOKLÍ** मेकली *f.* } large, wide, open, capacious; distant, remote;—*ad.* Far, further, far off.—*chare pásse ráh mogle hoqe, v. n.* To have all four sides or roads open.—Prov. used of an unworthy relative:—*panth parás mogle hoqe, v. n.* To be at liberty to go any where, to be free from care and anxiety.

**MOL** मेल *s. m.* A kind of turmeric; (*M.*) a fold of cloth laid on the head or wound round it; (*K.*) a long pestle for pounding rice in the *ukkhál, ukkhli*, or mortar of wood.

**MOLE** मेल *s. m.* A pretty lilac flower (*Brassica Griffithii*, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*) which is not uncommon in parts of the lower hills, Trans-Indus, and of the Salt Range. It is used as a pot-herb.

**MOM** मम *s. m.* Bees-wax; wax;—*mom battí, wattí, s. f.* A wax candle:—*mom díl, a.* Kind, tender-hearted, pitiful:—*mom jámmá, s. m.* Wax cloth, cere-cloth:—*mom raugay, s. m.* A kind

of varnish, a polish of wax and oil:—*mom dd nakk, s. m. (lit.* A nose of wax.) A pliable man; a fickle-minded person; *c. w. hongd, karné.*

**MOMAN** ममेत } *s. m.* A true believer,

**MOMIN** मेमिट } an orthodox Muham-

madan, a true Muhammadan; a Muhammadan weaver:—*másh momná de te andar káfardá de, or shakal momná de te kamm shaitáná de.* The face of a saint, and a devil at heart or the face of a true believer but at heart an infidel, devil at heart.—Prov.

**MOMÍ** मेमी *a.* Of or belonging to wax, waxen, wax-like (a kind of chintz.)

**MOMIÁÍ** मेमिआयी } *s. f.* A very high

**MOMYÁÍ** मेमयायी } priced medicine, said to be extracted from the human head. This "Osteocolla" or rare medicament in reality consists of hardened tar, petroleum or lignite, a mummy; *i. q. Mammidi.*

**MON** मेन *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Moun*. Silence, taciturnity; the position of a holy sage:—*mon birt, s. f.* A vow of silence and its observance:—*mondhárt, s. m.* See *Momi*.

**MON** मेन *s. m.* *Ghi* or oil used for making "short" crust (pastry.)

**MONÁ** मेना *v. a.* To knead with *Ghi* or oil, to make "short" crust;—*s. m. (M.)* A measure of grain.

**MONGRÁ** मेगरा *s. m.* A compound of flour of *changá* with seasoning, something like a *pakaufá*; the seed pods of the Radish used as a vegetable; *i. q. Mangrá.*

**MONDHÁ** मेहा *s. m.* The shoulder; *i. q. Modhá.*

**MONDHÍ** मेही *s. f.* See *Modhi.*

**MONÍ** मेनी *s. m., a.* A taciturn, silent, ascetic, one who is silent; silent.

**MONNÁ** मेना *s. m.* A Hindu who shaves (as distinguished from a Sikh.)

**MONNĀR** **ਮੋਨਾਰ** *s. m.* A class of people who used to manufacture an inferior sort of salt *nimak shor*, "*kallrī lāṅ*" before the annexation; *i. q.* *Luggar*.

**MONNĪ** **ਮੋਨੀ** *s. f.* The part of the face and head which is shaved, especially the top of the head, also the lower part of the belly.

**MOR** **ਮੋਰ** *s. m.* A peacock:—*mor chāl*, *s. f.* A peacock's gait; lines of intrenchment, a system of trenches:—*mor bandūṅḍ*, *v. a.* To beat, a form of torture in which the person is trussed up like a fowl:—*mor chhap*, *mor jhal*, *s. m.* A bunch or wisp of peacock's feathers for driving away flies or used as a token of respect:—*mor wargī gardaṅ*, *s. f.* A neck like a peacock's:—*mor mukāṭ*, *s. m.* A crown or crest like a peacock's: (especially a crown of Krishna).

**MOR** **ਮੋੜ** *s. m.* A turn in a road, a cross street, a cross road; doubling; turning back, towards or aside imperative of *v. a.* *Morad*:—*mor pdaṅḍ*, *v. n.* To cause to weep (applied to women weeping at the time of condolence.)

**MORĀ** **ਮੋੜਾ** *s. m.* Turning, returning, coming about; beginning to recover; *c. w.* *paigā*.

**MORĀKĪ** **ਮੋਰਾਕੀ** *s. f.* (*M.*) A kind of fish (*Cirrhina mrigala*.)

**MORĀG** **ਮੋਰਾਗ** *s. m.* See *Surmalan*.

**MORANN** **ਮੋਰਨ** *s. m.* See *Marwande*.

**MORCHĀ** **ਮੋਰਚਾ** *s. m.* Rust; (corrupted from the Persian word *Morchah*.) an embrasure in the wall of a fort; a ditch, embankment, a trench:—*morchā bannhṅḍ*, *morchā bandh karnā*, *v. a.* To make an intrenchment, to intrench:—*morchā jit-ṅḍ*, *v. a.* To carry an entrenchment:—*morchā laigā*, *v. a.* To oppose, to make head against:—*morchā mārnā*, *v. a.* To attack the enemy with success.

**MORCHAR** **ਮੋਰਚਰ** *s. m.* A fine plant (*Dubia Umbelliferae*, Nat. Ord. *Umbrelliferae*) which grows with a very thick stem. Its very large root is redundant with yellow juice, and is pounded and mixed with snuff, which is said to be good for headache.

**MORĪ** **ਮੋੜੀ** *s. f.* A wisp of hay used to make a cow let down her milk; *i. q.* *Māri*.

**MORĪ** **ਮੋਰੀ** *s. f.* A hole in a wall, or dish; a vent for water, a drain, opening; a small gate; (*M.*) a fish (*Cirrhina mrigala*) common in the lakes. It is a beautiful fish with golden scales, and is very good eating; (*i. q.* *Morāki*):—*morī āl iṭṭ chabāre lāṅḍ*, *v. a. lit.* To lay the topmost brick in the drain; *met.* to marry a girl of high family to a young man of low birth.

**MORNĪ** **ਮੋਰਨੀ** *s. f.* A pea hen; an ornament attached to a nose ring; a beautiful woman.

**MORTĀ** **ਮੋਰਤਾ** *s. m.* A species of plant (*Prenanthes quinqueloba*, Nat. Ord. *Compositae*.) which is found in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya. In Kanawar, the seeds are given for colic.

**MORŪ** **ਮੋਰੂ** *s. m.* A plant. See *Marghang*.

**MORŪĀ** **ਮੋਰੂਆ** *s. m.* A small bushy plant (*Rhododendron anthopogon*, *Osmothamnus fragrans*, Nat. Ord. *Ericaceae*) with yellowish white flowers. The leaves are very aromatic, and their smoke is considered useful externally in some diseases. The leaves are used medicinally in the plains, being considered stimulant.

**MOSHĪ** **ਮੋਸ਼ੀ** *s. m., a.* (*M.*) Foremost, leading. (It is used of the leading camel of a string, the animal leading the cattle to graze or to their home); the foremost man of a party of travellers:—*laḍā gullā moshī wainḍā bahḍā*, *kar ghin golhīn*, *Glāmanē yār*, *ḍīnh wainḍā laḥḍā*. You have laden your string of camels, the

leading one staggers as it goes; *Gáman* love, converse a little, the day is coming to a close.—Song.

**MOṬAR ਮੋਟਰ** *a.* Fat and in good order, but giving little milk (a cow or buffalo); fat.

**MOTH ਮੋਠ** *s. m.* A grain (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) cultivated as a hot weather crop, for its pulse and fodder, all over the Panjab plains, but chiefly in the arid parts with light soil. The pulse is not much valued, and is thought to be heating:—*gallhiḥ diḍā gallhiḥ te ṭake dā moth*. Words upon words, and only half an anna worth of *moth* after all!—Prov.

**MOTHÁ ਮੋਥਾ** *s. m.* A large root of a tree (*Cyperus juncifolius*, *C. longus*, *C. rotundifolius*, Nat. Ord. *Cyperaceae*) which is considered cordial, stomachic, and desiccant, and is used for washing the hair:—*nāgar mothá*, *s. m.* The same as *Mothá*.

**MOTHÍ ਮੋਠੀ** *s. f.* A wild shrub used for fuel, and for cleaning the teeth.

**MOTHṚÁ ਮੋਠੜਾ** *s. m.* A style of interweaving the colours in cloth, a mode of embroidery:—*mothre dār*, *s. m., a.* Made in the style called *mothṛá* (cloth, shoes.)

**MOTHÚ ਮੋਠੂ** *s. m.* A little man, a dwarf (in derision.)

**MOTÍ ਮੋਤੀ** *s. m.* A pearl:—*motí*  
**MOTTÍ ਮੋਤੀ** *chūr de laḍḍá*, *s. m.*

A kind of sweetmeat; a lump of *kaṅkar* (doely bearer's dialect):—*motíḍā dā hār*, *s. m.* A pearl necklace:—*motí winnhāḍ*, *v. a.* To bore a pearl:—*rāje de ghar motíḍā dā kál*, *s. m.* The house of a king and famine of pearls.—Prov.

**MOTÍÁ ਮੋਤੀਆ** *a.* Pearly bright; shaped like a pearl, coloured as if shaped

like a pearl (turban):—*s. m.* A jasmine (*Jasminum Zambac*, Nat. Ord. *Jasminae*):—*motíḍ bīḍ*, *s. m.* A Cataract.

**MOTTÁ ਮੋਟਾ** *a.* Fat, stout, corpulent,  
**MOTTÍ ਮੋਟੀ** *bulky, plump; dense,*

thick; coarse, inferior; large, great; capital, palpable, plain; rich, wealthy:—*ad.* Very, extremely:—*motṭá tájā*, *a.* Fat and plump:—*motṭá dāmí*, *s. m.* A clown, a rustic; a stupid person; *met.* a rich man:—*motṭá diṣṣā*, *v. n.* To be dim-sighted:—*motṭí kalam*, *s. f.* A thick reed pen to write capitals with.

**MOTUR ਮੋਟਰ** *a.* See *Moṭar*.

**MOWÁ ਮੋਵਾ** *s. m.* See *Matí*.

**MUÁL ਮੁਆਲ** *s. f.* (K.) An abuse.

**MUALLAM ਮੁਅੱਲਮ** *s. m.* A teacher.

**MUALLAMÍ ਮੁਅੱਲਮੀ** *s. f.* The business and office of a teacher.

**MUÁMLÁ ਮੁਆਮਲਾ** *s. m.* See *Mámlá*.

**MUÁTÁ ਮੁਆਤਾ** *s. m.* A wisp of  
**MUÁTTÁ ਮੁਆੱਤਾ** *straw, or coarse*  
**MUÁTRÁ ਮੁਆਤੜਾ** *grass, used as*  
*a torch:—muṭṭá láuḡá*, *v. n.* To light  
*a wisp of straw; to foment a quarrel.*

**MUBÁRAK ਮੁਬਾਰਕ** *s. m.* See *Madrakh*.

**MUCHAKKRÍ ਮੁਚੱਕਰੀ** *a.* Eloquent, ready in speaking, gifted at narrative, an orator, a great speaker.

**MUCHALLAKÁ मुँल्लक़ा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Tatar word *Muchalká*. A recognizance, bond, penal recognizance:—*muchallaká laigá, likhángá, v. a.* To take a recognizance, to bind over:—*muchallaká likhángá, v. a.* To execute a recognizance.

**MUCHAU मुँचु** *s. m.* The position of a *mochí* or leather worker, the business of a *mochí*.

**MUCHCH मुँच** *s. m.* A piece of meat; a bite, biting (spoken of a horse); *c. w. báhangá, márná.*

**MUCHCHÁ मुँचा** *s. m.* A piece of meat about a quarter of a seer.

**MUCHCHH मुँछ** *s. f. m.* The moustaches; a short thick piece of timber; a portion of a beam:—*muchchh dá bál, wál, s. m. lit.* A hair of a moustaches; *met.* a trustworthy man:—*muchchh muchchh khángá, v. n.* To live by extortion:—*muchchh laigá, v. a.* See *Muchchhángá*:—*muchchhán ná ná tá dengá, v. a.* To twirl or twist one's moustaches, to think no end of oneself; to brag, to show off:—*dáphé nálon muchchhán wadhnián, v. a.* To grow moustaches longer than one's beard; *met.* to outrun one's income:—*qabbi mainh bhef bhúskí, te muchchhán wálí rann, te taner wann ko wann or bann ko bann.* A spotted (black and white) buffalo, an earthen coloured sheep, a woman with moustaches, these three are bad kinds.—Prov.

**MUCHCHHAL मुँछल** *a., s. m.* Having large and long moustaches; a man having large or long moustaches.

**MUCHCHHNA मुँछना** *v. a.* To cut down an account unjustly, to keep back by force or deceit a part of what is due.

**MUCHHAHIRE मुँहहिरै** *s. m. pl.* The hair on the upper lip, the moustaches.

**MUCHHAIL मुँहैल** *a.* Having long moustaches (a man), having long antennae (an insect).

**MUCHHANDAGÍ मुँहंदगी** *s. f.* Need, want, dependence.

**MUCHHIÁHAN मुँहियाहन** *s. f.* The smell of fish.

**MUD मुँद** *s. f. (M.)* Season, time:—*dá wí sajjan mud ral wasan dí dí, te bambal chhoríe kánhán.* Come, friend, the season of meeting has come, the reeds have put forth blossoms.—Song.

**MUDAI मुँदेयी** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Muddai*. A complainant, a prosecutor, a plaintiff, a claimant, a suitor; an enemy, an accuser; *c. w. hongá.*

**MUDAPPÁ मुँदपा** *s. f.* Enmity, a quarrel; a claim.

**MUDDÁ मुँदा** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Muddá*. Intention, design, purpose, object, view; meaning; property, stolen property:—*muddá kad-ghá, pharág, v. a.* To discover stolen property:—*muddá nikalág, v. n.* To be recovered (stolen property).

**MUDDAT मुँदत** *s. f.* A space of time, long time, delay:—*muddat gujarat, v. a.* To elapse (a long time):—*muddat hó, ad.* A long time ago.

**MUDDARKÁ मुँदरका** *s. m. f.* A rupee; a finger-ring with a stone or glass set in it.

**MUDDH मुँध** *s. m.* The beginning, origin, root, place of ancestry, a root of a tree; a reel or spindleful of cotton;—*ad. prep.* Near, nigh, at hand, beside.

**MUDDHÍ ਮੁੱਢੀ** *s. f.* A small root of a tree or any plant; a block of wood on which straw is chopped:—*muddián mdrnán, puttánán, v. a.* To clear jungle; *i. q.* *Mundh.*

**MUDDHON ਮੁੱਢ** *ad.* From the beginning, by the roots:—*muddhon waddh, nikki gáh, gháttá paure tán maithon pá.* Cut (the crops) by the roots, thresh fine, if you suffer loss recover it from me.—Prov.

**MÚDHÁ ਮੂਧਾ** *a.* Inverted, upside down, lying on the face; desolate:—*múdhé múnh, ad.* On the face, with the face down.

**MUDHER ਮੁਢੇਰ** *s. m.* A cloth wrapped round the head over the cap or turban; a cloth placed over the head; an aid in supporting a burden; *i. q.* *Madher, Madher, Mungher.*

**MÚDHÍ ਮੁੱਢੀ** } *s. f.* Roots of plant (es-  
**MÚDHÍ ਮੂਧੀ** } pecially of cotton) left in  
the ground to produce a second crop next year.

**MUDHÍR ਮੁਢੀਰ** } *s. m.*  
**MUDHÍRWÁDHÁ ਮੁਢੀਰਵਾਧਾ** } See  
*Mundhr.*

**MUDKAR ਮੁਦਕਰ** } *s. m.* A heavy piece  
**MUDKUR ਮੁਦਕੁਰ** } of wood lifted in  
exercise; it is larger than the dumb bell and of a different shape; *i. q.* *Mugdar, Bugdar.*

**MUFT ਮੁਫਤ** } *ad.* Without cost,  
**MUFTÍ ਮੁਫਤੀ** } *gratis, gratuitously, to*  
*no purpose, in vain, uselessly:—muftkhorá, khorí, s. m., f.* One who is a useless encumbrance, one who lives on others, a useless hanger on; a weapon:—*muft khorí, s. f.* The state of living in idleness at the expense of others:—*muft wichch kamm karáungá, v. a.* To get work done for nothing; *i. q.* *Mukht.*

**MUFTÍ ਮੁਫਤੀ** *s. m.* A law officer among Muhammadans, below a *Káji.*

**MUGADH ਮੁਗਧ** }  
**MUGDH ਮੁਗਧ** } *a.* Ignorant, stupid.  
**MUGDHÁ ਮਗਧਾ** }

**MUGAL ਮੁਗਲ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mugl.* A Mogal; a tribe or class of Muhammadans.

**MUGDAR ਮੁਗਦਰ** *s. m.* See *Mudkar, Bugdar.*

**MUGDARÍ ਮੁਗਦਰੀ** *s. f.* A dumb-bell.

**MUGGH ਮੁੱਘ** *s. m.* A hole in a roof; *i. q.* *Mogh.*

**MUGGHÁN ਮੁੱਘਾਂ** *s. m.* A collection of clouds of a radiating shape; *i. q.* *Mogh.*

**MUGLAÍ ਮੁਗਲੈਈ** } *a.* Of or be-  
**MUGLAÍÁ ਮੁਗਲੈਈਆ** } longing to  
the Mugal class; loose (a *kurtá*).

**MUGLÁNÍ ਮੁਗਲਾਣੀ** *s. f.* A female Mugal.

**MUGLAÚ ਮੁਗਲਉ** *s. m.* The fact of being a *Mugal* or anything relating thereto.

**MÚGRÁ ਮੁਗਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Chambá.*

**MÚHÁ ਮੂਹਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) Dry plant of moth, or *masar* grain; a sheaf of grain.

**MUHÁBARÁ ਮੁਹਾਬਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Muhá-wará.*



**MUHABBAT** मुहब्बत *s. f.* Love, affection, friendship:—*muhabbat karnī*, *v. a.* To love, to be attached to:—*muhabbat rakkhāī*, *v. n.* To have an affection for.

**MUHĀLĀ** मुहाला *s. m. (M.)* A person of note, a leading man, a chief; face, features; also see *Muhāndrā*.

**MÚHĀN** मुहां *s. m. (M.)* The head of a canal; a sheaf of corn.

**MUHĀNĀ** मुहाणा *s. m.* The face; the head or prow of a ship; the direction of a river; a boatman.

**MUHĀNDRĀ** मुहांदरा *s. m.* The face, the features, the visage; (*M.*) a person of note, a leading man, a chief:—*jamnā mukki, te nānī dā muhāndrā*. She has not yet done being born (yet they say) she has the features of her grandmother!

**MUHĀR** मुहार *s. f.* See *Mohār*; a string for guiding a camel inserted through a perforation in the nose:—*be-muhār*, *a.* Unbridled, loose (a camel):—*shutar be-muhār*, *a.* A camel unbridled or loose; *met.* wandering (fellow).

**MUHĀR** मुहार *s. f.* Side, direction, inclination.

**MÚHAR** मुहार } *s. m.* A fool:—*múhar-*  
**MÚHUR** मुहुर } *tái, múharpuṇḍā, s. f.*  
Folly, foolishness.

**MUHĀRĀ** मुहारा *s. m. (M.)* The same as *Múḥkhur* in *Múḥ*.

**MUHĀRĀ** मुहारा *s. m.* A stack of Indian corn in the stalk, *charhī*; *c. v.* *lāṇḍā*;—(*M.*) Foot and mouth disease; *q.* *Múḥkhur* in *Múḥ*.

**MUHĀRĪ** मुहारी *s. m.* A tenant, one who pays the rent of the house in which he lives; a string of glass beads used in polishing jewelry.

**MUHĀRĪ** मुहारी *s. f.* The wall on each side of a door.

**MUHARKĀ** मुहरका *s. m.* Remittent fever, fever which causes a person's death within eight days, *i. e.*, *Moharkā tēp*.

**MUHĀRNĀ** मुहारना *v. a.* To polish jewelry;—*s. m. (M.)* A cess which amounted altogether to 5½ *propīs* in each *maṇḍ* of the Government share.

**MUHĀRNĪ** मुहारनी *s. f.* Reciting in the evening the lesson more especially in the alphabet and arithmetic that has been learned during the day by a company of school boys.

**MUHARRAR** मुहर्रर *s. m.* A writer, a clerk, especially a Persian clerk; the head of a family, the chief man of a village; one who is chief or principal in any department.

**MUHARRĪ** मुहरी *s. f.* The business or office of a *Muharrar*.

**MUHASSIL** मुहसिल *s. m. (M.)* A field watch-man. Under former governments, when the revenue was paid in kind he was appointed during the ripening and harvesting of the crop until it was divided. *Muhassils* are still appointed by proprietors of land to look after the crops grown by tenants and to prevent pilfering. They attach earthen seals (*ṭhappās*) to the heap of grain after it is threshed until divided, and to the heaps of each shareholder until removed.

**MUHASSILĪ** मुहसिली *s. f. (M.)* The office or duty of a *Muhassil*; the pay

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A stool made of  
sed sugarcane ;  
off milk giving

m. One who  
ader, a chief ;

fore, in front,  
front of ; i. q.

r belonging to  
l) ;—s. m. A  
The muzzle of  
cket ; the ex-  
r of trousers, a  
s, cow, buffalo  
by a bride's

he beginning  
year or of a  
commencement

se month, the  
ing. See *Múkh*.  
ee *Múkhay*.

See *Mahárat*.

reement, con-  
h muj badko.  
elves.

m. Corrupted  
from the Arabic  
puence, impor-  
t, significance.  
It is of no

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**MUJANNÁ ਮੁਜੰਨਾ** *s. m.* The knot or loop by which the heel ropes of a horse are attached.

**UJÁRÁ ਮੁਜਾਰਾ** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**UJERÁ ਮੁਜੇਰਾ** } from the Arabic  
word *Muzárd*. A tenant.

**UJÁUR ਮੁਜੌਰ** } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**UJÁUR ਮੁਜਾਉਰ** } from the Arabic  
word *Mujáwir*. One who receives offerings at a Muhammadan shrine, an attendant at a Muhammadan shrine or temple.

**MUJH ਮੁਝ** *pron.* My, mine.

**MUJHE ਮੁਝੇ** *pron.* To me.

**MÚJÍ ਮੁਜੀ** *a. s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Múzi*. Obnoxious, hurtful, vexatious; a tormentor, an oppressor; a miser.

**MUJRÁ ਮੁਜਰਾ** *s. m.* Account, reckoning; deduction; a dance, dancing; obeisance, respect, salutation:—*mujrá deqd*, *v. a.* See *mujrá karná*, in the last sense:—*mujrá hogd*, *v. a.* To be deducted, to be retrenched; dancing of girls:—*mujrá karná*, *v. a.* To dance; to allow abatement or deduction; to give credit for a sum:—*mujrá laigd*, *v. n.* To deduct, to subtract:—*mujrá páugd*, *v. a.* To receive credit for a sum:—*kukkari náí dī*, *mujrá mukaddam dī*. The hen belonged to the barber, but the headman got saluted for it!—Prov. used concerning the camp of officials.

**MUJRÁI ਮੁਜਰਾਇ** } *s. f.* Account,  
**MUJRÁI ਮੁਜਰਾਈ** } reckoning, settle-  
**MUJRÁIT ਮੁਜਰਾਇਤ** } ment of accounts;  
a credit given on account; remission of revenue, reduction in the assessment.

**MUJÚLÁ ਮੁਜੁਲਾ** *s. m.* See *Majúlá*.

**MUJÚN ਮੁਜੁਣ** *s. f.* See *Majún*.

**MUJÚRÁ ਮੁਜੁਰਾ** *s. m.* (*Pot.*) See *Majúlá*.

**MUKABBÁ ਮੁਕੱਬਾ** *s. m.* The lid of a book, a paste board.

**MUKADDAM ਮੁਕੱਦਮ** *s. m.* (*M.*)

Corrupted from the Arabic word *Muqaddam*. (*lit.* a leader, a headman) A superior proprietor; a village headman; the class of persons who, in recognition of old proprietary right or of former connection with a village or tract of land as officials, farmers of revenue, or *jagirdárs*, are entitled to a small share of the produce. This tenure existed before Sikh times, but its position was first defined by *Díwan Sáwan Mal*. When he farmed the revenues of the Multan province from *Mahárajá Ranjit Singh*, and saw that cultivation could not be restored or increased by the representatives of former governors, holy men, broken down *jagirdárs* and loosely-connected tribes whom he found in possession of the lands, he encouraged strangers and Hindu capitalists to sink wells, dig canals, and cultivate the lands of the nominal owners, to whom he secured a share of the produce, usually half a seer in each maund by weight or a *pái* per *path* by measure. In some cases the old proprietors were strong enough to secure an institution-fee from strangers thus located on their lands. In this way two distinct classes of proprietors were formed—(1), the old possessors, known as *mukaddams* and *zamindárs*, and in modern official language *malikán díd* (superior proprietors); (2), the locatees, called *chakkdárs*, and now styled *malikán adnd* (inferior proprietors)—the former claiming to be owners of all unappropriated land, and entitled to a small share of the crop produced in appropriated land; the latter being full proprietors of the land in their possession, subject to payment of the share of the old possessors and not liable to eviction even on failure to pay, and entitled to introduce tenants without reference to the former. Since the annexation the for-

tunes of the *mukaddams* have varied; in some cases they have disappeared; in others, especially where little unappropriated land was left, they have allowed their tenure to be absorbed into the *lambarádrship*, but in a considerable number of villages they still exist in full possession of their rights.

**MUKADDAMÍ मुक़दमी** *s. f. (M.)* The status of a *Mukaddam*; a cess or cost of *málikáná*:—*hakk mukaddamí, s. f. m.* The share of the produce, but more often the specific rate at which the share prevails is used instead of the generic word, *na, adhsarā māṅ, half a seer in the maund, pái path, one pái in every path. i. e. 1/16.*

**MUKAIS मुक़ैस** } *s. f.* Gold or silver thread, any  
**MUKAISH मुक़ैश** } metallic thread interwoven with cloth, or otherwise ornamentally used.

**MUKAISÍ मुक़ैसी** } *a.* Made or ornamented with  
**MUKAISHÍ मुक़ैशी** } metallic thread.

**MUKAL मुक़ल** *s. m. Amyris commiphora,* Nat. Ord. *Amyridaceæ*, a plant used medicinally. The power of this remedy is increased by the number of blows which it receives with a heavy pestle. If one and a half lakh blows are given, it becomes a most valuable remedy for piles. Also used as a fumigatory; *i. q. Guggal.*

**MUKALÍ मुक़ली** *s. m. pl. mukálíān.* A lump of *gur* (used generally in the Amballa district):—*jo ráten jāgan kálíān, so hí khān mukálíān.* The man who keeps awake on dark nights has lumps of *gur* to eat, *i. e.,* sure to get on.

**MUKÁN मुक़ाट** *s. f.* Giving comfort, consoling, condolence on the death of a relative, or a friend; the persons who come for that purpose, paying a visit of condolence by women to the female relatives of a deceased person. The parties embrace and lament with their arms round one another:—*mukān āṅṅi, jāṅṅā, v. a.* To pay a visit of condolence; *i. q. Bulāṅṅā.*

**MUKAND मुक़ंद** } *s. m.* God; an epithet of Vishnu  
**MÚKAND मुक़ंद** }  
**MUKANDÁ मुक़ंद** } a precious gem:

—*mukand bábrí, s. m.* A plant (*Eclipta erecta*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*) abundant all over the plains in moist places. The plant is used medicinally being considered cooling; *i. q. Bhangrá*:—*mákand bábrí, s. f.* A plant (*Ajuga Bracteata*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*) which is found in the Punjab Himalaya and in the Salt Range. In the Salt Range it is used to kill lice. The plant is used medicinally, being considered depurative.

**MUKAT मुक़त** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Mukti*. Release, remission, salvation, pardon, absolution; (according to Hindu belief deliverance of the soul from the body, and exemption from further transmigration);—*a.* Released, absolved; freed (as the Hindus believe) from further births and deaths; saved, fully blessed, finally happy:—*mukat dáitā, s. m.* The giver of salvation, *i. e.,* God:—*jītwā mukat, a.* Emancipated whilst yet living, leading a divine life; *i. q. Mukti, Mukti.*

**MUKÁÚ मुक़ाउ** *a.* About to complete or finish, ready to bring to a conclusion; likely to be finished or concluded.

**MUKÁUNÁ मुक़ाउना** } *v. a.* To bring  
**MUKÁWAN मुक़ावट** } to an end, to cause to cease, to complete, to finish, to spend, to consume; to pay what is due.

**MUKAWWÁ मुक़व्वा** *s. m.* The lid of a book, a paste board; *i. q. Mukabbá.*

**MUKH मुख** *s. m. f.* The mouth, the face; (*M.*) the fist; a blow with the fist;—*a.* Principal, chief, first, most important:—*asān pardesi bad kismat ānde; tede mukh de bikhā, kujh khas nahī waiṇde.* We are strangers, and are come

in evil plight, we are hungry for (a sight of) your face, we are not going to steal anything.—Song:—*shāli dī bhukh, berī dī dhupp, jiniādār dī chupp, matreī dī mukh*. Hunger at a wedding, the heat of the sun in a boat, the silence of *zamiādārs*, and a step-mother's blows (are all equal, i. e., are all bad).—Prov.

**MUKHĀGAR ਮੁਖਾਗਰ** *a.* Learning by heart, committed to memory, at the tongue's end.

**MUKHĀLĀ ਮੁਖਾਲਾ** *s. m.* The beginning of a mountain, ascent, a pass by which mountains are entered.

**MUKHĀWAN ਮੁਖਾਵਨ** *v. n. (M.)*  
See *Mukdand*.

**MUKHĪ ਮੁਖੀ** } *s.* Chief, first,  
**MUKHĪĀ ਮੁਖੀਆ** } principal, most  
**MUKHĪYĀ ਮੁਖੀਯਾ** } eminent; (in  
comp.) having mouths, as, *chau mukhī*,  
having four mouths or openings;—*s. m.*  
(*M.*) The leading members of the Hindu  
trading population in towns.

**MUKHLAS ਮੁਖਲਸ** *a.* Corrupted  
from the Arabic word *Muflī*. Abject,  
poor, penniless; without a wife.

**MUKHRĀ ਮੁਖਰਾ** *s. m.* The mouth,  
the face.

**MUKHT ਮੁਖਤ** *a.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Muft*. See *Mufat*.

**MUKHTĀR ਮੁਖਤਾਰ** } *a., s. m.* In-  
**MUKHTIĀR ਮੁਖਤਿਆਰ** } vested  
with power or authority; independent;  
having legal power; an agent, a delegate;  
a master, one in charge, one vested with  
plenary powers; an attorney, a solicitor,  
an attorney not generally authorized  
to plead; a headman;—*mukhtār nāmā*,

*s. m.* A power of attorney; *c. w.* *honā*,  
*karnā*:—*mukhtār kār*, *s. m. f.* A direc-  
tor, a superintendent:—*mukhtār kārt*,  
*s. f.* Attorney-ship.

**MUKHTĀRĪ ਮੁਖਤਾਰੀ** } *s. f.* In-  
**MUKHTIĀRĪ ਮੁਖਤਿਆਰੀ** } depen-  
dent control, chief management, absolute  
authority, headship, charge.

**MUKHTĪ ਮੁਖਤੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of  
the Persian word *Muftī*. See *Muftī*.

**MUKHTŪN ਮੁਖਤੂੰ** *ad. (M.)* Gratis,  
free of cost, gratuitously.

**MUKIĀUNĀ ਮੁਕਿਆਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To  
strike with the fist.

**MUKK ਮੁੱਕ** } *s. m.* The fist, a blow  
**MUKKĀ ਮੁੱਕਾ** } with the fist; *Past*  
participle of *v. n* *Mukknā*:—*mukkā*  
*mārnā*, *v. n.* To give a blow with the fist  
*i. q.* *Ghusunū, Hārā*:—*mukkā uggharnā*,  
*v. a.* To draw the fist for a blow:—  
*hoīā patṭā, mukkā ratṭā*. Quarrels cease  
when a rent in cash is fixed.

**MUKKAR JĀNĀ ਮੁੱਕਰਜਾਣਾ** } *v. a.*  
**MUKKARNĀ ਮੁੱਕਰਣਾ** } To  
deny, to refuse, to fail in keeping one's  
word, to fly from an engagement.

**MUKKARNĪ ਮੁੱਕਰਨੀ** *s. f.* A kind  
of riddle in verse.

**MUKKH ਮੁੱਖ** *s. m.* The edge of a  
wall on either hand of a door on the  
outside; a corner;—*a.* See *Mukh*.

**MUKKĪ ਮੁੱਕੀ** *s. f.* A blow with the fist;  
the fist:—*mukhtār mārnān*, *v. n.* To

buffet; to shampoo:—*mukkián lāunān*, v. n. To shampoo:—*mukki wāṭṭāi*, v. a. To double the fist for a blow.

**MUKKNÁ** **ਮੁੱਕਣਾ** *s. m.* To fall, to cease, to come to an end, to turn out bankrupt; to be exhausted:—*mukkiā hoiā*, a. At the point of death.

**MUKLÁWÁ** **ਮੁਕਲਾਵਾ** *s. m.* Bringing or sending home a wife after marriage; bringing home a married wife from her father's house when she arrives at the age of puberty; consummation of marriage.

**MUKNÁN** **ਮੁਕਨਾਂ** *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Maknā*. A silk veil placed over the bridegroom's forehead at Muhammedan marriages. It corresponds to the *Mutak* of Hindus.

**MUKRÁUNÁ** **ਮੁਕਰਾਉਣਾ** *a.* To cause to refuse, to cause to deny, to fail; to prove a lie against one; to refute.

**MUKT** **ਮੁਕਤ** } *s. f.* Release, salva-  
**MUKTÍ** **ਮੁਕਤੀ** } tion, pardon, abso-  
lution;—*a.* Released, absolved, freed (as the Hindus believe) from further transmigrations, saved, fully blessed; finally happy:—*mukt, mukti dātā*, *s. m.* Giver of salvation, i. e., God. See *Mukat*.

**MUKTÁ** **ਮੁਕਤਾ** *a.* Plentiful, much, abundant, sufficient, ample; with a diacritical mark (in the Gurmukhi alphabet.)

**MÚL** **ਮੂਲ** *s. m.* Root, origin, source, foundation; principal of a debt, capital sum of money; text of a book; original composition;—*ad. (M.)* At all, completely, used almost always with negative prepositions:—*piplā mál*, *s. m.* See *Magh*:—*pokhar mál*, *s. m.* The same as *Dháp*, which see; (*K.*) scorpion:—*je jánāṣ saṭ*

*Máhi wálā*, *main fāṭi mál ná wanjāṣ*, *sinhāṣ saṭ ghaṭāṣ wichch bele*, *nadi luphā-wāṣ chhanāṣ*. If I had known that it was the voice of *Máhi*, I would not have gone at all for water, I would have thrown my head-pad into the marsh, and let the river carry away my water-vessel.—Song.

**MÚLÁ** **ਮੂਲਾ** *s. m. (M.)* An insect somewhat like an ant with a white body and red black head, which attacks young barley, wheat and cotton, grain, peas, *mohri*, *moṭh*, *māṅg*, *māṅh*, *juwār*, *bájrā*. It has been so named, because it destroys down to the roots. It is said to be caused by excessive dryness and excessive floods and rains. Wheat and barley attacked by it are supposed to be cured by irrigation, but no cure is known for the other crops:—*Mulāṣ dā Sāwan*, *Leia dā Karm*, *Jhang dā Málā*. Multan got *Sāwan* (the rainy month), *Leia* got *Karam* (kindness); *Jhang* got *Málā* (the blight).—Prov. The allusion is to Diwan Sawan Mal, Governor of Multan, his son Karm Narain, *Kārdār* of *Leia*, and *Múlraj*, *Kārdār* of *Jhang*. Sawan Mal was famed for his justice, Karm Narain for his liberality and impartiality, *Mulraj* was notorious for his avarice.

**MULÁHJÁ** **ਮੁਲਾਹਜਾ** } *s. m.* Corrupt-  
**MULÁJÁ** **ਮੁਲਾਜਾ** } ed from the

Arabic word *Muldhizah*. Regard, respect; anxiety; courtesy; inspection:—*muláhe wálā dāmí*, *s. m.* An affable or courteous person:—*muláhjá karnā*, *v. a.* To regard with favour; to respect.

**MULÁIM** **ਮੁਲਾਇਮ** *a.* Soft, tender, mild, gentle; moderate;—*s. f.* An ointment:—*muláim honā*, *v. n.* To be softened, to be assigned to give in, to yield.

**MULÁIMÍ** **ਮੁਲਾਇਮੀ** *s. f.* Softness, mildness, gentleness, tenderness.

**MULÁKÁT** **ਮੁਲਾਕਾਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Muláqāt*. A meet-

ing, visit, an interview; *met.* carnal intercourse:—*mulákát bandūgí*, *v. a.* To make friendship:—*mulákát karní*, *v. a.* To pay a visit; *met.* to have carnal intercourse with:—*mulákát karwūgí*, *v. a.* To bring about a meeting of two persons; to introduce a person:—*mulákát rakkhāí*, *v. n.* To be on visiting terms, to be friends with.

**MULÁKÁTÍ मुलाकाती** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Muláqātī*. A visitor, an acquaintance.

**MULAMMÁ मुलामा** *a., s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mulammah*. Plated, gilt; gilding, coating; *c. w.* *karnā*.

**MULĀNĀ मुलाणा** *s. m.* A school master, Muhammadan priest; an undertaker; See *Mullān*.

**MULĀNĪ मुलाणी** *s. f.* A female *Mulānā*.

**MULATTHĪ मुलठ्ठी** *s. f.* Liquorice, the root of a plant (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*, *Nat. Ord. Leguminosae*.) The root and extract are both used medicinally and are given mixed with purgatives and for colds and coughs:—*mulatthī dā sat*, *s. m.* An extract of Liquorice used medicinally for coughs.

**MULEÍ मुलेयी** *s. f. (Pot.)* A species of plant (*Farsetia Edgeworthii*, *F. Jacquemontii*, *F. Hamiltonii*, *Nat. Ord. Cruciferae*) common in many parts of the arid tracts throughout the Panjab plains, from Dehli to Peshawar. They have a pleasant pungent taste, and are pounded and taken as a cooling medicine, and are considered a specific for rheumatism; *i. q.* *Farídbūfī*.

**MULER मुलेर** *s. m. f. (M.)* A mother's brother's child.

**MULHÁ मुल्हा** } *s. m.* A decoy bird set  
**MULHO मुल्हो** } near a trap to entice other birds of the same species; a worthless man.

**MÚLÍ मुली** *s. f.* A radish (*Raphanus sativus*, *Nat. Ord. Cruciferae*), commonly grown in the Panjab not only for the root, but for the young fruit (and leaves occasionally) used as a pot-herb. The seeds are used medicinally, being reckoned emmenagogue; the central root of a tree:—*bārānmúllí*, *s. f.* See *Mole*.

**MULÍM मुलीम** *s. m. (Pot.)* A fine flowered plant (*Gloriosa superba*, *Nat. Ord. Liliaceae*) which occurs sparingly in the Siwalik tract up to near the Jhelum. It also appears to grow out in the plains in Amballa, near the Jamna. In some parts of India the root is commonly used as a poison.

**MÚLÍN मुलीन** *s. m. (Pot.)* A small tree (*Bignonia Indica*, *Nat. Ord. Bignoniaceae*), growing in the Siwalik tract up to the Chenab. The timber is said to be soft, spongy, and useless. It has an enormous flat pod-like fruit resembling a scimitar, filled with seeds having very broad membranous wings. These are in some places applied to abscesses, and elsewhere are said to be given in hemicrania. The official *siṇák* of the Panjab bazars appears to be the leaves of this tree; also see *Leṇdí*.

**MULK मुल्क** } *s. m. pl. mulkhān.*  
**MULKH मुल्ख** } Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mulk*. A country, a region, state, territory:—*mulkhāndā*, *a.* Much, abundant, (*i. e.*, the produce of several countries.)

**MULKHAÍÁ मुल्खेयीआ** *s. m.* The populace, the people as distinguished from the ruler.

MULKHÍ मलखी } a. Corrupted from  
MULKÍ मलकी } the Arabic word

*Mulkí.* Of or belonging to a country (an inhabitant, product) as distinguished from foreign; national:—*mulkhí, mulkí láf, s. m.* The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

MULL मल्ल *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Muly*. Price, value, worth, purchase-money; consideration:—*mull bardá, s. m.* A slave:—*mull deqá, v. a.* To sell, to dispose of:—*mull ehukáungá, s. a.* To value, to estimate, to bargain:—*mull laigá, v. a.* To buy, to purchase:—*mull wadháungá, v. a.* To enhance or raise the price; to outbid.

MULLÁN मल्लन *s. m.* A school master; a Muhammadan priest; a person appointed to call to prayers or to read prayers in the mosque, to perform marriages, to read prayers at funerals and to recite the call to prayers in the ear of newly-born infants;—(M.) The *Mullán* is appointed by the zamindars, and receives a share (*rasúl arwáht*) of the crop at harvest, the amount of which is not fixed; and also presents food on domestic occurrences. He is not necessarily educated. When he is, he generally teaches the boys of the village. *Mulláns* are represented as the incarnation of avarice:—*Mullán jí kuchh kháso?*—*yá Bismallah, Mullán jí kuchh deso?*—*Naúz Billah. Mullán, will you eat something?*—in the name of God, I will! *Mullán, will you give away something?*—God preserve me! I will not!—Prov.

MÚLON मूलन *ad. (lit. from the root.)* Altogether, entirely, certainly, decidedly (used mostly in negative prepositions.)

MULTÁN मलतान *s. m.* The name of a city; a province of the Punjab.

MULTÁNÍ मलतानी *a.* Of or belonging to Multán:—*Multáni mittí, s. f.* A soft sapenine drab coloured earth, somewhat like Fuller's earth, sold in small pieces. Used medicinally and for cleaning

the hair. The name *Multáni* does not indicate its origin, except perhaps as regards the trade in it.

MULWÁNÁ मलवाणा *s. m.* } The  
MULWÁNÍ मलवाणी *s. f.* } same as  
*Muláungá, Mulláung.*

MÚMÁNÍ मुमानी *s. m. (Pot.)* A large shrub (*Segeretia Brandrethiana*, Nat. Ord. *Rhamnæ*) which abounds in places Trans-Indus, and in the Salt Range, and occurs low in the Jhelam basin. The fruit, which is well known in the bazars of Peshawar, is small and black, and is very pleasant eating when fresh, and in sufficient quantity, the flavour being not unlike that of the bilberry. In the Salt Range a *chatqí* is made of the fruit.

MUMANNÍ मुमनी *s. m.* A plant (*Arnebia echiodides*, Nat. Ord. *Boraginæ*) which is commonly found in the northern Indus. It is liked by the Patháns on account of its delightful scent, and is also held in veneration by them, as the five dark marks on the corolla are said to be those of Muhammad's fingers; i. q. *Paigambarí phull.*

MUMÁRAKH मुमारख *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mubárak*. Blessed, auspicious, fortunate;—*intj.* Well! hail! welcome! all hail!:—*mumárákh bád, s. m.* Congratulations, blessings:—*mumarákh bád deqá, v. a.* To congratulate.

MUMÁRAKHÍ मुमारखी *s. f.* Congratulations; a kind of small-pox.

MUMESÍ मुमेसी *s. f.* The piles (commonly *pl. Mumesíán*); i. q. *Mamesí.*

MUMESÍÁ मुमेसीआ *a, s. m.* Afflicted with piles; a man so afflicted.

MUMÍÁÍ मुमीआयी *s. f.* See *Mamíáí.*

MUMÍRÁ मुमीरा *s. f.* }  
MUMÍRÍ मुमीरी *s. m.* } See *Mamírá.*



**MUN** मुन *s. m. (M.)* A pillar, a post, the pillars of a well on which the central beam rests, the four posts which keep a sugar-cane press firm; the two uprights of a cotton-gin in which the rollers are fastened, the uprights of a spinning wheel.

**MUNAH** मुनह *s. m. (M.)* A bullock whose horns grow downwards.

**MUNÁL** मुनाल *s. m.* The Munal Pheasant:—*Lopholurus impuianus*; *i. q. Manal*.

**MUNÁFIK** मुनादिक *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mundāfiq*. A hypocrite, an infidel, an atheist:—*dīnīh sādīkīn dīnīh mundāfīkīn, Chīnā chorōn, Rāvi mor-khīlōn, ikīlī darveshōn*. The Indus (is the house) of honest men, the *Thal* of dishonest men, the *Chenab* of cattle thieves, the *Rāvi* of informers, the *Sutlej* of fakirs.

**MUNÁÍ** मुनायी *s. f.* Wages for shaving.

**MUNAKKÁ** मुनक्का *s. m.* See *Manakká*.

**MUNÁL** मुनाल *s. m.* The mouth-piece of a *hukká*; the silver work about the mouth of a sword sheath.

**MUNÁRÁ** मुनारा *s. m.* A pillar by the roadside to denote distance, a mile-pillar.

**MUNAS** मुनस *s. m.* A man; a husband.

**MUNÁUNÁ** मुनाउना *v. a.* To cause to be shaved; caus. of *v. a. Munqá*.

**MÚND** मुंद *s. m. (M.)* The head of a camel.

**MUND** मुंड *s. m.* The head:—*munḍpund*, *s. m.* Childhood, childishness.

**MUNDÁ** मुंडा *s. m.* A boy, a lad;—*a. (M.)* Lame:—*munḍá khunḍá, s. m.* The same as *Munḍá*:—*chand Chait ghand, kanak ghand Baisákh; istarí ghand, tad jántye, ján munḍá howe qhák*. Gram (should be) good in *Chait*, wheat (should be) good in *Baisákh*, consider a woman then good when there is a boy in her hip:—*munḍe báj, s. m.* A sodomite:—*munḍe-bájí, s. f.* Sodomite.

**MUNDAL** मुंडल *s. m. (K.)* A kind of millet (*Elusine corocana*). See *Maṇḍal, Kodrá*.

**MUNDAR** मुंदर *s. m.* An ear-ring.

**MÚNDAR** मुंदर *s. m. (Pof.)* Stoppage, an obstruction.

**MUNDÁSÁ** मुंडासा *s. m.* A cloth wrapped over the cap or turban; *i. q. Maṇḍáca*.

**MÚNDEMÁR** मुंदेमार *s. m. (M.)* A cultivator who clears jungle; *i. q. Búṭe-már*.

**MUNDH** मुंध *s. f.* A Hindu young woman.

**MÚNDH** मुंध *s. m. (M.)* The head of a canal:—*múndh dá fakír, te pándh dá amír*. A poor man near the head of a canal is (as good as) a rich man at the tail.—Prov.

**MUNDH** मुंध *s. m.* See *Muḍḍh*.

**MÚNDHÁ** मुंधा *a.* See *Múdhá*:—*múndhs múṇh, s. m.* See *múdhē múṇh* in *Múdhá*.

**MUNDHER** मुंदेर *s. m.* See *Muḍher*.

**MUNDHÍ** मुंधी *s. f. pl. munḍhídā. A*  
**MÚNDÍ** मुंदी *small root of a tree,*  
Dim. of *Munḍh*; (*M.*) the root and lower

part of plants, the stump of a plant when the top has been cut off. In the plural *mundhián* means the stalks of indigo or cotton left after the upper part has been cut off, hence a crop of indigo or cotton in the second year, because it has sprung from the stalks of the first year's crop:—*mundhimár*, *s. m.* One who clears jungle and acquires the tenure of *mundhimári*:—*múndhi mári*, *s. f.* (lit. clearing the jungle.) A tenure of land which is acquired by clearing jungle and bringing the land under cultivation. Under former governments this generally conferred on the clearer proprietary right in half the land cleared; but latterly it has been held to entitle him to a right of occupancy only.

**MUNDHON ਮੁੰਢੋਂ** *ad. (M.)* Altogether, wholly. See *Mundhōn*.

**MUNDÍ ਮੁੰਦੀ** *s. f.* See *Mundri*.

**MUNDÍ ਮੁੰਡੀ** } *s. f.* The head and neck :  
**MUNDÍ ਮੁੰਦੀ** } —*múndi*, *múndi búti*,  
**MUNDÍ ਮੁੰਡੀ** } *s. f.* A medicinal plant

(*Sphaeranthus hirtus*, *S. Moëllis*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*) common in the Eastern and Central Panjab, and it yields flowers which are highly esteemed, being used as alterative, depurative, cooling and tonic. The root is anthelmintic:—*gorakh múndi*, *s. f.* A plant (*Nippia nodiflora*, Nat. Ord. *Verbenacæ*) common in and near water all over the Panjab plains. The plant is used medicinally being considered cooling:—*rat múndi*, *s. m.* See *Ratanjot*; a plant (*Trichodesma Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Boraginæ*) which is common in many parts of the Punjab plains. Locally it is used as a cooling medicine, and its leaves are used medicinally, a cold infusion being considered depurative.

**MUNDHÍR ਮੁੰਢੀਰ** *s. m. f.* A crowd of boys:—*mundhír wádhá*, *s. m.* The same as *Mudhír*.

**MUNDLÁ ARU ਮੁੰਦਲਾ ਆਰੂ** } *s. m.*  
**MUNDLÁ ARÚ ਮੁੰਡਲਾ ਆਰੂ** } The  
nectarine.

**MUNDNÁ ਮੁੰਦਣਾ** *v. a.* To close, to fill up a hole in a wall.

**MUNDRÁ ਮੁੰਦਰਾ** } *s. f.* A finger ring,  
**MUNDRÁ ਮੁੰਦਰਾ** }  
**MUNDRÍ ਮੁੰਦਰੀ** } a signet.

**MUNDÚ ਮੁੰਡੂ** *s. m. (K.)* A boy.

**MÚNG ਮੂੰਗ** } *s. f.* A plant (*Phaseolus*  
**MUNG ਮੂੰਗ** } *mungo*, Nat. Ord. *Legu-*  
**MÚNGI ਮੂੰਗੀ** } *minosæ*) commonly cul-

tivated in the plains for its pulse which is considered nutritious and digestible:—*múng Laddkhi*, *s. f.* A vetch or pulse *Cicer sp.*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*, grown in Ladakh:—*múng phalt*, *s. f.* The *Arachis hypogæa*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*, not very commonly cultivated in the Panjab. It is largely grown, and the nut and oil exported from other parts of India. The nut is a favourite food of the Hindus on fasts, in Bombay:—*múngi tori*, *s. f.* See *Tori*.

**MÚNGÁ ਮੂੰਗਾ** *s. m.* Coral;—*a.* Of the colour of *Múng*, light green:—*múngá pánt*, *s. m.* Weak tea.

**MUNGAR ਮੂੰਗਰ** *s. m. (M.)* A large cup of brass or copper for drinking purposes.

**MUNGALÍ ਮੂੰਗਲੀ** *s. f.* A dumb bell; a wooden club.

**MUNGGRÁ ਮੂੰਗਰਾ** } *s. m.* The cod  
**MÚNGGRÁ ਮੂੰਗਰਾ** } or seed pod of a  
radish; a preparation of the meal of *chand* with salt;—*a.* In small lumps, coarse (salt); little.

MÚNH मुँह } s. m. Corrupted from  
MÚNHU मुँहु } the Sanskrit word

*Mukh.* The mouth, the face, countenance; an aperture, an opening;—*prep.* By means of:—*múnh dūṇḍ*, v. n. To swell (mouth and face) by taking any medicine especially for syphilis; fighting of two birds:—*múnh bandūṇḍ*, a. To make faces; to mock:—*múnh band karnḍ*, v. a. To hold one's tongue; to silence one:—*múnh bannh ke baithḍ*, v. n. To sit silent; not to eat anything:—*múnh bhar dūṇḍ*, v. n. To water (the mouth); to feel nausea:—*múnh cholḍ*, v. n. To eat something (especially at marriage or other joyful occasion):—*múnh chattḍ*, v. a. To lick one's face; to make much of; to toady:—*múnh chukk ke challḍ*, turnḍ, v. n. To walk with one's head up; to walk carelessly:—*múnh dd kachchḍ*, a. Tender-mouthed (a horse):—*múnh dd mitḥḍ*, mitḥḥ, a. Sweet tongued:—*múnh di khḍ*, v. a. To be convicted out of one's own mouth, to be browbeaten; to be struck on the face, to be beaten:—*múnh dengḍ*, v. n. To show one's face; to come boldly:—*múnh dho chhaḍḍ*, (lit. go and wash your face!) Put on a better face!—*múnh jabḍḍ*, a. Verbal, oral, viva voce:—*káld múnh*, s. m. May God bring disgrace on him:—*múnh káld honḍ*, v. n. lit. To be blackened (one's face); to be disgraced; to be notorious:—*múnh káld karnḍ*, v. a. lit. To blacken one's face; to dishonour, to disgrace, to make one notorious:—*múnh káld te nile pair*. A black face and blue feet, (i. e., a great rascal):—*múnh kholḍ*, v. a. To open one's mouth; to present to view:—*múnh khulḍ*, khullh jáṇḍ, v. a. To become foul-mouthed:—*múnh khur*, s. m. (M.) The foot-and-mouth disease of cattle (derived from *múnh* mouth and *khur* hoof.) It attacks cows, bullocks, buffaloes, sheep and goats. It is a fever, and its external symptoms are an eruption of small pustules or blisters on the inside of the mouth and on the tongue. The feet are also attacked sometimes, when the hoofs come off, and death follows. But it is not usually a destructive disease. Death rarely results, but the cattle get into low condition, and bullocks remain unfit for work for a long time after an attack. There is a common be-

lief, however, that cattle which get it will be free from any other illness for a year, so it is considered rather a good sign than otherwise. The remedies practised are incantations, keeping affected cattle standing in water which prevents the sores from becoming fly blown and washing and applying *ghee*, to the sores:—*múnh lál honḍ*, v. n. To be reddened (one's face), to be flushed with anger:—*múnh lál karnḍ*, v. a. To redden one's face; to slap one on the face, to be enraged:—*múnh lagḍ*, v. a. To apply the lips to, to countenance, to favour, to be familiar with an inferior:—*múnh lagḍ*, v. a. See *múnh lagḍ*; to be used to, to be accustomed to a taste:—*múnh lukḍ*, v. a. To hide or veil one's face; to keep *pardah*, to be bashful; to avoid, to evade:—*múnh mangḍ*, a. Asked, requested:—*múnh mangḍ murḍḍ milnḍ*, v. a. To obtain one's heart's desire:—*múnh mangḍ maut*, s. j. Wished for death:—*múnh marnḍ*, v. a. To bite, to sting:—*múnh mitḥḍ karnḍ*, v. a. To sweeten one's mouth; to treat one; to bribe:—*múnh morḍ*, v. n. To turn up one's nose; to be displeased, to be offended:—*múnh morḍ*, v. n. To turn away one's face, to turn aside; to turn a deaf ear to; to revolt, to rebel; to abstain from:—*múnhon múnh*, a. Brimful:—*múnhon múnh bharḍ*, v. n. To fill to the brim, to stuff:—*múnh ná matḥḍ te jinn pahḍron latḥḍ*. No mouth or forehead and a fairy has come down from the hills.—Prov. used of an ugly person who pretends to be beautiful:—*múnh ná múnh jorḍ*, v. n. lit. To bring one's mouth close to another; to draw close together and whisper:—*múnh ná múnh milḍ*, v. n. To kiss:—*múnh ná lahḍ lagḍ*, v. n. To get a taste for blood; to grow on one (a vice):—*múnh painḍ*, v. n. lit. To fall into one's mouth, to be eaten; to be presumptuous:—*múnh phḍr ke kahḍ*, v. n. To break silence; to make bold to say:—*múnh pherḍ*, morḍ, v. n. To turn one's face from one; to be averse to or against one; to abstain from or avoid one:—*múnh phirḍ*, v. n. To be turned, paralysed (one's face); to be cloyed, to be satiated (with eating):—*múnh pḍḍ*, v. n. To put one's mouth to, to thrust one's muzzle in; to eat; to fight (used by cock fight-

ers, &c.):—*mūṣhon phuffāḍ*, v. n. To fall from one's lips; to abuse:—*mūṣhon phayṣṭ*, v. n. To take the words out of one's mouth:—*mūṣh sarī*, s. f. (M.) (derived from *mūṣh* the face and *sarī* glowing.) A blight that attacks the young leaves of the indigo plant. The leaves fall off as if burnt, and the growth of the plant is checked, no remedy is known for it:—*mūṣh sukkāḍ*, v. n. To be dry mouthed; to grow thin:—*mūṣh stūḍ*, v. a. To seal one's lips; to silence:—*mūṣh sujāḍ*, v. a. To slap the face so as to make it swell; to be in the sulks; to be angry:—*mūṣh fūḍ*, a. Cross, ill-tempered:—*mūṣh te lai ḍūḍ*, *liḍūḍ*, v. n. To bring to one's lips; to utter, to say:—*mūṣh fāḍḍ*, v. n. To gape, to yawn; to desire overmuch; to ask a high price for, to raise one's price:—*mūṣh takkḍ*, v. n. To stare or gaze at one; to be astounded, to look blank or foolish:—*mūṣh te hawāṭyān uḍḍnān*, v. n. To be confounded; to look blank:—*mūṣh ton lot lāḥuṭ*, v. n. To lose one's good look; to lose one's good manners; to be corrupted, to be demoralized; to lose one's sense of shame:—*mūṣh torḍ*, v. a. To break one's mouth:—*mūṣhon utār deḍ*, v. n. To disgrace:—*mūṣhon utārḍ*, v. a. To disprove one:—*mūṣh wikhāḍ*, v. a. To show one's face, to come before one:—*mūṣh wikhāḍ*, *dikhāḍ*, *wikhāḍ*, *wikhāḍ*, *wikhāḍ*, s. f. A present given generally by the female relations of the bridegroom on their first visit to the bride:—*mūṣhh wekhde*, or *dekhde rahijāḍ*, v. a. To be lost in astonishment:—*mūṣh wekhḍ*, v. a. To see one's face in a glass; to look about idly; to stare with astonishment or helplessness; to look to or depend on one:—*mūṣh wekhe*, *dekhe dī parit*, s. f. A show of affection or regard:—*mūṣh wichch pāṇī choḍ*, v. n. To drop water into one's mouth; to perform the best services for one:—*mūṣh wichch parhḍ*, v. a. To read to oneself:—*mūṣh wichch guṇ guṇ karnḍ*, v. a. To mutter to oneself:—*mūṣh wikhāḍ*, v. a. To show one's face, to come before one:—*usne ḍpṇī sārī daulat jāe mūṣh uḍḍ ditti*. He destroyed all his wealth by gambling.

**MUNHĀN ਮੁਹਾ** s. m. The source (of a river);—a. (in comp.) Of or belonging to

the mouth or face as *do mūṣhān* having two mouths, formed by the junction of two streams.

**MUNHER ਮੁਨਹਰ** } s. m. Darkness.  
**MUNHERĀ ਮੁਨਹਰਾ** }

**MUNHĪN ਮੁਹੀ** s. f. Progenitor, origin, root, source; race, family; the name of a minor caste of Muhammadans.

**MUNHON DÚHĪN ਮੁਹੋਂਦੁਹੀ** ad. Face to face, before.

**MUNĪ ਮੁਨੀ** s. m. (S.) A devotee, a *faqīr*, a saint, a sage.

**MUNĪĀD ਮੁਣਿਆਦ** s. f. Corrupted from the Persian word *Bunyād*. Foundation, basis, strength, stability, reality; period.

**MUNĪĀR ਮੁਣਿਆਰ** } s. m. One who  
**MUNĪĀRĀ ਮੁਣਿਆਰਾ** } works in glass, a manufacturer of glass armlets.

**MUNĪĀRĪ ਮੁਣਿਆਰੀ** s. f. A female of *muniār* caste;—a. Of or belonging to the *Muniār* caste; glass, armlets.

**MUNĪS ਮੁਨੀਸ** } s. m. Corrupted  
**MUNĪSAR ਮੁਨੀਸਰ** } from the Sanskrit word *Muniśar*. A monk, a recluse, an ascetic, a devotee; i. g. *Munī*.

**MUNJ ਮੁੰਜ** } s. f. The sheath of  
**MUNJH ਮੁੰਝ** } the seed of the plant *sar* (*Saccharum sara*, S. *Munja*, Nat. Ord. Gramineæ.) *Munj* is used for making ropes of every kind;—s. m. A plant. (*Chamerops Bitchiana*, Nat. Ord. Palmæ) which is common on portions of the Salt Range near its centre and occurs in the

Siwalik tract in one place east of the Jhelam. The finer leaves are made into mats and the more coarse ones into ropes and sandals.

**MUNJÁL** **ਮੰਜਾਲ** *s. f.* The sheath, of a single reed; *i. g.* *Munj.*

**MUNJAN** **ਮੰਜਨ** *v. a. (M.)* To send.

*Present participle: munjdā; Future: munj-sān; Past participle: Mutā. Ajj taikūn sās sauh-rī sadwā mute.* To-day your mother-in-law and father-in-law have sent for you.—Story of the Three Fools.

**MUNJH** **ਮੁੰਝ** *s. f. (M.)* Sadness, regret,

longing:—*uḍḍiān kūnjīn wichch sāvī kūnje; hikk wichhorā yār dā, dūjhā watan dī mūnjhe.* The cranes have flown away, among them is a grey crane; firstly I am separated from my lover, secondly I have regrets for my home.—Song.

**MUNJHĀ** **ਮੁੰਝਾ** *a. (M.)* Of the foregoing; sad, regretting:—*pār dī kaṇḍhī koṭhā ghaṭā de, mūnjhī thīśān, dū haran ghināde.* Build me a house on the farther bank, I shall be sad, bring me two deer (as pets).—Song.

**MUNJHĪJIN** **ਮੁਨਝੀਜਿਨ** *v. n. (M.)*

To be sad, to be confused, to be perplexed, to be agitated, to be embarrassed.

**MUNJĪ** **ਮੁੰਜੀ** } *s. m.* Rice, a kind of  
**MUNJĪ** **ਮੁੰਜੀ** } rice in the hill, a plant

(*Adropogon involutus*, Nat. Ord. Gramineæ) which is common in many parts of the Siwalik tract and up to the Indus. It is commonly used for cordage, swing bridges.

**MUNKAR** **ਮੁਨਕਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted

from the Arabic word *Munkir*. One who denies the existence of God, an atheist:—*Munkar Nakir*, *s. m.* According to Muhammadan belief two angels who

examine the spirits of the departed in the tomb; *c. w.* *hoṇḍ*.

**MUNMUNĀ** **ਮੁਣਮੁਣਾ** *s. m.* A pendulous excrescence below the jaw of certain goats;—*s. f. (M.)* Wheat boiled and parched.

**MUNNĀ** **ਮੁਨਣਾ** } *v. n.* To shave the  
**MUNNĪ** **ਮੁਨਣੀ** } head, beard, &c.; to  
make a disciple of; to cheat.

**MUNNĀ** **ਮੁਨਣਾ** *s. f.* The wrist.

**MUNNĀ** **ਮੁੱਨਾ** } *s. m.* A post for sup-  
**MUNNĀN** **ਮੁਨਾਂ** } porting a spinning

wheel, a similar post in a cotton gin; a plough handle; the *penis* (abusive); (*M.*) the wall on which the upper-cross bar of the Persian wheel rests; a platform on which to sleep; a fractional number three quarters. It differs from *pauṇḍān* which also means one quarter less, by being used only with units, while *pauṇḍān* is used with the other numbers, as *munḍān ser*, a quarter less than one seer, *munḍān kaṭorā*, a *kaṭorā* three quarter filled but *pauṇḍān dū ser*, a quarter less than two seers:—*baddhā lakh Aropiān munḍān koh Lahore.* When *Aropās* gird up their loins they make the distances to Lahore only by three quarters of a *kos*.—Prov.

**MUNNĪ** **ਮੁੱਨੀ** *s. f.* A little girl; a wooden post to which a buffalo is tied; a corner post of a hackery; a plough handle; (*M.*) the post in the middle of a threshing floor to which the oxen treading the corn are tied and round which they move.

**MUNS** **ਮੁਨਸ** }  
**MUNSRĀ** **ਮੁਨਸਰਾ** } *s. m.* A husband.

**MUNSAF** **ਮੁਨਸਫ** } *a., s. m.* Corrupted  
**MUNSIF** **ਮੁਨਸਿਫ** } from the Arabic  
word *Munsif*. Just; a judge, a subordinate judge; an arbitrator.

MUNSAFÍ मुन्साफी } *s. f.* Corruption

MUNSIFÍ मुन्सिफी } of Arabic word

*Munsifi.* The office of a *Munsaf*; a *Munsaf's* court; justice, equity; arbitration.

MUNSÁL मुन्साल } *s. f.* A sheath,

MUNSÁLÍ मुन्साली } of a single sheath.

MUNSÁT मुन्सात } *s. f.* A depth of  
three and a half or four cubits; *s. q.*  
*Manṣat.*

MUNŚÍ मुन्सी } *s. m.* A Persian

MUNSHÍ मुन्शी } scholar, a learned

man, a writer, a *Munshi*, a title of respect:—*Munshí khánd, s. m.* The vernacular office, room:—*mír munshí, s. m.* The head of a Persian or vernacular office, or Foreign Minister in the Native State. See *Mír*.

MUNSRIM मुन्सरिम } *s. m.* A

MUNSIRAM मुन्सिरम } superior

MUNSIRIM मुन्सिरिम } officer of

*Paṭuáris*, a subordinate settlement officer.

MUNWÁÍ मुन्वायी } *s. f.* A barber's  
wages.

MUNWÁUNÁ मुन्वाउना } *v. a.* To  
cause to be shaved.

MUNYÚ मुन्यु } *s. m.* A plant (*Artemisia sacrorum*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*) which grows to considerable heights in the drier tracts on several of the rivers up to near the Indus. It is eaten by cattle, sheep; and in Chamba is said to be given medicinally to horses in affections of the head.

MURABBÁ मुर्बबा } *s. m.* Preserved  
fruit, conserve, sweetmeats; a square:—*murabbá páuṇḍ, v. a.* To preserve fruit in syrup.

MURABBAT मुर्बबत } *s. f.* Corrupted

from the Arabic word *Murawat*. Generosity, humanity, mercy; help:—*be murabbat, a.* Unkind, ungracious, unfriendly:—*murabbat wáld, a.* Gracious, affable, kind; *s. q. karná.*

MURABBÍ मुर्बबी } *s. m.* A friend, a

helper; a patron, a protector, a guardian; *c. w. hoṇḍ.*

MÚRAD मुरद } *s. m.* A plant (*Myrtus*

*communis*, Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ*) occasionally grown in the Panjab by Natives and Europeans. The leaves, however, seem also to be brought from the west, and are used medicinally in cerebral affections, and for flatulence.

MURÁD मुराद } *s. f.* Desire, will, in-

clination, intention; motive, design, aim, object; end, view; meaning; drift; a vow:—*murád de diṇ, s. m.* The wished for days:—*murád laṇṇí, v. a.* To understand, to conclude, to infer:—*maṇḡí murád, s. f.* Heart-felt wish or desire:—*murád maṇḡí, v. n.* To make a vow:—*murád párt hoṇḍí, v. n.* To obtain one's wishes; to obtain one's ends:—*murád párt karní, v. a.* To grant one's desires.

MÚRADH मुरध } *s. f.* A plant (*Ribe-*

*leptostachyum*, *R. viliosum*, *R. nigrum*, Nat. Ord. *Grossulariaceæ*) which is found in the Himalaya.

MURAK मुरक } *s. f.* A kind of grass

(*Scirpus maritimus*, Nat. Ord. *Cyperaceæ*) common in marshes in the Panjab plain; when fresh it is fair forage, but it soon gets too dry.

MURÁKBÁ मुराकबा } *s. m.* Corrupted

from the Arabic word *Muráqbah*. Divine contemplation:—*murákbe jáṇḍ, v. n.* To be absorbed in contemplation.

MÚRAKH मूरख *s. m.* } A fool, a  
MURAKHNÍ मूरखनी *s. f.* } foolish,

senseless person, a stupid, an idiot :—*chatar lofe bolá, múrakh cháhé chupp, Sáwan cháhé meghlá, Hári cháhé dhupp*. Clever people are talkative, while fools should be silent ; *Sáwan* wants rain, while the winter season (preceding the *Hári* crop) should get sunshine.—Prov.

MÚRAKHYÁ मूरखया *s. m., a.* One who feigns idiocy to serve a purpose ; stupid, idiotic.

MURAMMAT मूरमत्त *s. f.* Mending, repairs, amendment :—*murammat hoqt, c. n.* To be repaired :—*murammat karáugt, v. n.* To get repaired :—*murammat karní, v. n.* To repair, to mend.

MURANDE मूरंडे *s. m. pl.* See *Marúndá, Murúndá*.

MURANGGÁ मूरंगा *s. m.* The face, the features ; the visage, the countenance.

MURÁR मूरार } *s. m.* God ; the ene-  
MURÁRÍ मूरारी } my of *Daitya's*, an  
epithet of Krishna.

MURÁRÁ मूरारा *s. m.* A piece of burning wood, a burning brand.

MURÁS मूरस *s. m. (M.)* A man, a husband :—*nágti muras kítá duhte kún chaffí paí*. The grand mother has married a husband, the grandsons pay the penalty, *i. e.*, they have to support them both.—Prov ; *i. q. Muns, Munas*.

MURÁSLÁ मूरसला *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Muráslah*. A royal epistle, a state letter.

MÚRAT मूरत्त *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Múrti*. A picture,

a representation, an image, an idol ; a person, an individual ; a beautiful object ; a young newly set ear of Indian corn.

MURÁUNÁ मूराना *v. n.* To cause to turn, to bring back, to give again, to return.

MURB मूरब *s. m.* A timber tree in the Sutlej Valley (*Desmodium Sp.*—?)

MURCHÁR मूरचार *s. m.* Dead body, carrion.

MÚRCHHÁ मूरछा *s. f.* Fainting, syncope, loss of the senses, a swoon :—*múrchhagat, s. f.* In a fainting fit, or syncope from excessive joy.

MURDÁ मूरदा *a., s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Murdah*, Dead ; weak, infirm, old ; a corpse :—*murdd bandúgd, karná, v. a.* To do to death, to kill :—*murda dabband, v. n.* To bury the dead :—*murda dá máí, s. m.* Effects of the deceased, generally sold cheap, hence a cheap bargain :—*murda sárgá, v. a.* To burn the dead, cremation :—*murda sing, s. m.* A medicine, oxide of lead or massicot :—*chiffí kabar te murda beimán*. A whitened sepulchre and the dead a heretic :—*murda bole te khapphan páre*. The corpse speaks and bursts the shroud.—Prov.

MURDÁR मूरदार *a., s. m.* Dead ; unlawful, amongst Muhammadans the flesh of animals killed otherwise than according to prescribed Muhammadan formula, impure, profane ; a dead body, a corpse ; carrion, the carcass of an animal that has died a natural death, or which has not been killed in a lawful manner, and is therefore unfit for food ;—*intj*. Wretch ! hussy !

MURDIÁNH मूरदिआनु *s. f.* The smell from a dead body, a similar smell arising from incipient mortification before life is extinct.

MUREWÁ मूरवा *s. m. (M.)* A piece of wood, tied to the *Jhallan* and supporting one end of the *Párchhá*, The other rests on the *Bári* or *Nisár*.

**MURG ਮੁਰਗ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Murg*. A cock; a fowl.

**MURGÁ ਮੁਰਗਾ** *s. m.* A rooster; a cock.

**MURGÁBÍ ਮੁਰਗਾਬੀ** } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**MURGÁÍ ਮੁਰਗਾਈ** } from the Persian word *Murgábi*. A water-fowl, a wild duck.

**MURGHIR ਮੁਰਘਿਰ** *ad.* Again and again, at every turn:—*buddh bhains purá ná gaddá, murghir kháe khasm dá haddá*. An aged buffalo, an old cart will break their owner's bones at every turn, i. e., will always be causing some loss.—Prov.

**MURGÍ ਮੁਰਗੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Murgí*. A hen (*Gallus Banckiva*).

**MÚRH ਮੂੜ** *s. f., m.* A fool, a vain, senseless person:—*múrhpuṇḍá, s. m.* See *Múrhá, Múrhái*.

**MÚRHÁ ਮੂੜਾ** *s. m.* } A stool made of  
**MÚRHÍ ਮੂੜੀ** *s. f.* } reeds, a thick mat;  
falling off (of a cow) in giving milk; i. q. *Múrhá*.

**MURHAIL ਮੁਰਹੈਲ** *s. m.* One who has the precedence, a leader, a chief.

**MURHKÁ ਮੁੜਕਾ** *s. m.* Sweat, perspiration.

**MÚRHTÁ ਮੂੜਤਾ** } *s. f.* Folly,  
**MÚRHTÁÍ ਮੂੜਤਾਈ** } fooli<sup>s</sup> hness.

**MÚRÍ ਮੂੜੀ** *s. f.* A wisp of grass or straw, a roll of cloth, &c. to thrust into an

aperture; a dressing for a sore; a pledge; foundation; dependence; c. w. *chapháuní, cháháṇṇí, deví;—jīhḍí rūṇí usḍí mūrí*. He who has manure has (firm) foundation.—Prov.

**MURÍD ਮੁਰੀਦ** *s. m.* } A disciple,  
**MURÍDNÍ ਮੁਰੀਦਣੀ** *s. f.* } proselyte;  
c. w. *karná*.

**MURÍDÍ ਮੁਰੀਦੀ** *s. f.* The state of being a disciple, discipleship; pupilage (collectively):—*pīrī murtí, s. f. m.* Saints and followers.

**MURÍNDE ਮੁਰੀਂਡੇ** *s. m., pl.* Parched wheat and *gur* mixed together; i. q. *Marúṇḍá*.

**MURJHÁUNÁ ਮੁਰਜ਼ਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Murchhan*. To wither, to fade, to pine, to droop, to languish.

**MURK ਮੁਰਕ** *s. f.* See *Murak*.

**MURKÁUNÁ ਮੁਰਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To break, to cause to snap off (a pencil point.)

**MURKÁUNÁ ਮੁੜਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to break, to break.

**MURKHAT ਮੁਰਖਤ** *s. f.* See *Múrakhtí*.

**MURKÍ ਮੁਰਕੀ** *s. f.* A small earring commonly of silver and gold.

**MURKNÁ ਮੁਰਕਣਾ** } *v. n.* To break,  
**MURKNÁ ਮੁੜਕਣਾ** } to be broken, to  
snap off anything brittle.

**MURLÍ ਮੁਰਲੀ** *s. f.* A coarse flute or fife made of bamboo, a pestle for pounding rice:—*Murk manohar*,



*s. m.* An epithet of Krishna owing to his playing on a flute; *c. w. wajjā, wajānā*.

MURMURÁ ਮੁਰਮੁਰਾ } *s. m.* Maize  
MURMURE ਮੁਰਮੁਰੇ *pl.* } shelled and  
parched, parched rice; green parched  
Indian corn.

MUR MURKE ਮੁੜਮੁੜਕੇ *ad.* Again and  
again, over and over again.

MURNÁ ਮੁੜਣਾ *v. n.* To turn, to turn  
back, to return; to bend, to be worried  
or crooked; to incline, to make a repeti-  
tion; to deviate; to turn or draw aside.

MURRÁ ਮੁਰਰਾ *s. m.* A plant (*Cyanan-  
thus sp. Nat. Ord. Campanulaceae*) with  
a pretty blue flower growing in Chamba.  
The calyces are eaten, being mawkish-  
sweet, and are said to be good for asthma.

MURSAD ਮੁਰਸਦ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
MURSHAD ਮੁਰਸ਼ਦ } from the Arabic  
word *Murshid*. A religious teacher  
among Muhammadans, a spiritual guide;  
*met.* a knave, a cunning fellow.

MURSADÍ ਮੁਰਸਦੀ *s. f.* The posi-  
tion and duty of a *Murshad*. Instruction  
in matters of religion.

MURSADIÁNÍ ਮੁਰਸਦਿਆਣੀ *s. f.* A  
*Murshad's* wife.

MURT ਮਰਤ } *s. m.* *Bauhinia* race-  
MURTA ਮਰਤਾ } *mosa, Nat. Ord.*  
*Leguminosae*. Seeds used medicinally as  
tonic and aphrodisiac.

MURÚNDÁ ਮੁਰੂੰਡਾ } *s. m.* See *Marúnde*.  
MURÚNDE ਮੁਰੂੰਡੇ }

MUS ਮੁਸ *s. f.* (*Pol.*) See *Moch*.

MÚSÁ ਮੁਸਾ *s. m.* The name of a prophet,  
Moses; (corrupted from the Sanskrit  
word *Múkhik*) a mouse, a rat.

MUSADD ਮੁਸੱਦ } *s. m.* A thick wooden  
MUSADDU ਮੁਸੱਦੁ } paddle used for  
stirring confectionery or other cookery.

MUSADDÍ ਮੁਸੱਦੀ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Mutsaddi*. A learned  
man, a head man in a *rájá* or sardar's  
household, a chief writer, a *munshi*; an  
epithet of some priests of the Golden  
Temple, Amritsar.

MUSÁFAR ਮੁਸਾਫਰ *s. m.* Corrupted  
from Arabic word *Musafir*. A traveller,  
a wayfarer:—*musáfar khánd, s. m.* An  
inn, a caravanserai.

MUSÁFARÍ ਮੁਸਾਫਰੀ *s. f.* Journeying,  
travelling, a journey.

MUSÁG ਮੁਸਾਗ } *s. f.* (*M.*) Corrupted  
MUSÁK ਮੁਸਾਕ } from the Arabic word  
*Miswak*. A small stick used for cleaning  
the lips, teeth and gums; *i. g. Dálán  
Maswak*.

MUSÁHAB ਮੁਸਾਹਬ *s. m.* Corrupted  
from the Arabic word *Musahib*. An  
attendant and counsellor of a king or  
other ruler, an *aide-de-camp*, a courtier;  
a companion.

MUSÁHABÍ ਮੁਸਾਹਬੀ *s. f.* The position  
and duty of a *Musahab*.

MÚSAL ਮੁਸਲ *s. m.* A wooden pestle;  
a stack of wheat chaff:—*músal dhár, mú-  
salá dhár, s. f.* Heavy rain, raining very  
hardly:—*múslá dhár warhá, v. n.* To rain  
in torrents.

MÚSALÍ ਮੁਸਲੀ *s. f.* See *Múslí*.

MUSALLÁ ਮੁਸੱਲਾ *s. m.* A carpet or mat  
to pray on, a place of prayer; a kind of  
flag-staff carried by a *Bhiráí* or priest of  
*Nagáhd*.

**MUSALLAM** मुसल्लम *a.* Firm ; sound ; accepted, admitted ; entire, whole.

**MUSALMĀN** मुसलमान *s. m.* A believer in or follower of Muhammad, a Muhammadan ; *c. w.* *hogā, karṇā.*

**MUSALMĀNANĪ** मुसलमाननी *s. f.* A Muhammadan female.

**MUSALMĀNĪ** मुसलमानी *s. f., a.* The Muhammadan religion ; a Muhammadan woman ; circumcision ; of or relating to Muhammadanism.

**MUSAN** मुसन *v. n. (M.)* To be unlucky, to be injured, to be hurt, to be ruined. *Present participle :* *musdā ; Future :* *musdān ; Past participle :* *muṭṭhā ; —dhobī de ghar piā chor, uh nā muṭṭhā, te muṭṭhe hor.* A thief got into the washerman's house, the washerman was not injured, but others were (*i. e.*, those whose clothes were with him)!—*Wisākh Jeth wuṭṭhā, Sāwan Bhādon muṭṭhā.* If it rain in *Wisākh* and *Jeth*, (*i. e.*, from the middle of April to the middle of June) it will be unlucky in *Sāwan, Bhādon*, (*i. e.*, from the middle of July to the middle of September).—*Prov.* a wet spring makes a dry autumn.

**MUSAWDĀ** मुसवदा *s. m.* See *Masau-dā.*

**MUSER** मुसेर *s. m. (M.)* A headman, the headman of a *halarā* ; the man who manages the division of the *kaldānī* (among the Darban *Midākhel*.)

**MUSERĪ** मुसेरी *s. f. (M.)* The one-tenth share of the produce of the *Mūsāzai nikānī* lands taken by the chief is called by *Muserī*.

**MUSHAK** मुसक } *s. m.* Odour, smell,

**MUSHK** मुसक } (whether pleasant or otherwise); fragrance :—*mushak anbar,*

*s. m.* Musk :—*mushak bdā, wdlā, s. m.* A plant (*Valeriana, Wallichii*, Nat. Ord. *Valerianaceæ*) which grows in the hills up to the Indus. Its roots are exported to the plains to be used medicinally :—*mushuk bed, bed mushk, s. m.* A tree and its flower (*Salix Caprea*, Nat. Ord. *Salicaceæ*) cultivated at Lahore, Peshawar, and Amritsar, and several other places in the plains. Close to Lahore there are a good many acres of it, and there it is raised by cuttings, which are planted out in March. This tree, which is irrigated throughout the year, does not grow to a large size, and is said only to flourish for 11 or 12 years. The large yellowish catkins of flowers appear in February, and are collected and sold to *Attārs*, who at once distil a scented water from them. This is mixed with water and drunk as a *sharbat*, which has a rather pleasant though somewhat medicinal taste. It is a great favourite, with well-to-do people, and is much belauded by native writers on medicine. It is considered cordial, stimulant, and aphrodisiac, and is applied externally for headache and ophthalmia. The ashes of the wood are said to be useful in hæmoptysis, and with vinegar are applied to hæmorrhoids. The stem and leaves are considered astringent, and the juice and gum also are said to be used medicinally :—*mushak kapūr, kaphūr, s. m.* Camphor :—*franj mushk, s. m.* A shrub (*Calaminth umbrosa*, Nat. Ord. *Labiata*) common in the Punjab Himalaya ; also see *Rehān* :—*mushak paigā, paigī, v. n.* To infect (as *bukhār dī mushak paigī*) ; to advance towards maturity (a cattle) :—*mushk turd mushī, s. f.* See *Pūdā.*

**MUSHAKKAT** मुसक़त } *s. f.* Labour,  
**MUSAKKAT** मुसक़त } exertion,  
effort.

**MUSHAKSĀ** मुसक़सा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Mushakhsah*. The form of the Government *Mahsūl* or revenue tax either to the proprietors or to outsiders :—*mushaksadār, s. m.* The proprietor or lessee who takes up the *mushaksā*.

MÚSHÍ मुशी *s. m.* Rat colour.

MUSHKAL मुश्कल } *a., s. f.* Corrupted

MUSKAL मुश्कल } from the Arabic

word *Mushkil*. Hard, difficult, intricate; difficulty, hardship:—*mushkal asán karnd*, *v. a.* To remove a difficulty, to clear or smooth the way:—*mushkal dūṭī, banṭī, paigī, v. n.* To meet with a difficulty:—*mushkal gall, s. f.* A knotty or intricate matter, a nice point:—*mushkal kamm, s. m.* A hard work, a difficult task:—*mushkal karnd, v. a.* To render difficult:—*mushkal kushd, s. m. lit.* One who removes difficulty, God:—*mushkal wichch paigd, v. n.* To get into a difficulty or to be at a loss.

MUSHKĀN मुश्कां *s. f. pl.* Ropes or fetters on the arms, the state of being pinioned:—*mushkāṇ bannhnīāṇ, denīāṇ, v. a.* To pinion.

MUSHKAN मुश्कन *s. f.* } *a.* Black

MUSKAN मुश्कन *s. f.* } (horse, a

MUSHKĪ मुश्की *s. m.* } mare); a

MUSKĪ मुश्की *s. m.* } scented

kind of rice:—*mushki kálā, s. m. (M.)* A kind of snake:—*mushki tīwe, tīyar, s. m.* A coal black (snake):—*mushki phanyar, s. m.* The black hooded Cobra.

MUSHKIARĀ मुश्किआरा *s. m.* A plant (*Sambucus Ebulus*, Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceae*) which is found abundantly at many places in the upper parts of the basins of the Chenab and Jhelum. Its smell, especially when bruised, is most foetid, resembling that of burnt flesh. Tinder is said to be made from its bark on the Chenab.

MUSHTĀK मुश्ताक } *a.* Corrupted

MUSTĀK मुस्ताक } from the

Arabic word *Mustāq*. Full of desire, desirous, wishful longing to see a person; *c. w. hoṡā*.

MUSHTAND मुश्तंड } *a., s. m.* Stout

MUSHTANDĀ मुश्तंडा } and strong

but wanting in sense, a strong robust fellow.

MUSK मुश्क *s. f.* See *Mushk*.

MUSKĀ मुश्का *s. m.* A kind of cloth made of silk and cotton; *i. q. Chakulā*.

MUSKĀN मुश्कां *s. f. pl.* See *Mushkāṇ*.

MUSKARĀṬ मुश्कराट *s. f.* Laughing, smiling.

MUSKARĀUNĀ मुश्कराउना *v. a.* To smile, to laugh.

MUSKEĪ मुश्केयी *s. f.* A shrub (*Hamiltonia suaveolens*, Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceae*) which is common at places in the Panjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. Its wood is very small, but in Chamba it is said to be used for making charcoal for gun-powder.

MUSKNĀ मुश्कना } *v. n.* To have

MUSHKNĀ मुश्कना } a smell, to send

forth fragrance; to flourish, and prosper; to become known; to advance towards maturity (a youth and especially a cattle).

MUSLĀ मुस्ला *s. m.* } A person of the

MUSLĪ मुस्ली *s. f.* } Mussalman con-

nection; used contemptuously and disrespectfully by Sikhs.

MUSLAKKĀ मुस्लक्का } *a.* Of or be-

MUSLAKKAR मुस्लक्कर } longing to

MUSLATṬĀ मुस्लट्टा } the Muham-

madans (a term of contempt).

**MÚSLÍ ਮੁਸਲੀ** *s. f.* A taproot; the fusiform receptacle of a many-seeded fruit, as, of the *Artocarpus anona* brought from the hills:—*múslí siydh*, or *kálí múslí*, *s. m.* The root of a tree (*Anilema tuberosa*, Nat. Ord. *Commelynaceæ*) which is considered astringent and tonic:—*múslí sembal*, *s. m.* The root of *Bombax heptaphyllum*, Nat. Ord. *Bombacæ*:—*múslí sufaid*, *s. m.* The root of a tree (*Asparagus filicinus*, *A. curillus*, *A. racemosa*, Nat. Ord. *Liliacæ*) which is considered tonic and astringent.

**MUSMUSÍ ਮੁਸਮੁਸੀ** *s. f.* Pain in the bowels.

**MUSNÁ ਮੁਸਨਾ** *v. n. a. (Pof.)* To ferment, to have a bad smell, to rot, to putrefy, to spoil; (*K.*) to steal.

**MÚSE ਮੁਸੇ** *s. m.* See *Martan*.

**MUSTÁ ਮੁਸਤਾ** *s. m.* A kind of yellow colour in silk.

**MUSTAND ਮੁਸਟੰਡ** } *s. m.* See *Mush-*  
**MUSTANDÁ ਮੁਸਟੰਡਾ** } *tanḍ.*

**MUSÚR ਮੁਸੂਰ** *s. m.* See *Masúr*.

**MUSÚHRÁ ਮੁਸੂਹੜਾ** } *s. m.* The gums;  
**MUSÚRÁ ਮੁਸੂੜਾ** } *i. q. Masúrḍ.*

**MUSULMÁN ਮੁਸੁਲਮਾਨ** *s. m.* See *Musalmanḡ*.

**MUSULMÁNÍ ਮੁਸੁਲਮਾਨੀ** *s. f.* See *Musalmanḡ*.

**MUSULMÁNANÍ ਮੁਸੁਲਮਾਨਣੀ** *s. f.*  
See *Musalmanḡ*.

**MUTAHIR ਮੁਤਹਿਰ** *s. m.* } A large  
**MUTAHIRÁ ਮੁਤਹਿਰਾ** *s. m.* } heavy  
**MUTAHIRÍ ਮੁਤਹਿਰੀ** *s. f.* } staff  
carried by *faqirs*.

**MUTÁÍ ਮੁਤਾਈ** } *a.* In need of  
**MUTÁIÁ ਮੁਤਾਇਆ** } urinating, desirous of making water.

**MUTÁJ ਮੁਤਾਜ** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Muhtāj*. Needy, dependent, helpless, poor, defective; a beggar; *c. u. hoqd*.

**MUTÁJAGÍ ਮੁਤਾਜਗੀ** } *s. f.* Need,  
**MUTÁJÍ ਮੁਤਾਜੀ** } dependence,  
helplessness, poverty, want of means.

**MUTAK ਮੁਟਕ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Mukaṭ*. A bridegroom's crown at a Hindu wedding, it is made of tinsel or paper:—*gaḥak savári te khallín dá mutak*. An ass to ride on, and a bridle crown of shoes!—Prov.; *i. q. Mukaṭ*.

**MUTÁLÁ ਮੁਤਾਲਾ** *a.* Desirous of urinating; given to urinating frequently; *i. q. Muláid*.

**MUTÁN ਮੁਟਾਣ** *s. f.* Thickness, bigness, diameter.

**MUTÁPÁ ਮੁਟਾਪਾ** *s. m.* Fatness.

**MUTÁR ਮੁਤਾਰ** *a.* Swelled and sore (the neck of an ox or buffalo from the friction of the yoke.)

**MUTÁRNÁ ਮੁਤਾਰਣਾ** *v. a.* To become sore and swelled (the neck of an ox or buffalo), used only with *jāḡḍ*.

**MÚTH ਮੁਥ** *s. m. (M.)* A fixed lease for a term. Many date trees were leased in this way under former Governments.

**MUTH ਮੁਥ** *s. m. (M.)* A heavy horizontal block of wood curved in shape,

dragged by oxen for smoothing the surface of muddy lands.

**MUTHÍÁ ਮੁਠੀਆ** *s. m.* The inner side-piece of an ox-yoke; the peg let into the upright shaft of the handle of a plough; a set of ivory rings for the arms of a little girl.

**MUTHIÁR ਮੁਠਿਆਰ** *s. m.* The thick border about the mouth of a furnace, grain bin, or other similar article made of clay.

**MUTHÍARÁ ਮੁਠੀਅਰਾ** *s. m.* A set of ivory rings for a little girl's arms.

**MUTHÍRÁ ਮੁਠੀਰਾ** *s. m.* (M.) The handle of a plough. It is a small piece of wood fastened at right angles to the *chaufi* or upright stick which stands in the plough share; *i. q.* *Muṭṭh*.

**MUTHÍRNÍ ਮੁਠੀਰਨੀ** *s. f.* A tool used by a comb maker in smoothing off his work.

**MUTHÍYÁ ਮੁਠੀਯਾ** *s. m.* (M.) Bands of reeds with which unbricked wells are lined to a little above the water.

**MUTHRÁ ਮੁਠਰਾ** *s. m.* (Pof.) A ridged cylinder of gold or silver worn on the arm by woman as an ornament.

**MUTHRÁ ਮੁਥਰਾ** } *s. m.* *Cyperus*  
**MUTHRÁN ਮੁਥਰਾਂ** } *longus, C. rotundifolius, C. rotundus,* and many other species, Nat. Ord. *Cyperaceæ*, used medicinally in various diseases.

**MUTHUNN ਮੁਠੁਨ** *a.* Senseless, stupid; a block head; *i. q.* *Maṭhunn*.

**MUTHUNNÍ ਮੁਠੁਨੀ** *s. f.* A small lump of anything shaped by being squeezed in the hand.

**MUTHYÁ ਮੁਠਯਾ** *s. m.* See *Muṭhíá*.

**MUṬIÁÍ ਮੁਟਿਆਈ** *s. f.* Thickness, bigness, fatness.

**MUṬIÁN ਮੁਟਿਆਣ** *s. m.* Thickness, diameter.

**MUṬIÁR ਮੁਟਿਆਰ** *s. f.* A girl who has reached years of puberty, a young woman.

**MUTÍH ਮੁਤੀਹ** *a.* Subject by order; submissive, obedient.

**MUTKÁ ਮੁਟਕਾ** *s. m.* A silken *dhoti* or breech cloth (sometimes worn as a shawl or turban); a silken cloth used by women as a petticoat; *i. q.* *Muṭkád*.

**MUTKAHIR ਮੁਤਕਹਿਰ** *s. m.* } *A*  
**MUTKAHIRÁ ਮੁਤਕਹਿਰਾ** *s. m.* } heavy  
**MUTKAHIRÍ ਮੁਤਕਹਿਰੀ** *s. f.* } large  
staff carried by *faqirs*; *i. q.* *Mutahir*.

**MUTKARÁ ਮੁਟਕਰਾ** *s. m.* A coarse wild grass.

**MUTKARÍ ਮੁਟਕਰੀ** *s. f.* Sitting with the arms folded, sitting idly; *c. w.* *mární*.

**MUTO ਮੁਤੋ** } *prep.* (M.) Without:  
**MUTON ਮੁਤੋਂ** } —*jál muton koí jhugge.* Is it a home at all without a wife?

**MUTRÁLÁ ਮੁਤਰਾਲਾ** *a.* (M.) See *Mutáldá*.

**MUTRÁLÍ ਮੁਤਰਾਲੀ** *s. f.* The place where horses and cattle stand and urinate; the smell and dirt existing in such a place.

MUTRĀR मुत्रार a. (Po.) See Mutār.

MUTRĀUNĀ मुत्राउना v. a. (M.)  
To cause to make water.

MUTSADDĪ मुत्सदी s. m. An accountant.  
ant. See Musaddī.

MUTṬH मुठ s. f., pl. mutṭhāṇ, mutṭhī.  
Corrupted from the Sanskrit word Mushtī.  
The fist, the length across the lower  
knuckles of the fist, a handful; a handle,  
a sword hilt, the part of a bow which is  
seized with the left hand in shooting;  
(gamblers) a closed fist with some kaupies  
in it; sorcery, witchcraft; (M.) a handle,  
hence an instalment of a debt or of land-  
revenue;—a. Short, little:—mutṭhku, a.  
Very short, very little:—ikk mutṭh, a.  
United, agreed:—mutṭhāṇ, s. m. The  
joining of hand to hand, contact, meeting,  
close combat:—mutṭh chaldūṇ, v. a. To  
charm, to cast a spell:—mutṭh mārṇ,  
v. n. To masturbate:—mutṭh maroṇ,  
s. m. (M.) Close, Squeezing and pres-  
sing the limbs, shampooing:—dhaulā  
dāṇ mutṭhīṇ singī, chhoṭī pūchhal laumī  
lingīṇ lākhā gorā māl nā ghinnī, Buy a  
white bullock with short horns and tail,  
and long legs, but do not get a brown or  
a red coloured one.

MUTṬHĀ मुठा s. m. A handful of reeds,  
sticks or anything long;—(M.) See  
Muṭhīrā; Past participle, of v. n. Musan.

MUTṬHĀN मुठां pl. s. m. The roots of  
a grass found in wet places, used medici-  
nally.

MUTṬHĪ मुठी s. m. pl. mutṭhīṇ.  
A handful, a handful of grain or flour:  
—mutṭhī chāpī karṇī, mutṭhīṇ bharnīṇ,  
v. n. To squeeze and press the limbs, to  
shampoo.

MUTṬHĀNĀ मुठाणा v. u. To cheat,  
to plunder, to rob; i. q. Musan.

MUTṬĀ मुट्टा a. Cross, crusty, ill-  
humoured, churlish, peevish.

## N.—( न, ण )

NA न } ad. No, not; indeed; a nega-  
NĀ ण } tive prefix to Nouns or Parti-

ciples:—nābālig, a. A minor, ward, youth:  
—nābāligī, s. f. Minority:—nāchāki,  
s. f. Disagreement:—nāchāṇ, a. Of no  
account, of no consequence, contemptible:  
—nāṇ, a. Fearless; i. q. Nīṇ:—  
nādār, nādār, s. m., a. A pauper; in-  
solvent:—nādārī, nādārī, s. f. Pauperism,  
insolvency, poverty:—nāṇ, nāṇ, a.  
Ignorant, innocent:—nāṇī, nāṇī, s. f.  
Ignorance, folly:—nāfarmān, a. Dis-  
obedient:—nāfarmānī, s. f. Disobedience  
of orders:—a. Blue, blue coloured (cloth);  
c. w. karṇī:—nāguār, a. Unacceptable:—  
nāguār lagguār, v. n. To take amiss:—  
nāhakk, nāhakk, a. Unjustly, in vain:—  
nāhakk bolgā, kahīgā, v. n. To calumniate,  
to speak in vain:—nāhakk karṇī, v. a. To  
do an injustice, to act unjustly:—nāhakk  
phasāṇ, v. a. To accuse falsely:—  
nāhakk phasāṇ, v. n. To be accused  
falsely:—nāhakk laigā, v. a. To take  
wrongfully, to usurp:—nāinsāf, a. Un-  
just:—nāinsāfī, s. f. Injustice:—nākhū,  
nākhūsh, a. Displeased, unhappy; c. w.  
hoṇ, karṇī:—nākhū, nākhūsh, s. f. Dis-  
pleasure:—nākābil, a. Incapable, in-  
competent, unfit:—nākaṇ, s. f. A  
colt:—nālaik, nālaik, a. Unworthy:—  
nālaikī, nālaikī, s. f. Unworthiness, in-  
capacity:—nāmard, nāmard, a. Unmanly,  
impotent, imbecile; c. w. karṇī:—nā-  
mardī, nāmardī, s. f. Cowardice, im-  
potency:—nāmākul, a. Unreasonable,  
absurd, improper:—nāmālūm, a. Un-  
known:—nāmundāsab, a. Improper, un-  
becoming, unobjectionable:—nāmurdā,  
a. Unsuccessful, disappointed of one's  
hopes; childless, wretch:—nā mardī, s. f.  
Want of success; disappointment, wicked-  
ness, trickery:—nāmanjār, a. Refused,  
rejected; c. w. karṇī:—nāmanjārī, s. f.  
Rejection, refusal:—nāmudfak, a. Not  
adapted to, disagreeing with, unwhole-  
some; adverse:—nāmudfak hoṇ, dūṇ,

v. n. To disagree :—*nāmutābak*,  
 n. Inconsistent :—*nāpāk*, a. Polluted,  
 unclean, impure ; c. w. *karnā* :—*nāpāki*,  
 s. f. Pollution, impurity, foulness :—  
*nāpāidār*, a. Not lasting, transitory :—  
*nāpāidārī*, s. f. Instability :—*nāpasand*,  
 a. Unacceptable, rejected :—*nāpasandī*,  
 s. f. Disfavour, displeasure :—*nārāj*,  
*nārājī*, a. Displeased, offended :—*nārājī*,  
*nārājī*, s. f. Displeasure, discontent, dis-  
 satisfaction :—*nāshukar*, *nāshukrā*, a.  
 Ungrateful :—*nāshukrī*, *nāshukrī*, s. f.  
 Ungratefulness :—*nātajrabākārī*, a. In-  
 experienced :—*nātajrabākārī*, s. f. In-  
 experience :—*nātākāt*, *nātākāt*, a. Weak,  
 feeble :—*nātākātī*, *nātākātī*, s. f. Weak-  
 ness feebleness :—*nāshād*, a. Unhappy :—  
*nāumed honā*, v. n. To be hopeless,  
 to be despondent :—*nāumedī*, s. f. Hope-  
 lessness ; despair :—*nāumed karnā*, v. a.  
 To disappoint :—*nāwājub*, a. Improper :—  
*nāwākaf*, a. Unacquainted with, inex-  
 perience, ignorant :—*nāwākfiat*, s. f.  
 Ignorance, inexperience. Also see *Nāph*.

NABĀB नबाब s. m. Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Nawāb*. A nabob, a  
 governor, a lord, a governor of a town  
 or district.

NABĀBĪ नबाबी a., s. m. Corruption  
 of the Arabic word *Nawābī*. Belonging  
 to a *Nabāb*, the rank or office of a *Nabāb*,  
 Viceroyalty.

NABĀH नबाह s. m. Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Nirbāh*. Accomplish-  
 ment, performance, sufficiency, supply,  
 performing an engagement, keeping,  
 guarding, accommodation ; maintenance,  
 livelihood ; agreement, concord ; getting  
 along with ; c. w. *honā*, *karnā*.

NABĀHŪ नबाहु a. Lasting, perma-  
 nent, sufficient for one's purposes.

NABĀHUNĀ नबाहुना v. a. To accom-  
 plish, to execute, to protect, to guard, to  
 take care of ; to keep one's faith, to be-  
 have, to afford, to conduct, to perform :—  
*gal pai nān nabāhunā*, v. n. To make  
 the best of a bad bargain.

NABAJ नबज s. f. Corrupted from the  
 Arabic word *Nabz*. The pulse :—*nabaj*  
*chhutūī*, v. n. To have no pulse ; to die :—  
*nabaj wikkhūī*, v. a. To cause to feel  
 the pulse of a sick person to consult  
 a medical man :—*nabaj wekknī*, v. a.  
 To feel the pulse of a sick person.

NABĀLĀ नबाला a. Unsupported,  
 without a dependence.

NĀBAR नबर a. Disobedient, rebel-  
 lious.

NABĀTĪ नबाती a. Pale brown like  
 sugar.

NABĀWĀ नबादा s. m. (M.) A rarity,  
 a curiosity.

NABBE नब्बे a. Ninety ; i. q. *Nawwa*.

NABERĀ नबेरा s. m. End, finishing,  
 decision, settlement.

NABERNĀ नबेरना

NABER TABER DENĀ नबेर तबेर देना

देना v. n. To finish, to end ; to execute,  
 to discharge, to perform ; to settle, to  
 adjust, to dispose of.

NABERŪ नबेरु s. m. See *Niberā*.

NABH नभ } s. f. The navel ; met.  
 NĀBH नाभ }  
 NĀBHĪ नाभी } the middle, the centre.

NABĪ नबी s. m. A prophet.

NABĪNĀ नबीना s. m. Corrupted from  
 the Persian word *Nābīnd*. Blind, de-  
 void of sight.

NABOLĀ नबोल s. m. Corrupted from  
 the Hindi word *Bindulā*. Cotton seed ;  
 i. q. *Wafwān*.

**NABOLÍ ਨਬੋਲੀ** *s. m. (M.)* The fruit of the *Nimm* tree; *i. q.* *Namoll*.

**NÁCH ਨਾਚ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Naraty*. A dance:—*nách ghar, s. m.* A dancing room, a ball room; a theatre:—*nách karáungá, v. a.* To make one to dance:—*nách nacháungá, r. a.* To make one dance; *met.* to worry or harass one:—*nách wekhyá, r. a.* To see a dance:—*nách wikháungá, v. a.* To dance before one.

**NÁCHÁ ਨਾਚਾ** *s. m.* A great dancer.

**NACHÁÍ ਨਚਾਈ** *s. f.* Wages for dancing.

**NACHÁR ਨਚਾਰ** } *s. m.* A great dancer;  
**NÁCHÁR ਨਾਚਾਰ** } *(K.)* a break or rush of water from one field to another.

**NÁCHÁRÍ ਨਚਾਰੀ** } *s. f.* See *Náchár*  
**NACHÁRÍ ਨਚਾਰੀ** } in the first sense.

**NACHÁUNÁ ਨਚਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to dance; to make one dance.

**NACHCHNÁ ਨੱਚਣਾ** *v. n.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nurat*. To dance; to frisk about;—*s. m.* Dancing:—*nachchná tappná, v. n.* Dancing and jumping (of a horse):—*nachchná tappná, s. f.* Dancing and jumping (of a woman.)

**NACHHATTAR ਨੱਚੜ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nakshatra*. A star, a horoscope; a lunar mansion or constellation in the moon's path; an asterism; besides the common division of the Zodiac into twelve signs, the Hindus divide it into twenty-seven *Nachhattars*, two and a quarter of which are included in each sign. In the later Astrology twenty-eight are counted, distinct in name, figure and number of stars. They are—  
1. *Sravistha* or *Dhanistha*, 2. *Satabhishaj*, 3. *Purva Bhadrápada*, 4. *Uttra Bhadrápada*, 5. *Revati*, 6. *Asvini*, 7. *Bharani*, 8. *Krittika*, 9. *Rohini* or *Brahmi*, 10. *Mriga Siras* or

*Agrahayani*, 11. *Ardra*, 12. *Punarvasu* or *Yamakan*, 13. *Pushya* or *Sidhya*, 14. *Aslesha*, 15. *Magha*, 16. *Purva Phalguni*, 17. *Uttra Phalguni*, 18. *Hasta*, 19. *Chitra*, 20. *Svati*, 21. *Visakha* or *Radha*, 22. *Anuradha*, 23. *Jyeshtha*, 24. *Mula*, 25. *Purva Ashadha*, 26. *Uttra Ashadha*, 27. *Abhijit*, 28. *Sravana*.

The names of various months are derived from these *Nachhattars*, thus *Magh*, *Phaggun*, *Chet*, *Vaisakh*, *Jeth*, *Har*, *Sawan*, *Bhadron*, *Assu*, *Kattak*, *Magar* and *Poh*.

**NACHHIKK ਨਹਿੱਕ** } *a.* Ashamed.  
**NACHHIKKÁ ਨਹਿੱਕਾ** }

**NACHOR ਨਚੋਰ** *s. m. (K.)* Water which escapes out of one field into a lower one.

**NACHORÁ ਨਚੋੜਾ** *s. m.* Any expressed liquid or fluid.

**NACHORNÁ ਨਚੋੜਣਾ** *v. a.* To wring out, to squeeze, to press, to strain, to pour out; to milk; *met.* to bleed.

**NACHURWÁUNÁ ਨਚੁੜਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be wrung, squeezed or poured out.

**NÁCHWÁ ਨਾਚਵਾ** *s. m.* Dancing.

**NACHWÁÍ ਨਚਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Wages for dancing.

**NACHWÁÍYÁ ਨਚਵੈਈਯਾ** } *s. m.* A  
**NACHWAYYÁ ਨਚਵੱਯਾ** } dancer.

**NACHWÁUNÁ ਨਚਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to dance.

**NÁD ਨਾਦ** *s. m.* A species of conch used in Hindu worship; sound, echo, tone; singing:—*nád widdiá, biddiá, s. f.* The art of singing.

**NADÁÍ ਨਦਾਈ** *s. f. (K.)* Weeding.

**NADÁN ਨਦਾਣ** *a., s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nadán*. Foolish, simple,



ignorant by reason of extreme youth; a foolish person, a child;—*ad.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Nidān*. At length;—*s. f.* Diagnosis, nosology:—*nadāy bāt kare, siāgā kiās kare*. The foolish speak (a thing) and the wise ponder over it.—*Prov.*

**NĀDAR नार** *a., s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nādir*. Rare, excellent, delicious, well made, handsome:—*nādar shāhi, nādar gardī*. Misrule, mal-administration as of *Nādar Shāh*.

**NADĀWĀ नदावा** *s. m. (K.)* A weeder.

**NADD नद** *s. f. (K.)* Marshy land.

**NADḌHĀ नद्धा** *s. m.* }  
**NADḌHĪ नद्धी** *s. f.* } An old person.

**NADHĀL नहाल** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nirḍāl*. Weak, faint, without strength, unable to move; out of one's senses.

**NADHĀN नधान** *s. m.* The subject in which any quality is inherent.

**NADHARAK नपन्न** *a.* Without fear, fearless.

**NADHÚSHĀH नाहुशाह** *s. m. met.* A conceited person.

**NADĪ नदी** *s. f.* A small stream, a river, a creek, a brook:—*nadī kindre rukhrā ajj ghahe ki kall*. On the bank of a river is a small tree, it may fall to-day or tomorrow.—*Prov.* used to show approaching ruin or death of a person.

**NADĪDĀ नदीदा** *a., s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Nadīdah*. (*lit.* unseen.) Greedy, famine-stricken; longing; a greedy person; a glutton, gormandizer:—*nadīdān vāngūn wekhnā, v. n.* To cast greedy eyes on, to stare.

**NADWESHĪN नदवेशी** *a. (M.)* 5 p.m.

**NĀF नाफ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nābhī*. The navel.

**NĀFĀ नाफा** *s. m.* Musk, a musk bag.

**NAFĀ नफा** *s. m.* Profit, gain, advantage, use:—*nafā nuksān, s. m.* Profit and loss:—*nafā pāuṇā, v. a.* To reap benefit or advantage.

**NAFAR नफर** *s. m.* A servant; a man:—*nafarpuṇā, s. m.* Servitude:—*nafar mālkan, s. m. (M.)* A servant of proprietors.

**NĀFARMĀNĪ नाफरमानी** *The*  
*Cheiranthus annuus*, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*. Stock. Seeds used as a tonic:—*nāfarmānī rang, s. m.* Mauve, lilac.

**NAFĪRĪ नफीरी** *s. f.* A fife, a pipe.

**NAFĪS नफीस** *a.* Fine, pure, refined.

**NAFRĪ नफरी** *s. f.* Daily service or wages.

**NAFS नफस** } *s. m.* The breath; the  
**NAFAS नफस** } body, person; essence;  
the sexual passion, lust; the *penis*.

**NAG नाग** *s. m.* A precious stone, a stone set in a ring; a mountain.

**NĀG नाग** *s. m.* A fabulous race of serpent demons having a human face with the tail of a serpent, said to have sprung from Kadru wife of Kasyapa, to people Patala; a snake, a serpent, a Cobra; a pear tree (*Pyrus communis*):—*nāg bālā, s. m.* A plant (*Alysicarpus nummularifolius*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) which grows wild:—*nāg bel, s. f.* Betel leaf:—*nāgbalā, s. f.* The *Alysicarpus nummularia*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*, used medicinally:—*nāg daun, s. f.* The name of a vine or shrub (*Staphylea Emodi*, Nat. Ord. *Staphyleaceae* found in the Himalayas up to the Indus. The bark and branches are speckled, a stick kept is said to drive away snakes. Said to be useful in curing snake's bite; a kind of wood by touching which

fetters are said to fall off spontaneously;—  
**A shrub** (*Abelia triflora*, Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceae*) which grows abundantly in many places in the Panjab Himalaya and the Suleman Range. It has a pretty scented flower, and is eaten by goats;—**A common shrub** (*Viburnum fufens*, Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceae*) found abundantly in the Panjab Himalaya. The fruit when ripe is sweetish, and is eaten in most places where it grows. In Kanawar it is said to be put into the beer locally made by natives. The flowers have a delicious scent:—**nāgkesar**, *s. m.* A medicine produced from a tree or shrub the *Mesua ferra*, Nat. Ord. *Guttiferae* or its flowers. The dried buds are used in coughs:—**nāg-panchmi**, *s. f.* A Hindu festival held on the fifth day of the dark fortnight of *Bhādon* when a snake is worshipped to procure blessing for children:—**nāgpatrī**, *s. f.* Genealogy of serpents (a fiction held by Hindus and others):—**nāgphannī khand**, *s. m.* The *Arum companulatum*, a dry warm remedy, and an edible after cooking or pickling. The root contains farinaceous matter in large quantity mixed with an acrid poisonous juice which must be carefully washed out.

**NĀGĀ ਨਾਗਾ** *s. m., a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nāyah*. Interruption, intermission, temporary suspension of anything; absence; absent:—**bilā nāgā**, *ad.* Without fail, regularly, always:—**nāgā honā**, *karnā*, *v. a.* To omit; to be absent.

**NAGAD ਨਗਦ** *a., s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Naql*. Ready money, cash; ready, prompt payment.

**NAGĀLĪ ਨਗਾਲੀ** *s. m.* The stem of a pipe.

**NĀGAN ਨਾਗਣ** } *s. f.* A female serpent.  
**NĀGAN ਨਾਗਨ** }

**NAGANDĀ ਨਗੰਦਾ** *s. m.* A stitch in quilting, quilting; *c. w. mārūd*.

**NAGANDĀĪ ਨਗੰਦਾਈ** } *s. f.*  
**NAGANDWĀĪ ਨਗੰਦਵਾਈ** } Wages for quilting; quilting.

**NAGANDNĀ ਨਗੰਦਨਾ** }  
**NAGANDĀUNĀ ਨਗੰਦਾਉਣਾ** }  
**NAGANDWĀUNĀ ਨਗੰਦਵਾਉਣਾ** }

*r. a.* To quilt; to cause to be quilted.

**NAGANĪĀN ਨਗਨੀਅੰ** *s. f. (M.)* A line of rough hair on the neck of a horse, if pointing to the front a good point, if backwards towards the rider exceedingly bad.

**NAGAR ਨਗਰ** *s. m.* A city, a town:—  
*Nagar Kot*, *s. m.* A name of Kaugra:—  
*nagar kirtan*, *s. m.* Singing hymns in the streets of a city on any festival.

**NĀGAR ਨਾਗਰ** *s. m.* A cunning expert person:—**nāgar bel**, **nāgar wel**, *s. f.* betel plant (*Piper betel*):—**nāgar motthā**, *mothi*, *mutth*, *mutthrā*, *s. m.* A sweet smelling grass (*Cyperus juncifolius*, Nat. Ord. *Cyperaceae*). Its root is used medicinally, being considered cordial, stomachic, and desiccant:—**nāgar jāmiān**, *s. f.* A climbing plant (*Ficus reticulata*, *F. scandens*, Nat. Ord. *Moraceae*) found in the Punjab Siwalik tract and Himalaya up to near the Indus. It is eaten by goats.

**NAGĀRĀ ਨਗਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Naqqārāh*. A big drum:—**naqāre dī choṭ nāl**, *ad.* Publicly, openly.

**NAGĀRCHAN ਨਗਾਰਚਣ** *s. f.* }  
**NAGĀRCHĪ ਨਗਾਰਚੀ** *s. m.* }

Corrupted from the Arabic word *Naqqār-chī*. A drummer.

**NAGARĪ ਨਗਰੀ** *s. f. m.* A city, a town; a city resident;—*a.* Belonging to the city or town.

**NĀGARĪ ਨਾਗਰੀ** } *s. f.* The name of  
**NĀGRĪ ਨਾਗਰੀ** } the characters in which the Shasters are written, the Sanskrit alphabet, the common Hindi character;—*a.* Pertaining to the *Nāgrī* character.

**NAGĀR KHĀNĀ ਨਗਾਰਖਾਨਾ** *s. m.*  
 Corrupted from the Arabic word *Naqqār-*

*khánah*. The place at the porch of a palace where the drums are beaten at stated intervals.

NAGAUDÍ ਨਗੌੜੀ *a.* Humble.

NAGAUUR ਨਗੌਰ *s. m.* The name of a city and district.

NAGAUURÁ ਨਗੌਰਾ *s. m.* The inhabitant of *Nágaur*.

NAGAUURÁ ਨਗੌਰਾ *m.* } *a.* Belonging  
NAGAUURÍ ਨਗੌਰੀ *f.* } to *Nágaur*.

NAGDÁ ਨਗਦਾ *s. m.* A rupee.

NAGDÍ ਨਗਦੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nagdí*. Cash.

NÁGGÁ ਨਾੱਗਾ *s. m.* See *Náyá*.

NÁGHÁBALÁ ਨਾਘਾਬਲਾ *s. f.* A sudden calamity; *i. q.* *Náhgá balá*.

NÁGHAH ਨਾਘਹ *s. m.* (*M.*) Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nágah*. *lit.* The state of being unemployed :—*jar nághah*, *s. f.* The fine paid by persons who do not supply their quota of labour for repairing the canals, and also the fund formed from those fines.

NAGHÁR ਨਾਘਾਰ } *s. m.* Engulf-  
NAGHÁRÁ ਨਾਘਾਰਾ } ment, sinking,  
overwhelming calamity, destruction;  
*c. w.* *pai járdá*, *paingá*.

NAGHÁRNÁ ਨਾਘਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To engulf, to overwhelm, to destroy, to swallow up, to eat up, to take in.

NAGÍNÁ ਨਗੀਨਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Nagínah*. A kind of precious stone, a stone set in a ring; *met.* what fits or sits well :—*nagíná*; *jarud*, *v. a.* To set a stone :—*nagins wargá*, *a.* Well set, fitting, exact; little, tiny; pretty, good looking.

NÁGNÍ ਨਾਗਨੀ } *s. f.* A female ser-  
NÁGNÍ ਨਾਗਣੀ } pent.

NAGOÍ ਨਗੌਈ *s. m.* (*M.*) A variety of rice.

NAGROTÁ ਨਗਰੋਟਾ *s. m.* A small city, a town; the name of a town.

NAH ਨਹ } *ad.* (*M.*) Not, no :—*náh*  
NÁH ਨਾਹ } *karná*, *v. a.* To deny, to refuse, to disallow, to say no no.

NÁHÁ ਨਾਹਾ *v. n.* Was not (*i. e.*, *ná dhá*).

NAHÁN ਨਹਾਂ *s. m.* A turner's gouge.

NAHÁNÍ ਨਹਾਨੀ *s. m.* A species (*Valeriana Wallichiana*, *Nat. Ord. Valerianæ*) is not uncommon in various parts of the Panjab Himalaya. Its root (*tagur*) is largely exported to the plains, where it is used medicinally as an antispasmodic and stimulant. In the hills the root is also put in clothes to keep away insects.

NAHAR ਨਹਰ } *s. m. f.* Corrupted  
NÁHAR ਨਾਹਰ } from the San-  
skrit word *Narhari*. A tiger, a lion; also see *Nahir*; (*M.*) a wolf; a tribe of *Lodhi Patháns* who formerly ruled in the southern part of the Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh districts. In 1450 A. D. Bahlol Lodi became king of Dehli and granted the triangular piece of country lying be-

tween Harand, Kasmor and Sitpur to Islam Khan, Lodi or *Nahar*, for which during the seventy-six years. (1450 to 1526) of the Lodi dynasty the *Nahars* paid no revenue. But Islam Khan's three grandsons quarrelled and divided the *Nahar* country. Kásam Khan receiving Kasmor. and Kin, Islam Khan Bhágsar and Rojhan, and Táhir Khán Sitpur and Harand. During the reigns of Bábar and Humayun this country remained in the possession of the *Nahars*, but in the beginning of Akbar's reign (1556), the Bilochis began to descend from the Suleman Range, when Ghazi Khan, Mirhani, founded Dera Ghazi Khán and took Harand from the *Nahars*. The rule of *Nahars* in the rest of their possessions remained firm until 1730-40, when the *Mizari* Bilochis expelled Ibrahim Khan, *Nahar*, and his government from Kasmor, Kin, Rojhan and Umakot. Subsequently, Makhdum Sheikh Mahmud, a servant of the *Nahars* of Sitpur, ejected them partly from Sitpur, and the country now forming the southern part of the Muzaffargarh district. But about 1787, the Nawab of Bahawalpur wrested it from him. *Nahars* are still to be found in Sitpur, Bhagsar, Harand and in Sind. Some have been absorbed into the Khetraun tribe of Patháns who live west of Dera Ghazi Khan beyond the Suleman Range. The tombs of Tahir Khan, *Nahar*, and of his sister are still standing at Sitpur. Táhir Khan's tomb, which is in good preservation, is a very good specimen of the style of architecture peculiar to this part of India. The Lodis who settled in Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh are said to have received the name of *Nahar* on account of their rapacity:—*nahar kháwe ná kháwe ratt bhariá wát*. Whether the wolf eat or not, his mouth is full of blood.—Prov. Give a dog a bad name and hang him.

NAHÁR ਨਹਾਰ *s. m.* Morning;—*a.* Early.

NAHÁRÍ ਨਹਾਰੀ *s. f.* A morning meal, breakfast; a mess given to horses, camels, when they are fatigued, composed usually, but not always, of crude sugar and flour; *i. q.* *Nihári*.

NAHÁS ਨਹਾਸ *s. m.* Snuff.

NAHÁUNÁ ਨਹਾਉਨਾ } *v. a.* To bathe,  
NAHÁUNÁ ਨਹਾਉਣਾ } to wash.

NAHERÁ ਨਹੇਰਾ *s. m.* Ruin, destruction:

—*Rám Rám do áne, gal laggiyá chauran-ní, je ghar which láwe dehrá tándhá kare naherá*. Two annas for a civil salutation, four annas for an embrace, if he stays in your house he will half ruin you.—Prov.

NAHERNÁ ਨਹੇਰਨਾ *s. m.* An instrument used for paring the nails:—*naherná singh, s. m. met.* A Sikh barber.

NAHGÁBALÁ ਨਹਗਬਲਾ *s. m.* See *Nághá balá*.

NAHI ਨਹਿ } *s. m.* A claw, a nail.  
NAHIN ਨਹਿੰ }

NAHILÁ ਨਹਿਲਾ *s. m.* A card that has the number nine on it.

NAHÍLÁ ਨਹੀਲਾ *s. m. (M.)* A branch of a tree with the thick end buried in the ground and the smaller branches cut down to stumps. To the thick part the churning apparatus is tied during churning, and on the stumps are hung the milk vessels after being cleaned, to dry and air. A *Nahilá* may be seen outside almost any house.

NAHÍN ਨਹੀਂ } *ad.* Not, no, no.  
NÁHÍN ਨਹੀਂ } Suggestion, de-  
*nahín tán, ad.* If not, else, otherwise.

NAHINDAR ਨਹਿੰਦਰ *s. f.* A clatalon; *i. q.* *Nahundar*.

NIHAR ਨਹਿਰ *s. f.* A canal, a stream

NAHIRÁ ਨਹਿਰਾ } *s. m.* An ox whose  
NÁHIRÁ ਨਾਹਿਰਾ } horns are straight  
and project upwards; a rude, ill-tempered,  
spiteful man.

NAHIRÍ ਨਹਿਰੀ *s. f.* Canal watered land.

NAHIS ਨਹਿਸ *a.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Nahas*. Unlucky, bad,  
miserable, wretched.

NAHOKHRÁ ਨਹੋਖੜਾ *s. m. (M.)* A  
rarity.

NAHORÁ ਨਹੋਰਾ *s. m.* Complaint, up-  
braiding.

NAHÚSAT ਨਹੁਸਤ *s. f.* Misfortune,  
evil, poverty.

NAHÚSTAN ਨਹੁਸਤਣ *s. f.* } An un-  
NAHÚSTÍ ਨਹੁਸਤੀ *s. m.* } fortu-  
nate, poor person.

NAHUN ਨਹੁੰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Nakh*. The nail of a  
finger or toe, a hoof, a claw :—*nakun*  
*lahúá*, *v. n.* To trip, to stumble, to be  
disobedient, to refuse, to revolt :—*nahun*  
*lahúge*, *v. a.* To pare the nails or hoofs :  
—*nakun lahúge*, *v. a.* To cause the  
nails to be cut.

NÁÍ ਨਾਇ *s. f.* See *Nauq*.

NAI ਨੈ *prep.* (sign of the instrumental)  
By ;—*s. f.* A river.

<sup>d</sup> NÁÍ ਨੈਈ *a.* New :—*naíwed*, *s. f.* Food  
there consecrated to the deity ; an oblation.

<sup>A cl</sup> NÁÍ ਨਾਈ *s. m.* A barber.

NÁÍ ਨੈਇਆ *a.* See *Nauáy*.  
a stream

NAIB ਨੈਬ *s. m.* Corrupte  
Arabic word *Ndyab*. An as-  
puty.

NAICHÁ ਨੈਚਾ *s. m.* The st  
the mouth piece and drawin  
*huyqá* :—*naichegar*, *naicheban*  
who makes pipe stems :—  
*naich-bandi*, *s. f.* The busin-  
ing pipe stems ; *i. q.* *Neched*.

NAIHÁ ਨੈਹਾ *s. m.* A turner

NAIHAR ਨੈਹਰ *s. f.* See *Ne*

NAIHLÁ ਨੈਹਲਾ *s. m.* A m  
trowel ; the name of a card i  
called *Tásh* or *Ganjfá*.

NAII ਨੈਇ *s. f.* A boat.

NÁIK ਨਾਇਕ } *s. m.* A na  
NAIK ਨੈਕ } officer of  
corporal ; a leader, a chief ; me  
keeps a house of ill-fame :—  
*s. m.* The rank of a *Naik* ; m  
ness or position of one w  
brothel.

NÁIKAN ਨਾਇਕਣ } *s. f.*  
NAIKAN ਨੈਕਣ } wh  
NAIKAN ਨੈਕਾਂ } brot  
tress of a brothel, the mothe

NÁIKÍ ਨਾਇਕੀ } *s. f.* The m  
NAIKÍ ਨੈਕੀ } —*s. m.*  
a musical mode called also *Ne*

NAIN ਨੈਣ *s. f. pl.* The eye  
of a barber :—*naín prág*, *s. m.*  
body.

NAIN ਨੈਨ *s. f. (M.)* A hill

**NAIN ਨਾਇਣ** *s. f.* The wife of a barber.

**NAINHDAR ਨੈਂਹਦਰ** *s. f.* A claw, a talon, *i. q.* *Naunhdar, Naunhdhar.*

**NAININ ਨੈਣੀਂ** *ad.* With the eyes, in the eyes.

**NAINU ਨੈਣੂ** *s. m.* Figured muslin.

**NAIPAL ਨੈਪਾਲ** *s. m.* A Jáf tribe; a county north of India independent in the hills; *i. q.* *Nipál.*

**NAIRAT KON ਨੈਰਤ ਕੋਣ** *s. f.* The south-west point of the compass.

**NÁJ ਨਾਜ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Andj*. Bread stuffs, bread, corn; see *Andj*;—Corruption of the Persian word *Náz*. Beauty; coquetry, blandishments, blarney, familiarity, whims, airs:—*nájbo, s. f.* A herb, basil, wild rue (*Ocimum pilosum*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*). The tulsi plant. *Ocimum basilicum*.

**NÁJÁ ਨਾਜਾ** *s. m.* The orifice of the urethra of a man.

**NÁJAK ਨਾਜਕ** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Názuk*. Brittle, fragile, tender, delicate, weak; elegant:—*nájak badan, s. m. f.* A person of delicate body:—*nájak jagah, s. m.* A vital part:—*nájak majáj, s. f. m.* A sensitive mind:—*nájak welá, s. m.* A critical moment, a crisis:—*nájak mudámlá s. m.* A delicate matter.

**NÁJAKÍ ਨਾਜਕੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Názakí*. Tenderness, brittleness, weakness, elegance.

**NAJAR ਨਜਰ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nazar*. Sight, eye-sight,

a glance, a look; inspection, supervision, observation, discrimination, favour; opinion, interest, design; the influence of an evil eye; an offering; a present from an inferior:—*najar dūgá, v. n.* To come in sight; to appear, to be seen:—*najar báj, s. m.* A detective; an ogler:—*najar bachdūgí, v. n.* To elude one's observation or vigilance, to slip away, to pretend not to see one:—*najar badalní, v. n.* To withdraw one's favour or affections:—*najarband, s. m.* A spell, a charm; a state prisoner;—*ad.* Under arrest; *c. w. rakkhúá*:—*najar bandí, s. f.* Surveillance; arrest; sleight of hand, legerdemain:—*najar bharke rekhhúá, v. n.* To gaze or stare at; to fix one's eyes in amorous gaze; to look angrily:—*najar chaphtí, v. n.* To take one's fancy:—*najar chudāgí, v. n.* To turn one's eyes away from pride, shame, or dislike:—*najar deqí, gujāgí, v. a.* To make an offering; to sacrifice:—*najaron gird deqá, v. n.* To look down upon:—*najaron gírúá, v. n.* To lose one's favour or regard, to fall in one's estimation:—*najar kánjāw, s. f. (M.)* A tax of rupees on each *kámil* well, the name is derived from the upper cross-beam of a well. A *kámil* well was one with 8 yokes of bullocks, and proportionate allowance was made for every yoke wanting to make up this number:—*najar lagá deqí, lagdūgí, v. a.* To cast an evil eye upon, to regard with evil intent:—*najar lagguí, khāgí, khájāgí, v. n.* To be influenced by the Evil Eye:—*najar mārú, v. a.* To look at, to see:—*najar milāgí, v. a.* To look full in the face:—*najar muharrir, s. m. (M.)* This was a quarter of a *seer* per maund on all crops, and was levied when the crop was weighed. The cess was of long standing. Diwan Sawan Mal confiscated it and credited it to Government:—*najar nidj, s. m.* Gifts, oblations:—*najar paigí, v. n.* To happen to see, to fall under one's notice:—*najar págí, v. n.* To cast one's eyes on, to look at:—*najar rakkhúí, v. n.* To look after; to keep watch; to have one's eyes on, to be intent on:—*najar wichch, ad.* In sight, in view:—*najar wichch rakkhúá, v. n.* To keep in sight, to keep under one's own control:—*najar waffú, baffú, s. m.* A kind of charm to avert the Evil Eye;

*i. q. Bajra battá:—sapp dá kháhdá bache, najar dá kháhdá ná bache.* The one bitten by a snake escapes, he that is affected by the Evil Eye escapes not.—Prov.

**NÁJAR ਨਜਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Názir*. A bailiff; an inspector; a Persian clerk in courts.

**NAJÁRÁ ਨਜਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nazárah*. Seeing, gazing, scene.

**NAJARÍÁUNÁ ਨਜਰੀਆਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To be seen, to be visible, to seem.

**NAJÁT ਨਜਾਤ** *s. f. (d.)* Salvation, deliverance.

**NAJÍB ਨਜੀਬ** *s. m.* } A noble  
**NAJÍBANÍ ਨਜੀਬਣੀ** *s. f.* } hearted,  
generous person, a hero, a heroine:—  
*najib purá, s. m.* See *Najíbí*.

**NAJÍBÍ ਨਜੀਬੀ** *s. f.* Noble-mindedness, generosity of soul, excellence.

**NAJDÍK ਨਜਦੀਕ** *a.* See *Najík*.

**NAJDÍKÍ ਨਜਦੀਕੀ** *s. f.* See *Najíkí*.

**NAJÍK ਨਜੀਕ** *prep., ad.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Nazdík*. Near; in one's view:—*najík honá, jánd, v. n.* To approach, to draw near; *met.* to have sexual intercourse with.

**NAJÍKAN ਨਜੀਕਣ** *s. f.* One near of kin, a near relative.

**NAJÍKÍ ਨਜੀਕੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Nazdíkí*. Nearness, proximity; a near relative.

**NÁJIL ਨਾਜਿਲ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Názil*. Descending, alighting, (revelation from God to a prophet); *c. w. honá*.

**NAJITTHNÁ ਨਜਿੱਠਣਾ** *v. a.* To fulfil, to perform; to endure, to suffer; *i. q. Nijitthná*.

**NÁJJO ਨਾਜੋ** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Názo*. Coquettish, given to immodest airs; a coquette.

**NAJLÁ ਨਜਲਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nazlah*. A cold in the head, a running at the nose, a catarrh.

**NAJRÁNÁ ਨਜਰਾਨਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nazránah*. A present offered to a superior; (*M.*) presents made to *muharirs* on beginning the division of a field—a horse or a camel from holders of revenue-free wells, or wells held on favourable terms; a small *najar* on *mudfi* wells in order that there might be some record of them in the accounts. *Najránds* were taken on various pretexts, generally for the nominal pay of Government servants, but really to increase the revenue; *i. q. Najar*.

**NAJRÁUNÁ ਨਜਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cast an Evil Eye, to bewitch, to submit one bewitched person to the inspection of one skilled in such matters.

**NAJÚL ਨਜੂਲ** *s. m. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nazúl*. Government lands, escheated land, income derived chiefly from rents of houses and lands thus acquired; indignation, calamity, oppression.

**NAJÚM ਨਜੂਮ** *s. m.* Astronomy, astrology.

NAJÚMAN ਨਜੁਮਣ *s. f.* } An astro-  
 NAJÚMÍ ਨਜੁਮੀ *s. m.* } nomer, an  
 astrologer.

NAJÚMÍ ਨਜੁਮੀ *a.* Pertaining to astro-  
 nomy.

NÁK ਨਾਕ *s. f.* The pear tree (*Pyrus communis*, *P. Sinensis*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*) which is cultivated in the Panjab plains. Its fruit which is imported into the Panjab from Kashmir is tolerably good; *i. q.* *Nákh* :—*nákbēl*, *s. f.* A common weed (*Boerhaavia diffusa* *B. procumbens*, Nat. Ord. *Nyctaginaceæ*) in the Panjab plains. It is said to be eaten by animals. On the Jhelum the plant is given as a cooling medicine; *i. q.* *Itt siff*.

NAKAD ਨਕਦ } *s. f.* Corrupted  
 NAKADÍ ਨਕਦੀ } from the Arabic  
 word *Naqd*. Cash, ready money; *i. q.* *Naqad*.

NAKÁH ਨਕਾਹ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nikáh*. Marriage, espousal, nuptial, a legal marriage of Muhammadans :—*nakáh honá*, *hojánd*, *parhnd*, *parhe jánd*, *v. n.* To be married (according to Muhammadan law) :—*nakáh karná*, *nakáh wichh láund*, *v. n.* To wed, to take in marriage :—*nakáh mutá*, *s. f.* A marriage for a limited time in consideration of a present (among Muhammadans).

NAKAÍ ਨਕੈਈ *s. m.* } A name given  
 NAKAIN ਨਕੈਣ *s. f.* } to inhabitants  
 of the south-western portion of the Lahore district :—*Nakai Singh*, *s. m.* A Sikh of this district.

NAKÁHÍ ਨਕਾਹੀ *a.* Married (a woman.)

NAKÁL ਨਕਾਲ *s. m.* The output of water from a Persian well to the beds in a field; *c. w.* *dund*, *mukkná* :—Corrupted from the Arabic word *Naqqál*. An actor.

NAKAL ਨਕਲ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Naql*. A copy; mi-

micry, acting :—*nakal karní*, *v. a.* To make a copy; to act :—*nakal láuní*, *karní*, *v. a.* To immitate; to act :—*nakal nawís*, *s. m.* A copyist :—*nakal khwajah*, the *Buchanania latifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceæ*, used for glandular swellings.

NAKALÍÁ ਨਕਲੀਆ *s. m.* A copyist; an actor.

NAKÁNÁ ਨਕਾਣਾ *s. m.* } One who in-  
 NAKÁNÍ ਨਕਾਣੀ *s. f.* } terferes with  
 other people's business, a busy body, a meddler.

NAKAND ਨਕੰਦ *a., s. m.* Not shed (the milk teeth of a horse), a young horse not fully grown, a colt.

NAKANDÁ ਨਕੰਦਾ *s. m. (K.)* A variety of rice.

NAKÁRÁ ਨਕਾਰਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Nákárah*. Worthless, useless, unserviceable, invalid.

NAKARMÁ ਨਕਰਮਾ *m.* } *a.*  
 NAKARMAN ਨਕਰਮਣ *f.* } Un-  
 NAKARMÍ ਨਕਰਮੀ *m.* } for-  
 tunate; an unfortunate person.

NAKARMÍ ਨਕਰਮੀ *s. f.* Bad luck, ill-fate, misfortune.

NAKÁS ਨਕਾਸ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nikk káish*. Source, issue, outlet.

NAKÁSH ਨਕਾਸ਼ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Naqqásh*. A painter.

NAKÁSÚ ਨਕਾਸੂ *s. m.* Export goods, export duties; a small stream separated from a river or canal.

NAKAURÁ ਨਕੌੜਾ *s. m.* A knotted strap passing over a horse's nose and connected with the martingale.



NAKBÍNA नक्बीना *a. (M.)* Flat-nosed; *i. q. Phihyá.*

NAKCHHIKNÍ नक्चिकनी *f. s.* The *Myriogyna minuta*, Nat. Ord. *Compositae*, used as a hot and dry medicine. It promotes sneezing hence its name.

NAKCHÚNÁ नक्चुना *s. m. (M.)* A pair of tweezers; *i. q. Mochyá.*

NAKEL नकेल *s. f.* A small piece of wood in a camel's nose to which the guiding rope is fastened; also the string.

NAKH नख *s. f.* A fine silk thread; a person of a high family; the nail of the finger or toe.

NÁKH नाख *s. f.* A species of pear abundant in *Kashmír*. See *Nák*.

NÁKHAN नाखन *s. f. pl.* Nails.

NAKHÁR नाखर *s. f.* Soap, potash or any other substance used for bleaching or cleaning cloth.

NAKHÁRNÁ नाखारना *v. a.* To bleach, to clean.

NAKHÁRÁ नाखारा *s. m.* Splicing the thread in a needle:—*nakhárá lúnyá, v. a.* To splice the thread in a needle.

NAKHÁS नाखाम *s. m.* An open market place where horses, cattle are sold.

NAKHAŚMÁ नखमम } *a.* With-  
NAKHAŚMÁN नखममं } out a mas-  
ter or owner.

NAKHAŚMÍ नखममी *a.* Without a master or a husband.

NAKHATTÁ नखत्ता } *a.* Poor,

NAKHATTRÁ नखत्तरा } wretched,  
stupid, worthless:—*auná nakhattá, auntrá nakhattrá, a.* Poor and childless.

NAKHATTAR नखत्तर *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nakchhattra*. See *Nachhattar*.

NAKHATTÚ नखत्तु *s. m.* One who earns nothing, an idle person:—*nakhattú áwe lará, kamáú áwe áardá.* The idle fellow is ever fighting, the bread-winner slinks home in fear.

NAKHERNÁ नखेरना *v. a.* To discern, to distinguish; to separate, as a position of a flock, from the rest.

NAKHIDDH नखिध *a.* Folluting, contaminating, unfit to be touched, of the lowest and most worthless sort.

NAKHRÁ नखरा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Nakhrá*, Coquetry, blandishment; trick, pretence, sham; joke, wagery:—*nakhrá tillá, s. m.* Coquetry; blandishment;—*nakhrebáj, nakhre-hatthá, nakhre hatthí, s. m., f.* A coquette:—*nakhrebáj, s. f.* Coquetry; trickery.

NAKHĀMMÁ नखम्म *a.* Without employment; *i. q. Nikhāmmá.*

NAKHRELO नखरेलो *s. f.* Jester, a trickster, an actor.

NAKHTAR नखत्तर *s. m. (Poř.)* The same as *Diár*.

NAKHÚN नखुन *s. m.* The nail of the finger or toe, a claw, a talon, the forepart of a hoof; a disease of the eye; a kind of shell like a finger nail whence the name.

NAKHÚNÁ नखुना *s. m.* A disease of the eyes.

NAKHUTTNÁ नखुत्तर *v. n.* To be decreased or reduced to nothing; also see *Khuttná.*

**NAKÍB ਨਕੀਬ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Naqīb*. A herald; one who precedes a great man to proclaim his titles and praises.

**NAKK ਨੱਕ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the

Sanskrit word *Násaká*. The nose; *met.* a conspicuous or prominent person or thing; honour, grace:—*nakk áungá, bahungá, wahungá, v. n.* To flow (mucus from the nose):—*nakk baith jángá, baithungá, v. n.* To be flattened (one's nose):—*nakk chapáungá, waithungá, v. n.* To turn up one's nose; to spurn; to look angry:—*nakk chapá, a.* Having a bad temper, angry, fretful, ill-tempered; passionate:—*nakk dí sedh, a.* Straight as an arrow; *e. w. jángá:—nakk dób ke marná, v. n. lit.* To die of dipping nose in water; *met.* to be ashamed:—*nakko nakk bharná, v. n.* To stuff, to cram:—*nakk ragarná, v. n.* To rub one's nose against the ground; to lick the dust; to beseech very humbly:—*nakk rakkh laingá, v. a.* To preserve one's honour:—*nakk súngkangá, v. n.* To blow one's nose:—*nakk sútwán, s. m.* A long thin nose:—*nakk te makkhi ná baithngé dent, v. a. lit.* Not to allow a fly to sit on the nose; *met.* to be proud, to be conceited:—*nakk waddhá, katá, waddho, s. m. f., a.* Having the nose cut off; a person whose nose is cut; an immodest, shameless person:—*nakk waddhid jángá, v. n.* To be cut off one's nose; *met.* to be disgraced:—*nakk waddná, v. a.* To cut off one's nose; *met.* to disgrace one:—*nakk wichch dam lidungá, v. a. met.* To tease, to persecute to reduce to extremities:—*nakk wáld, wáld, s. m. f.* A honourable man; a person of rank:—*nakk wichch bolná, v. n.* To speak through the nose:—*nakk wichch dam áungá, v. n.* To be worried, to be harassed:—*dál rofi kháh te nakk dí sedhe jdh.* Eat simple food (*lit.* pulse and bread), and follow your nose.—Prov. used to show economy in expenses:—*bajár, shahar* or *ghar dí nakk, s. m.* The best portion of a bazar, house or town.

**NÁKKÁ ਨਾਕਾ** *s. m.* The mouth of a river or creek; the van of an army or troop, of a gang of robbers, of any company assembled for an expedition.

**NAKKÁ ਨੱਕਾ** *s. m.* Border, edge; a lane; the forepart; the eye of a needle: a bamboo or tube:—*nakká band kurná, v. a. (M.)* To close a water channel leading into a bed:—*nakká kholhdengá, v. a.* To open such a water channel.

**NAKKÍ ਨੱਕੀ** *s. f.* One of the four corners of the figure used in the game called *Nakkí púr*, after counting the *couris*, by fours if only one remains it is called *nakkí*; a bamboo or tin tube:—*nakkí púr, s. m.* A game played with *couris*:—*nakkí mutth, s. f.* The name of game, (*i. q.* *Nakkí púr*) the hand filled with *couris* which is placed in the centre of the figure.

**NAKORAH ਨਕੋਰਹ** *s. m. (M.)* A vent or passage for water from a field.

**NÁKRÁ ਨਾਕੜਾ** *s. m.* A disorder of the nose.

**NAKSH ਨਕਸ਼** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Naqsh*. An impression, a mark; a painting; an engraving:—*nakash nagár, s. m.* Painting, decorations.

**NAKSÍR ਨਕਸੀਰ** *s. f.* Bleeding at the nose; the veins of the nose:—*naksir chhuttní, phuttní, v. n.* To have epistaxis.

**NAKTÁ ਨਕਟਾ** *s. m.* A rogue.

**NAKTORÁ ਨਕਤੋੜਾ** *s. f.* Complaint, upbraiding; pride; anger.

**NAKTRÚSÁ ਨਕਤਰੂਸਾ** *s. m. (Pot.)* The same as *Khúb katán* in *Khúb*.

**NAKÚÁ ਨਕੂਆ** *s. m.* The nose, (spoken of one who turns up his nose); a disease of the nose.

**NAKURÁ** ਨਕੁਰਾ *s. f.* A disease of the nose.

**NAL** ਨਲ *s. m.* A large die made of ivory or bone; an iron or bamboo tube used as a water pipe; a testicle, testicular inflammation:—*pāṅī dā nal, s. m.* A water pipe:—*nal utarge, nal utar jāṅe, v. n.* Orchitis:—*nal wichch pāṅī, s. m.* Hydrocele.

**NÁL** ਨਾਲ *ad.* Along with;—*a.* Near;—*prep.* With, by;—*s. f.* A horse shoe; a weaver's shuttle; a blow pipe, a bamboo stem or pole, any tube, the barrel of a gun; belly; (*M.*) the masonry cylinder of a well:—*nāl badhan, usāran, v. n.* To build up the cylinder of a well:—*nāl baṇḍ, s. m.* A shoer of horses, a farrier:—*nāl baṇḍī, s. f.* Horse-shoeing; wages for the same:—*paulī dī nāl udagūn, kaḍāhīṣ eḍen kaḍāhīn oḍen.* Like a weaver's shuttle, sometimes on this side and sometimes on that.—Prov. on shiftty people.

**NÁLÁ** ਨਾਲਾ *s. m.* A brook, a rivulet, the string by which drawers or trousers are fastened round the waist:—*nāle dā kharch, s. m.* A rake, a debauchee, an adulterer:—*nālā kholhagā, v. a. lit.* To let down one's trousers; *met.* to be ready for carnal intercourse:—*nāle dā jāṭī or suchhā, s. m.* A pious man, one who abstains from sexual intercourse.

**NALÁ** ਨਲਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from *Náld.* A stream, a brook; a string of nasal mucous.

**NÁLAN** ਨਾਲਨ *v. a. (M.)* To sow seeds in drills.

**NALÁN** ਨਲਾਨ *ad. (Poṭ.)* In a valley:—*nalán basse garāp,* A village should be in a valley.

**NALÁRÍ** ਨਲਾਰੀ *s. m.* A dyer; *i. q.* *Lalárí.*

**NÁLAS** ਨਾਲਸ } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**NÁLASH** ਨਾਲਸ } from the Persian  
word *Nálish.* Complaint, an action, a charge, a suit, cry for justice or redress of grievance; *c. w.* *koṅt, karní:—dīndāṅī nālāsh, s. f.* A civil suit:—*faujdarī nālāsh, s. f.* A criminal charge.

**NÁLASAN** ਨਾਲਸਣ *s. f.* } One who.  
**NÁLASHÍ** ਨਾਲਸੀ *s. f.* } *o o m -*  
**NÁLSÍ** ਨਾਲਸੀ *s. m.* } plains of  
injury, or calls for redress of a grievance.

**NÁLE** ਨਾਲੇ *conj.* Both, and, also,  
*moreover.*

**NALER** ਨਲੇਰ *s. f.* A large cocoanut;  
*i. q.* *Laler.*

**NALERÁ** ਨਲੇਰਾ *s. m.* A large cocoanut, a *hukkā* made of cocoanut; *i. q.* *Lalerá.*

**NALERÍ** ਨਲੇਰੀ *s. f.* A small cocoanut, a section of a cocoanut shell.

**NÁLÍ** ਨਾਲੀ *s. f.* A tubular stalk of wheat or barley, straw; the barrel of a gun; a small channel, hollow, or groove; the depression along the back of a horse from his withers to his tail; any tubular organ, a tube for drill-sowing made of bamboo with a wide funnel-shaped mouth. It is fastened to the *maṭhírā* or handle of a plough, and as the plough moves seed is dropped down the mouth of the *nálí*;—*s. m.* An aquatic plant (*Ipomœa reptans*, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*) common in parts of the Eastern and Central Punjab. It is frequently eaten as a vegetable by the poor classes, and in places its root also appears to be eaten:—*náli bel, s. f. (M.)* The drill-plough:—*náli ḍevan, pheran, v. n.* To sow in drills as distinguished from sowing broad cast:—*sarak dī náli, s. f.* A

drain :—*moṭe dāne te sábit nikke, náli ráh je chaṅge pakke*. Large grains with unbroken ends, sow in lines and (the crop) will ripen well.—Prov.

**NALÍ नली** *s. f.* A rivulet; the barrel of a gun; the quill or bobbin of a weaver's shuttle; a string of nasal mucous; the Tibia; flowing mucus from the nose; *c. w. wagaí*.

**NALÍN नलीं** *s. f.* Fertile land; (*M.*) the land held on *nallah* shores, as opposed to *mankat*, the lands held on *wichol* shores :—*kachchi nalin*, *s. f.* Cultivated lands as opposed to waste lands.

**NALKÁ नलका** *s. m.* } A bamboo or  
**NALKÍ नलकी** *s. f.* } tin tube for holding papers; a small tube of any sort.

**NALKÍ नलकी** *s. f.* A kind of *pálki*; a tubular case made of bamboo or metal for holding papers; also of a smaller size for holding needles.

**NALLAH नल्लह** } *s. m. (M.) Gunda-*  
**NÁLLAH नाल्लह** } *pur country. The*  
six main sections of the tribe are called *Nallahs*.

**NALLÍ नल्ली** *s. f.* See *Kiárá*.

**NALNÍ नलनी** *s. f.* A reed.

**NALÚ नलू** *s. f.* See *Darúmbí*.

**NALÚÁ नलुआ** *s. m.* A small stream of water brought to play on the heads of children to cool and put them to sleep (practised in the hills); the title of the late Sardar Hari Singh *Nalúá*, the scourge of Afghans, and the right hand of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Commander-in-Chief of his army.

**NALWÁUNÁ नलवाउना** *v. a.* To submit to abuse, tamely to hear a mother or sister abused, or rather to

cause abuse to be heaped upon them by consenting to hear it.

**NAM नम** *s. f.* Moistness, moisture, damp.

**NÁM नम** *s. m.* A name, fame, reputation; memorial :—*nám lewá*, *s. m.* A descendant, a follower. See *Nás*.

**NÁMÁ नमा** *s. m.* Name; money due on account of some transaction.

**NAMÁJ नमज** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Namáz*. Prayer, worship; Muhammadan prayer :—*namájele*, *s. m.* Early in the morning, day-break :—*wele dí namáj kuweledíá tikkra*. Done at the right time it is prayer, at the wrong time it becomes a mere knocking of the knees against the ground.—Prov. used to show the beneficial result of punctuality and regularity.

**NAMÁJAN नमजट** *s. f.* } Corrup-  
**NÁMÁJÍ नमजी** *s. m.* } tion of  
the Persian word *Namázi*. A Muhammadan of devotional habits, one given to prayer.

**NAMÁJÍ नमजी** *a.* Devout, prayerful, pure, clean :—*namáji kapre*, *s. m.* Clothes to be worn at prayers.

**NAMAK नमक** *s. m.* Salt; also see *Nimak*, *Lúg*.

**NAMÁNÁ नमाना** *s. f.* } Corrupted  
**NAMÁNÍ नमानी** *s. m.* } from the

Sanskrit word a *Nirmán*. A leper;—*a* Poor, out-caste, helpless, wretched, forlorn; *i. g. Nímáná*.

**NAMASKÁR नमस्कार** *s. m.* Obsequance, salutation, a respectful address; *c. w. karná*.

**NAMDÁ नमदा** *s. m.* Caption of the Persian word *Namdah*, thick felt especially made in Kabul, &c. :—*namdá buddh*, *a*.

weak understanding ; having a weak understanding, incapable of learning, stupid. (there are three grades of intellect, i. e., *namdá buddh*, *chamdá buddh*, *telidá buddh*).

**NÁME ਨਾਮੇ** *ad.* So called, such is the name of, by name.

**NAMEKLÁ ਨਮੇਕਲਾ** *a.* See *Naweklá*.

**NÁMÍ ਨਾਮੀ** *a.* Famous, noted, well known ; renowned, celebrated ; notorious : —*namí sháh khattí kháe*, *namí chor márid jái*. The merchant well known earns and thrives, but the thief well known is hung by the neck.—Prov.

**NAMISTÁ ਨਮਿਸਤਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Nawishtah*. A writing, fate, a man's destiny supposed to be written on his forehead ; i. q. *Nawistá*.

**NAMITT ਨਮਿਤ** *s. m.* Cause, reason, sake, account : —*namitt náI*, *ad.* For the sake of, on account of.

**NÁMNÁ ਨਾਮਨਾ** *s. m. f.* Name, fame, renown, celebrity, praise, reputation.

**NAMOLÍ ਨਮੋਲੀ** *s. f.* The fruit of the *Nim* tree ; a kind of embroidery on shoes : —*namolí karní*, *v. a.* To embroider.

**NAMONARÁIN ਨਮੋਨਰਾਇਣ**  
**NAMONARAIN ਨਮੋਨਰੈਣ**  
**NAMONARÁYAN ਨਮੋਨਰਾਯਣ** } *intj.*

A form of salutation addressed to *Sanyásis*.

**MOSÍ ਨਮੋਸੀ** } *s. f.* Shame,  
**OSHÍ ਨਮੋਸ਼ੀ** } disgrace, dis-

**NAMÚJ ਨਮੁਜ** *s. m.* Honor, name, reputation.

**NAMUKKAR ਨਮੁਕਰ** *a.* Denying, rejecting, refusing ; *c. w. honá* : —*namukkar saráf*, *s. m.* A banker who repudiates his obligations ; one who is not trustworthy in money matters.

**NAMÚNÁ ਨਮੂਨਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Namúnah*. A pattern, a sample, an example.

**NÁN ਨਾਂ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Námana*. A name, reputation, fame, good name : —*nán dassná*, *v. a.* To name : —*nán guáná*, *vigárá*, *v. a.* To dishonour one's name, to defame : —*nán kaqdhá*, *raushan karná*, *v. n.* To make famous (one's name) ; *met.* To bring disgrace upon : —*nán pichchhe marná*, *v. n.* To lose one's life in striving to make a name : —*nán mátar*, *nán nún*, *ad.* Nominally : —*nán rahná*, *v. n.* To remain (one's name) : —*nán dharná* or *rakkhá*, *v. a.* To give (a child) a name, to nickname, *met.* to give a bad name to ; to tell the price of : —*nán karná*, *v. a.* To make a name : —*nán láI*, *nán wáste*, *ad.* For the sake of one's good name : —*nán laggná*, *v. a.* To be charged, to be accused : —*nán laingá*, *v. a.* To call one by name ; to tell one's beads : —*nán lewá*, *s. m.* A descendant, a follower : —*nán nishán*, *s. m.* Sign, trace ; name and address : —*nán raushan honá*, *v. n.* To become famous : —*nán náwin*, *nán parnáwin*, *ad.* Name by name, from generation to generation : —*máris yár*, *té nán paidá*. Her lover beat her and she said it was her husband (*lit.* took her husband's name).—Prov.

**NÁN ਨਾਣ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Ann*. Bread, a loaf, a cake : —*nánbái*, *nánwái*, *s. m.* A baker, a breadseller.

**NÁNÁ ਨਾਣਾ** *s. m.* The name of the Gurmukhi letter ਣ.

**NÁNÁ ਨਾਨਾ** *a.* Various, many;—*nánd bhāṇt*, *náná parkār*, *a.* Of various sort.

**NAND ਨਣਦ** *s. f.* A sister-in-law, a husband's sister.

**NÁNAK ਨਾਨਕ** *s. m.* The name of the founder of the Sikh religion, the first of the ten *Gurús* of the Sikhs; a mother's family or lineage:—*nának Dádak*, *s. m.* The families of both mother and father:—*Nának paṇṭhāṇ*, *Nának paṇṭhī*, *s. f. m.* Those of the sect of Nának, followers of Nának:—*Nának*, *sháhī rupayyá*, *s. m.* The old Sikh rupee (of pure metal) coined by Maharaja Ranjit Singh after the name of Gurú Nának:—*Nának sháhī*, *sháhī paísá*, *s. m.* The old Sikh piece in use in the Panjab, of which 6 to 7 go to one anna.

**NÁNAKÁ ਨਾਨਕਾ** } *s. m.* The members  
**NÁNAKÁ ਨਾਨਕਾ** } of a mother's  
**NÁNAKE ਨਾਨਕੇ** } family, maternal  
relatives.

**NÁNAKIÁN ਨਾਨਕਿਆਂ** } *ad.* From  
**NÁNAKION ਨਾਨਕਿਓਂ** } the residence  
of a mother's family.

**NÁNAKKÍN ਨਾਨਕੀਂ** *ad.* At the residence of a mother's family.

**NÁNAKON ਨਾਨਕੋਂ** *ad.* From or with reference to a mother's family.

**NANÁN ਨਨਾਣ** } *s. f.* A husband's sis-  
**NANÁNÚ ਨਨਾਨੂ** } ter:—*nanánwayyá*,  
*s. m.* The husband of a husband's sister.

**NÁND ਨਾਂਦ** *s. m.* A large earthen vessel.

**NANDHÁ ਨੰਢਾ** *a. (M.)* Small, young:—*nanḍhā sakhī*, *s. m. lit.* A young officer; an Assistant Commissioner:—*mai kanús nanḍhā hai*. He is younger than I am.

**NANDÍ ਨੰਦੀ** *s. f.* A name of Dāvi, the Hindu goddess.

**NANDNÍ ਨੰਦਣੀ** *s. m. (M.)* A piece of wood connecting the lower cross bar of the yoke with the *chhikk*, so as to give an even pull in the yoke.

**NANDOI ਨੰਦੋਇ** } *s. m.* The  
**NANDOIÁ ਨੰਦੋਈਆ** } husband of  
**NANDOIYÁ ਨੰਦੋਯਾ** } a husband's sister.

**NANDÚ ਨੰਦੂ** *s. m.* A title of respect:—*nanḍú kaḍḍhā*, *kaḍḍh wakhāṇā*, *r. n. met.* To deny to consent to anything:—*nanḍú juāṇ*, *javāṇ*, *s. m.* A title by which a tame bear or monkey is addressed.

**NÁNG ਨਾਂਗ** *s. m. (M.)* A snake; an eel:—*nanḡ langh wainḍe te líká piá rahāḍe*. The snake passes by, but its tail remains behind.—Prov.

**NANG ਨੰਗ** *s. m.* Nakedness, shame; a tree (*Cornus macrophylla*, Nat. Ord. *Cornæ*) which grows to a considerable size, and is common in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. Its wood is used for making gunpowder charcoal, goats feed on its leaves, and the people are stated to eat the fruit:—*a. Poor*, penniless; shameless, impudent:—*nanḡ dharall*, *a.* Poor, penniless, naked, having nothing:—*nanḡ dharang*, *nanḡ dharanggá*, *a.* Naked, stark-naked:—*nanḡ namús*, *s. m.* Honour, esteem.

**NÁNGÁ ਨਾਂਗਾ** *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nāgh*. See *Nāyah*.

NANGÁ ਨੰਗਾ } *a.* Naked, bare:—  
NANGÍ ਨੰਗੀ } *alif nangá, nangí, a.*

Naked as a new born child, stark-naked:—  
—*nangá, nangí karná, v. a.* To strip, to take off one's clothing; to bare, to uncover:—*nangá honá, v. n.* To be naked:—*nangí pairín, a.* Barefooted:—*nangí talwar, s. f. lit.* A drawn sword; a fearless person:—*nangí naháwe kí nachore kí.* What is bathing to the naked pray, no clothes to wring out or aught have they.—Prov. used of a destitute person.

NANGDÁÍ ਨੰਗਦਾਈ *s. f.* Style of quilting; wages for quilting.

NANGDÁUNÁ ਨੰਗਦਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be quilted.

NANGGALNÁ ਨੰਗਲਣਾ *v. a.* To lay out and settle (a town.)

NANGARWALL ਨੰਗਰਵੱਲ *s. f.* A shrub (*Ephedra alata*, Nat. Ord. *Gnetaceæ*) not uncommon in the southern part of the Bari Doab, in the Salt Range, and Trans Indus. In the Salt Range it is used for scrubbing metallic dishes.

NANGGEJ ਨੰਗੇਜ *s. m.* Nakedness, the privities, the private parts.

NÁNGIRÁ ਨਾਨਗਿਰਾ *s. m.* A wild grain in the Derajat (*Unid rutifruet*), probably a species of *Penicillaria*.

NÁNH ਨਾਂਹ *ad.* No, not, nay:—*nánh karná, v. a.* To deny, to refuse, to disallow, to say no:—*nánh nukkar, s. f.* Denial; *c. w. karná, karní; i. q. Náh.*

NANKÁ ਨਣਕਾ *s. m. (M.) Khudrí.*

NÁNKÁR ਨਾਨਕਾਰ *s. f.* An allowance in land or money to husbandmen and others; right and privilege.

NANNÁ ਨੱਨਾ *s. m.* The name of the Gurmukhi letter (ਨ); refusal, denial:—*nanná bharná, v. n.* To refuse, to deny.

NÁNNÁ ਨਾਨਾ *s. m.* A mother's father, a maternal grand-father.

NANNÁ ਨੱਨਾ } *a.* Small, tiny; little,  
NANNHÁ ਨੱਨ੍ਹਾ } young.

NÁNNÍ ਨਾਨੀ *s. f.* A mother's mother, a maternal grand-father:—*nánní sufáe dúge, nánní yád dúgi, v. n. lit.* To recollect one's maternal grand-mother in dream; to be hard pressed, to be at one's wit's ends:—*nánní kham kítá dukte nán chaffí pat.* The grand-mother married and her grand-son (daughter's son) was fined.—Prov. used of an innocent person who suffers for the evil action of another.

NANOTAR ਨਨੌਤਰ *s. m. (K.)* A husband's sister's son.

NANT ਨੰਤ } *s. m. f.* The name of  
NANT ਨਨਤ } an ornament made  
NANTÍ ਨਨਤੀ } of twisted threads or of gold or silver, worn by Hindus on the arm near the elbow; the name of an ornament worn in the ears by Hindu men; *i. q. Anant.*

NÁO ਨਾਓ *s. f.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Nauká*. A boat; *i. q. Bepí.*

NÁP ਨਾਪ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nápan*. Measure, a measure, measurement, survey.

NAPÁÍ ਨਪਾਈ *s. f.* Measure, measuring; wages for measuring.

NAPAITHAR ਨਪੈਥਰ *a.* Helpless.

NAPÁN नपट *s. m.* Measure, quantity.

NAPÁUNÁ नपउटा *v. a.* To cause to be measured.

NAPÍR नपीर *s. f.* Suffering; an imperative of *v. n.* *Napírad.*

NAPÍRNÁ नपीरना *v. n., a.* To grind, to press, to suffer from, to give trouble.

NÁPNA नपटा *v. a.* To measure.

NAPNA नपटा *v. n.* To be measured; to cover, to bury.

NÁPPÁ नप्पा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nápah*. Musk, a kind of water flower, *Nymphaea lotus*, the fruit of which *náppá bij* is eaten and medicinally used.

NAR नर *s. m.* A male; a man;—*a.* Male, masculine:—*nar mádd, nar mádi,* *s. m.* Male and female:—*narpat, narpat,* *s. m.* A king:—*Narsingh autár, s. m.* The 9th Autár or incarnation of Vishnu (according to the Hindu teachings).

NAR नर *s. m.* A large stone, a rock; also see *Nárd.*

NÁR नार *s. f.* A woman, a female; a wife. In the Hazara district a *naláh* or mountain stream.

NÁR नार *s. f. m.* A vein; the stalk or wheat straw and barley; (*M.*) a wheat or barley stubble.

NARÁ नरा *s. m.* The *Penis*, especially that of a horse or bull; *i. q.* *Nárd.*

NARÁ नरा *s. m.* A thin kind of bamboo, a large weaver's shuttle;—(*M.*) A kind of net. It is set upright in the water, one end being supported by floats made of the tops of the *Sachharum sara*.

NÁRÁ नारा *a., s. m.* Haughty, proud, perverse, forward; (corrupted from the Arabic word *Nárah*) a loud and sudden exclamation, the shout raised by an army in charging, any loud noise made with the voice, a shout, a cheer, a cry (*c. v.* *márad*); the *penis*, especially that of a horse or bull; (*M.*) the first milk given by a cow or buffalo after calving, beetings, Hindus do not drink it until three days after the animal has calved, but the Muhammadans do from the first; especially used of the cheers with which a party of workmen encourage each other when digging a canal, manning an embankment during a flood. They shout the name of some favourite saint as *dam Baháwal hakk.*

NÁRÁ नारा *s. m.* A cord or string of raw hide; a bamboo pole; the string with which drawers are fastened; *i. q.* *Náld.*

NÁRAD नारद *s. m.* The name of a great Hindu *Rishi* or *Devishi* (a *rishi* amongst the gods.) He is a descendant of Kanva. He is reckoned amongst the ten sons of Brahma, and like Mercury carries the behests of the gods to men; *met.* one who promotes games, quarrels; a mischievous man;—*nárad mas, mas,* *s. m. f.* The same as *Nárad.*

NARAIN नरैट } *s. m.* Corrupted  
NÁRAINI नरैट } from the Sanskrit word *Nárdyana*. God (*i. e.*, Holy one); an epithet of Vishnu, considered as the Deity who was before all worlds. The divine imperishable spirit pervading the Universe:—*sat nárain, s. m. lit.* The true God:—*sat nárain dē kathá, s. f.* The story which tells of the fast obligatory on Hindus:—*sat nárain dē wart, s. m.* A monthly fast observed by Hindus on the day of full moon:—*nárain jás.* God knows.

NARAINI नरैटी } *s. m. f., a.* A  
NÁRAINI नरैटी } worshipper of  
*Nárain*; one who depends solely on



what Providence sends him from day to day; of or pertaining to *Naráṇ*:—*naráṇī bal*, *s. m.* A Hindu funeral ceremony observed on the 17th day after a Hindu's death.

**NARAK** ਨਰਕ *s. m.* See *Nark*.

**NARAKKH** ਨਰੱਖ *a.* Not controlling one's inclinations and passions, intemperate.

**NARAKKHÁ** ਨਰੱਖਾ *s. m.* A sick man who refuses to pay attention to his diet; —*a.* Not taken care of, neglected, belonging to no one.

**NARANGGÍ** ਨਰੰਗੀ } *s. f.* A species  
**NÁRANGGÍ** ਨਰੰਗੀ } of small orange  
(*Citrus aurantium*, Nat. Ord. *Aurantiaceæ*):  
—*naranggí rang*, *s. m.* Orange colour.

**NARANJJAN** ਨਰੰਜਣ *s. m., a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Niranjana*. An epithet of the Supreme Being, free from any stain or contact with *Máyá*; pure light.

**NARANJÍ** ਨਰੰਜੀ } *a.* Of a bright  
**NÁRANJJÍ** ਨਰੰਜੀ } yellow or orange  
colour.

**NARAR** ਨਰੜ *s. m.* Tying cattle together; *c. w.* *karná*.

**NARARNA** ਨਰੜਣਾ *v. a.* To tie, to fasten, to tie cattle together to prevent their running away.

**NARÁTE** ਨਰਾਤੇ } *s. m.* Nine  
**NARÁTRÁ** ਨਰਾਤਰਾ } fasts occurring  
after six months (*i. e.*, in *Chet* and *Assá*),  
observed by Hindus in honour of *Durgá*.

**NARARÁUNÁ** ਨਰੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause cattle to be tied together.

**NARBÁH** ਨਰਬਾਹ } *s. m.* Accom-  
**NARBÁHÁ** ਨਰਬਾਹਾ } plishment,  
performance; sufficiency, supply. See  
*Nabádh*.

**NARBÁHUNÁ** ਨਰਬਾਹੁਣਾ *v. a.* See  
*Nabáhuná*.

**NARCHHÁ** ਨੜਛਾ *s. m.* A long slender pole; *met.* a tall man of little wit.

**NARD** ਨਰਦ *s. f.* A counter, a chess-  
man:—*nard kháná*, *s. m.* A gutter.

**NAREL** ਨਰੇਲ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
**NÁREL** ਨਾਰੇਲ } from the Sanskrit  
word *Narikel*. The *Cocos nucifera*, Nat.  
Ord. *Palmæ*. A cocoanut:—*narel dá tel*,  
*s. m.* Cocoanut oil.

**NARELÁ** ਨਰੇਲਾ *s. m.* See *Lalerá*.

**NARERÁ** ਨਰੇੜਾ *s. m.* The Tendo  
Achilles.

**NARG** ਨਰਗ *s. m. (M.)* See *Nark*.

**NARGÁ** ਨਰਗਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Nargah*. Surrounding,  
enclosing; a difficulty;—*nargá karná*,  
*páuná*, *v. a.* To surround.

**NARGAS** ਨਰਗਸ } *s. m.* Jonquil,  
**NARGIS** ਨਰਗਿਸ } (*Narcissus ta-*  
*zetta*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*.) Its roots  
are used medicinally. They are import-  
ed from Kashmir, and are considered  
emetic.

**NARÍ** ਨਰੀ *s. m.* Red goat's skin;—  
*s. f. (M.)* A deep narrow water-course

leading from a canal to a water-lifting wheel (derived from *nál* or *náli*.)

**NARÍ ਨਰੀ** *s. f.* The stem of *huggá*, a *hukká* tube; a reed (*Arundo donax*; *A. Karká*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*) which is common wild and frequently cultivated in the Panjab plains. The leaves are used for fodder, and the stems for *hukká* tubes, *chiks*, baskets and hurdles:—*hukká pínden, teḍí nárí kún chhek hai, hukká nimánán dard wandán dí tek hai*. You smoke a *hukká*, your *hukká* stem has a hole in it. The *hukká* is the support of poor people in pain.—Song.

**NARÍ ਨਾਰੀ** *s. f.* A female, a woman, the pulse (properly *nárl*.)

**NARÍ ਨਾਰੀ** *s. f.* The pulse, a small cord or string of raw-hide.

**NÁRJÍL ਨਾਰਜੀਲ** *s. f.* A cocoanut; *c. w.* *Narel*.

**NARK ਨਰਕ** *s. m.* The Hindu Hell, the place of torments; it includes a number of places of torture of various descriptions amounting to twenty-one in all:—*narak kunḍ, s. m.* An abyss in hell where the wicked are tormented. Eighty-six such are enumerated:—*nark wichch paigḍ, v. n.* To go to Hell.

**NARKACHÚR ਨਰਕਚੂਰ** *s. m.* *Zinziber zerunibet*, Nat. Ord. *Zingiberaceæ*, used as a hot remedy in various diseases.

**NARKAN ਨਰਕਣ** *s. f.* } One gone to  
**NARKÍ ਨਰਕੀ** *s. m.* } Hell, one like-  
ly to go to Hell.

**NARKHRÁ ਨਰਖੜਾ** *s. m.* The wind-pipe.

**NARM ਨਰਮ** *a.* Soft, mild, tender, moderate, depressed, dull; inferior, defective:—*narm bhojan, khurák, s. m.* Soft food:—*narm garm, a.* Good and bad:—*narm garm sah gujarnḍ, v. n.* To bear up, to endure.

**NARMÁ ਨਰਮਾ** } *s. m.* A species of  
**NÁRMÁ ਨਾਰਮਾ** } cotton plant (*Gossypium religiosum*, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*) of which the cotton is very soft.

**NARMAI ਨਰਮਾਈ** }  
**NARMÁIS ਨਰਮਾਇਸ** } *s. f.* Softness  
**NARMÍ ਨਰਮੀ** }

**NARMÁN ਨਰਮਾਣ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A kind of cotton, the seed vessel of which is red.

**NAROÁ ਨਰੋਆ** } *a.* Free from  
**NAROIÁ ਨਰੋਇਆ** } sickness, well  
healthy, sound.

**NARO L ਨਰੋਲ** *a.* Free from doubt or perplexity, clear from any stain or dirt.

**NAROP ਨਰੋਪ** *s. m.* (*M.*) The first year crop:—*mirich narop, s. f.* The first crop of pepper.

**NARSINGGÁ ਨਰਸਿੰਗਾ** *s. m.* }  
**NARSINGGÍ ਨਰਸਿੰਗੀ** *s. f.* } *A*  
trumpet, man-lion.

**NARSINGGIÁ ਨਰਸਿੰਗਿਆ** *s. m.* *A* trumpeter.

**NARSINGH ਨਰਸਿੰਘ** *s. m.* The 4th *Avatár* or man-lion incarnation of Vishnu. The chief seat of this worship is at Narsinghpur in the Central Provinces.

**NARSON ਨਰਸੋਂ** *ad.* The fourth day either past or future.

**NÁRÚ ਨਾਰੂ** *s. m.* A sub-division of Rajputs.

**NÁRÚ ਨਾਰੂ** } *s. m.* The umbi-  
**NÁRÚÁ ਨਾਰੂਆ** } lical cord.

**NÁRWÁ ਨਾਰਵਾ** *s. m.* The Guinea worm.

NARWAIR ਨਰਵੈਰ } *s. m.* Differ-  
 NARWÁR ਨਰਵਾਰ } ence, distinc-  
 tion; entirety; also see *Nirwair*.

NARWÁRNÁ ਨਰਵਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To distinguish.

NÁRYAL ਨਾਰਯਲ *s. m.* See *Narel*.

NAS ਨਸ *s. f.* A vein, the pulse, nerve.

NÁS ਨਾਸ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Násh*, *Nasy*, *Násiká*. Destruction, annihilation, perdition; snuff; a nostril, the nose:—*nás laigí*, *v. n.* To take a snuff, to snuff:—*nás karná*, *márná*, *v. a.* To destroy, to ruin:—*násmá*, *a.* Perishable, transitory, not abiding.

NASÁ ਨਸਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nashah*. Intoxication, intoxicating liquor or drug; *met.* pride:—*nasebáj*, *nasekhor*, *s. m.* One who uses intoxicants:—*nasebájí*, *s. f.* Drunkenness:—*nasá pávī karná*, *piyá*, *v. n.* To take any intoxicating drug:—*nasá hoṅá*, *charṅá*, *v. n.* To be intoxicated:—*nase dí lahar*, *s. f.* The flush of wine:—*nase wichh*, *ad.* In a state of intoxication:—*nase wichh gark hoṅá*, *v. n.* To be dead drunk.

NASÁ ਨਸਾ *v. n.* Was not (provincial.)

NASÁDAR ਨਸਾਦਰ } *s. m.* Corrupt-  
 NASHÁDAR ਨਸ਼ਾਦਰ } ed from the  
 Sanskrit word *Narsár*. Chloride of Ammonium, Sal Ammoniac:—*nausádar kaṭí*, *s. f.* An artificial bisulphide of Arsenic; *i. q.* *Nuusádar*.

NÁSAK ਨਾਸਕ *s. m.* A destroyer.

NASÁÍ ਨਸੈਈ *s. m.* } A drunken  
 NASAIN ਨਸੈਣ *s. f.* } person, a  
 NASÁIN ਨਸਾਇਣ *s. f.* } person who  
 is given to drinking.

NASAK ਨਸਕ *s. m. (M.)* Punishment:—*huṅ nasak millí his, agá te sidhí rahisí*. Now he has received punishment, for the future he will remain straight, *i. e.*, behave better.

NASÁNÁ ਨਸਾਣਾ } *s. m.* Corrupt-  
 NASHÁNÁ ਨਸ਼ਾਣਾ } ed from the

Persian word *Nashánah*. A mark, a bull, a target, the bull's eyes of a target, *met. aim*:—*nasháná*, *láṅgá*, *márná*, *v. a.* To hit the mark.

NÁSÁNÍ ਨਸਾਣੀ } *s. f.* A sign, a  
 NASHÁNÍ ਨਸ਼ਾਣੀ } token, a mark;  
 an issue, offspring.

NASÁSTÁ ਨਸਾਸਤਾ } *s. m.* Starch  
 NASHÁSTÁ ਨਸ਼ਾਸਤਾ } made of wheat.

NASÁUNÁ ਨਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to flee.

NASHÁ ਨਸ਼ਾ *s. m.* See *Nasá*.

NASHAR ਨਸ਼ਰ *a.* Notorious; *c. w.* *hoṅá*, *karná*.

NASHṬ ਨਸ਼ਟ *s. f., a.* Destruction; lost, destroyed, annihilated:—*nashṭ hoṅá*, *v. a.* To be killed:—*nashṭ karná*, *v. n.* To destroy, to put an end to; *i. q.* *Nishṭ*.

NASÍ ਨਸੀ *v. n.* Was not (provincial), used of things of feminine gender.

NASÍB ਨਸੀਬ *s. m.* } Fate, destiny,  
 NASÍBÁ ਨਸੀਬਾ *s. f.* } fortune, luck,

lot:—*be nasíb*, *a.* Ill-fated, unfortunate:—*nasíb hoṅá*, *v. n.* To come to one's lot:—*nasíbe wáldá*, *s. m.* Fortunate:—*nasíb* or *nasíbá jáṅgá*, *v. n.* To be fortunate or prosperous:—*nasíb phuṭṭ jáṅe*, *v. n.* To be unfortunate:—*nasíb* or *nasíbe laṅe*, *v. n.* To try one's luck.

**NASÍHAT ਨਸੀਹਤ** *s. f.* Counsel, exhortation :—*nashat dōṭ, karní, v. a.* To advise, to counsel ; to reprove, to reprimand, to chastise.

**NASÍR ਨਸੀਰ** *s. f.* See *Nakṣr*.

**NÁSKÁ ਨਾਸਕਾ** *s. f.* The nose ; *i. q.* *Nás.*

**NASL ਨਸਲ** *s. f.* Race, pedigree, genealogy, descent, breed, family, origin :—*nasl dār, s. m.* One of a good family, one of good descent ;—*a.* Of a good breed :—*nasl wadhūṭ, v. a.* To breed, to propagate.

**NASO ਨਸੋ** *v. n.* Was not (provincial.)

**NASOKAR ਨਸੋਕੜ** *s. f. (M.)* One who is in the habit of absconding.

**NASONCH ਨਸੋਚ** *a. (K.)* Unmixed, pure (oil or other things.)

**NASPÁL ਨਸਪਾਲ** } *s. f.* The rind of  
**NÁSPÁL ਨਾਸਪਾਲ** } a pomegranate  
(*Punica granatum*, Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ*)  
extensively used for dyeing and tanning.

**NASPÁLÍ ਨਸਪਾਲੀ** } *a.* Of a yellow-  
**NÁSPÁLÍ ਨਾਸਪਾਲੀ** } ish or buff  
colour, *i. e.*, the colour made from the  
rind of the pomegranate.

**NÁSPÁTÍ ਨਾਸਪਾਤੀ** *s. f.* A pear, the same as *Nák, Nákh* which see.

**NÁSRÁ JÁNÁ ਨਾਸਰਾਜਾਣਾ** *v. n.* To perish, to be destroyed ;—*a.* Fit to be destroyed, worthy to perish (used as an imprecation.)

**NASRÍN ਨਸਰੀਨ** *s. m.* A species of rose from which confection of roses is made.

**NASSNÁ ਨੱਸਣਾ** *v. n.* To flee, to run.

**NAST ਨਸਟ** *s. m.* See *Nashṭ Nishṭ*.

**NÁSTÁ ਨਾਸਤਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Náshtāh*. Breakfast, anything eaten early in the morning.

**NASTAR ਨਸਤਰ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Nashtar*. A lancet.

**NASTÁRÁ ਨਸਤਾਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Nistárd*.

**NASTARÁNÁ ਨਸਤਰਾਨਾ** *s. m.* Wages for lancing.

**NASTARÁUNÁ ਨਸਤਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To bleed, to lance (either a vein or swelling.)

**NASUÁR ਨਸੁਆਰ** } *s. f.* Snuff  
**NASWÁR ਨਸਵਾਰ** } whether made  
of tobacco or other materials.

**NASÚR ਨਸੂਰ** } *s. m.* A sore, an ulcer,  
**NÁSÚR ਨਾਸੂਰ** } a wounding ; *i. q.*  
*Nathér.*

**NASUÁRÍ ਨਸੁਆਰੀ** } *a.* Snuff-  
**NASWÁRÍ ਨਸਵਾਰੀ** } coloured.

**NASÚT ਨਸੂਤ** *s. f.* *Ipomea turpethum*,  
Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*. The action of  
the root resembles that of jalap.

**NAT ਨਟ** *s. m.* An actor ; the name of a  
tribe who are generally jugglers, rope  
dancers, a race of vagrants similar to the  
gypsies of Europe ; a tumbler :—*nat*  
*biddiá, widdiá, s. f.* The juggling art, the  
art of rope dancing :—*nat khaṭ, s. m. f.* A  
bad mischievous person, a rogue ;—*a.*  
Roguish, tricky, artful, mischievous :—  
*nat khaṭ, s. f.* Trick, mischief, roguery,  
artifice, naughtiness ; *c. w. karní.*

**NÁTÁ ਨਾਟਾ** *a., s. m.* Low, of small  
stature, a dwarf.

**NATÁNA ਨਤਾਨਾ** *a.* Weak, powerless, faint;—*v. n.* (*M.*) To shape straight, to lay straight; *i. g.* *Nitáṇḍ.*

**NÁTH ਨਾਥ** *s. m.* Lord, master, husband, an attribute of God; a title borne by *Jogis.*

**NÁTH ਨਾਠ** *s. f.* Flight; *c. w.* *paig.*

**NÁTHÁ ਨਾਥਾ** *s. m.* One whose nose has been pierced in infancy, in order that a ring may be worn. There is a superstition that this is beneficial.

**NATHÁÍ ਨਥਾਈ** *s. f.* See *Nathwád.*

**NATHÁUNÁ ਨਥਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Nathwád-ugd.*

**NATHÁUNÁ ਨਥਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to flee.

**NÁTHÍ ਨਾਠੀ** *s. m.* A guest.

**NATHLÁ ਨਥਲਾ** *s. m.* A large nose ring.

**NATHLÍ ਨਥਲੀ** *s. f.* A small nose ring.

**NATHLÚ ਨਥਲੂ** *s. m.* A nose ring of medium size (provincial).

**NATHÚR ਨਥੂਰ** *s. m.* See *Nasúr.*

**NATHWÁÍ ਨਥਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Wages for boring the nose of an animal, or for bringing under subjection.

**NATHWÁUNÁ ਨਥਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause a cord or ring to be put into the nose of an ox; to bring into subjection, to cause to bring under control.

**NÁṬÍ ਨਾਟੀ** *s. f.* See *Náṭá.*

**NATṆÍ ਨਟਣੀ** *s. f.* A female *Naṭ.*

**NATTÁ ਨੱਤਾ** *s. m.* A piece of woollen cloth used by oilmen to wipe out the press; a male descendant of the fifth generation.

**NÁTTÁ ਨਾੱਤਾ** *s. m.* Kin, relationship, alliance, a relative; the betrothing of a daughter or sister:—*náttá honḍ, v. n.* To be betrothed (a sister or daughter):—*náttá karnd, v. a.* To betroth a sister's daughter:—*náttá sák, s. m.* Kin, relationship, alliance, a relative:—*náttá tuṭṭá, v. n.* To be broken (a connection.)

**NATTH ਨੱਥ** *s. f.* A nose ring; a rope in the nose of an ox, or other animals, except a horse, camel or elephant; (*M.*) a hole in the cartilage of the nose whether of man or animal:—*natth páṇḍ, páṇṇí, v. a.* To wear a nose-ring; to run a rope through the hole in an animal's nose:—*natth laiṇḍ, v. a.* See *Natthṇḍ*:—*uh phire natth gharḍwāṇ nūṇ, uh nakk kapan kún tiyáre!* or *uh natth gharḍwāṇ nūṇ phire, uh nakk waḥḥāṇ nūṇ phire.* She is going about to get a nose ring made and he is prepared to cut off her nose!—Prov. used to show contrary aim and objects of two persons.

**NATTHAN ਨੱਥਣ** } *v. a.* To run a  
**NATTHNÁ ਨੱਥਣਾ** } rope through the  
hole in an animal's nose, to put a string into the nose of an animal; *met.* to reduce to subjection or obedience, to bring under control.

**NATTHNÁ ਨੱਥਣਾ** *v. n.* To flee, to run:—*bhājjaná natthṇḍ, v. n.* To run and flee.

**NATTÍ ਨੱਤੀ** } *s. f.* The string with  
**NATTHÍ ਨੱਥੀ** } which papers are  
strung together; the record or papers in

a case; a female descendant of the fifth generation :—*natthí karní*, v. a. To string together, to annex, to file; also see *Natthgá*.

**NAYYAT ਨਯਤ** s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Niyat*. See *Nít*.

**NÁU ਨਾਉ** s. f. A boat. See *Bepí*.

**NAU ਨੌ** s. m. (*Pof.*). A plant (*Saccharum spp.*—Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*) found in the Panjab Himalaya and used for such purposes as thatch :—*naugel*, s. f. m. A plant (*Jasminum officinale*, *J. revolutum*, var. *pubigerum*, Nat. Ord. *Jasminæ*) which is cultivated in gardens, and grows wild in the Himalaya, and is found Trans-Indus. Its root is believed to be useful in ringworm.

**NAUBAT ਨੌਬਤ** s. f. A musical instrument played in unison at certain intervals, a band of music, a kind of drum; time, turn, state; degree :—*naubat wajjgá*, v. n. To be sounded (the *naubat*).

**NAUCHAN ਨੌਚਣ** } s. f. A prosti-  
**NAUCHÍ ਨੌਚੀ** } tute, a dancing  
girl, a young girl kept by a band of men.

**NAUHRAN ਨੌਹਰਣ** s. f. } A class of  
**NAUHRÍÁ ਨੌਹਰੀਆ** s. m. } merchants  
trading with the Panjab from down  
country; i. q. *Nauríd*.

**NAUHUN ਨੌਹੁੰ** s. m. A nail; a hoof,  
a claw; i. q. *Nauph*.

**NAUHUNDAR ਨੌਹੁੰਦਰ** s. f. A claw;  
i. q. *Nauphdar*.

**NAUKÁ ਨੌਕਾ** } s. f. The figure (੯);  
**NÁUKÁ ਨਾਉਕਾ** } a boat.

**NAUKÁR ਨੌਕਾਰ** a. New.

**NAUKAR ਨੌਕਰ** } s. m. A servant,  
**NAUKUR ਨੌਕੁਰ** } a domestic ser-  
vant; an attendant :—*naukar rakkhgá*,  
v. n. To keep a servant :—*naukar sarkári*,  
s. m. A public or Government servant.

**NAUKARÍ ਨੌਕਰੀ** } s. f. Service,  
**NAUKURÍ ਨੌਕੁਰੀ** } attendance; duty,  
employment, post :—*naukarí peshá*, s. m.  
A public or private servant :—*naukarí*  
*laggná*, v. a. To get service or em-  
ployment.

**NAUKRAYÁ ਨੌਕੜਯਾ** s. m. A bed-  
stead woven with nine strands.

**NAUL ਨੌਲ** s. f. } (*Pof.*) The mun-  
**NAULON ਨੌਲੋਂ** s. m. } goose, see *Neul*;  
an imperative of v. a. *Naulagá*.

**NAULANÁ ਨੌਲਣਾ** v. a. To abuse, to  
rebuke.

**NAUMÁN ਨੌਮਾਂ** s. m., a. Ninth; i. q.  
*Naumá*.

**NAUMÍ ਨੌਮੀ** } s. f. The ninth day  
**NAUMÍN ਨੌਮੀਂ** } of each half month :  
—*guggá naumí*, s. f. See in *Guggá*.

**NAUN ਨੌਂ** } a. Nine :—*naun dúar*,  
**NAUN ਨਉਂ** } *dúvár*, s. m. The nine  
doors (of the body), i. e., the two eyes,  
ears, nostrils, mouth, private parts and  
anus :—*naun ghard*, s. m. A house with  
nine rooms :—*naungugá*, a. Ninefold :—  
*naunniddh*, s. f. (*lit.* nine gifts.) The con-  
dition of one who has health, wealth,  
riches, honour, children, good fortune,  
prosperity :—*naun niddh te bárdn niddh*  
*hóngí*, v. n. To be fulfilled (one's heart's

desires):—*naun garahi, garahu, s. m.* The nine planets of the horoscope. These are the Sun, Moon, Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, Rahu and Ketu (i. e., the ascending and descending nodes):—*naun kharṇḍ s. m.* The nine divisions or portions of land which in the Hindu system make up the earth, of which eight are separated from each other by seven concentrical oceans while the ninth is subject to the rest:—*naungratan, s. m.* The name of an ornament on the arm or wrist, consisting of nine different gems; a bracelet consisting of nine jewels, the name of book on the deceits of women:—*naunrátare, naunráte, s. m. lit.* Nine fasts in honour of *Devi*.

**NAUN ਨਾਉਂ** *s. m.* A name, fame, reputation (also see *Nán*):—*naun náwī, naun parnáwī, parnáun, ad.* Name by name, from generation to generation:—*naun lewá, s. m.* A follower, a descendant. See *Nán*.

**NAUN ਨੋਣ** *s. m. (K.)* A bath or made reservoir, a spring,

**NAUNÁ ਨੋਣਾ** *a.* Nine fold (properly *naun guraḍ*):—*v. n.* To bend; *i. g.* *Neunḍá*.

**NAUNDHAR ਨੌਧਰ** } *s. f.* A claw,  
**NAUNHDAR ਨੌਹਦਰ** } a talon.

**NAUNÍ ਨੋਣੀ** *s. m.* Butter (provincial.)

**NAURÍA ਨੌਰੀਆ** *s. m.* See *Nauhríá*.

**NAUSÁDAR ਨੌਸਾਦਰ** *s. m.* See *Nasádar*.

**NAUSÁ ਨੌਸਾ** } *s. m.* A bridegroom:  
**NAUSHÁ ਨੌਸ਼ਾ** } —*saddi ná puchchhí,*  
**NAUSHO ਨੌਸ਼ੋ** } *nausho dí ammdá.*

Neither invited nor consulted, yet she is mother of the bridegroom.—Prov. used of a person who interferes in a matter in which he has neither any concern, nor has been requested to help.—Prov.

**NAUWÁN ਨੌਵਾਂ** *a.* Ninth.

**NAUWÍN ਨੌਵੀਂ** *s. f.* The ninth day of each month.

**NAWÁB ਨਵਾਬ** *s. m.* A nabob, a Muhammadan prince or noble, a lord, a governor of a district; *met.* one who pretends to be an influential man.

**NAWÁBÍ ਨਵਾਬੀ** *s. f.* The rank and title of nobility, the district governed by a *Nawáb*, viceroyalty; *met.* anarchy, misrule;—*a.* Pertaining to nobility.

**NAWÁLÁ ਨਵਾਲਾ** *s. m.* A mouthful, a morsel.

**NAWÁN ਨਵਾਂ** } *a.* New, fresh, re-  
**NAWÍN ਨਵੀਂ** } cent, strange; singu-  
**NAWEN ਨਵੇਂ** } lar, special, peculiar:

—*nawén jawáṇí, s. f.* Budding youth:—*nawén karná, v. a.* To renew, to restore; to taste for the first time:—*nawén kappé, s. m.* New clothes:—*nawén nakor.* Spick and span, new, brand new:—*nawén sive, nawén sirón.* From the beginning, over again:—*nawén sive janam hogá, v. n.* To be born again; to be restored to health after being dangerously ill, to get a new lease of life:—*nawén jawáṇí te lidd de phakke.* The budding youth and a palmful of horse dung (are much about the same).—Prov. used of a person who is in his youth.

**NAWÁR ਨਵਾਰ** *s. f.* A kind of large cotton webbing used in making tents, stringing beds, &c.

**NAWÁRÁ ਨਵਾਰਾ** *s. m. (M.)* The place where cattle collect.

**NAWÁRÍ ਨਵਾਰੀ** *a.* Made of cotton webbing bottomed with tape (a bedstead).

NAWEKALÁ ਨਵੇਕਲਾ } *a.* Separate,  
 NAWEKLÁ ਨਵੇਕਲਾ } alone, at  
 leisure ; (*M.*) especially alone in being  
 without co-sharers in owning or culti-  
 vating land.

NAWELÁ ਨਵੇਲਾ *a.* New ;—*s. m.* A  
 bridegroom.

NAWELÍ ਨਵੇਲੀ *s. f.* A bride.

NAWISHTÁ ਨਵਿਸਤਾ } *s. m.* *Niwistá.*  
 NAWISTÁ ਨਵਿਸਤਾ }

NAWRÍ ਨਵਰੀ *s. f.* (*M.*) A reel of thread.

NAWTAN ਨਵਤਣ *a.* Corruption of  
 the Sanskrit word *Nútan*. Young, now,  
 fresh.

NAWWE ਨਵੇ *a.* Ninety.

NAYÁI ਨਯਾਇ *s. m.* Justice, equity ; *i. q.*  
*Niyái.*

NAYÁÍ ਨਯਾਈ *a.* Just.

NÁYAK ਨਾਯਕ *s. m.* A military offi-  
 cer of low rank ; a man of great fame  
 among singers ; the master of a brothel :  
 —*náyak puṇḍá, s. m.* The office or busi-  
 ness of a *Náyak* ; *i. q.* *Naik*.

NÁYAKÁ ਨਾਯਕਾ *s. f.* The mistress of  
 a brothel ; a woman famous among sing-  
 ers ; *i. q.* *Náiká.*

NÁYAKÁN ਨਾਯਕਾਂ *s. f.* The mistress  
 of a brothel.

NÁYAKÍ ਨਾਯਕੀ *s. f.* The business or  
 office of a *Náyak* ; the name of a tune  
 of the class called *Kánhrá*.

NAYAL ਨਯਲ *s. m.* (*M.*) A chain fastened  
 round the legs of a camel, horse.

NÁYAN ਨਾਯਣ *s. f.* A barber's wife,  
 daughter, or other female member of  
 his family ; *i. q.* *Naig*.

NE ਨੇ *prep.* (subjoined to the instru-  
 mental case, a participle affixed to the  
 nominative of a transitive verb in the  
 past tense.) By ; *i. q.* *Nai*.

NEB ਨੇਬ *s. m.* The name of a caste ; a  
 mace bearer.

NEBÍ ਨੇਬੀ *s. f.* Advantage, profit,  
 good.

NECHÁ ਨੇਚਾ } *s. m.* The stem of a  
 NECHCHÁ ਨੇਚਾ } pipe ; also of a still,  
 a *huggá* snake :—*nechá chaugní, s. m.* A  
 kind of *huggá*. See *Naichá*.

NECHCHÍ ਨੇਚੀ } *s. f.* Food given to  
 NECHÍ ਨੇਚੀ } Brahmans daily  
 for one year for the benefit of a deceased  
 person.

NEFÁ ਨੇਫਾ } *s. m.* Portion of cloth  
 NEFFÁ ਨੇਫਾ } hemmed in for the  
 string of a pair of drawers, a strip of cloth  
 for the string attached to the skirt,  
 trousers, petticoats, &c.

NEG ਨੇਗ *s. m.* That which is given to  
 Brahmans, barbers, musicians at a  
 wedding ; use.

NEGÍ ਨੇਗੀ *s. m.* A headman in the  
 household of a king or noble, (provin-  
 cial).



NEH ਨੇਹ } *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
NEHUN ਨੇਹੁੰ } Sanskrit word *Saneh*.  
Love, affection, attachment.

NEHĀLANĀ ਨੇਹਲਣਾ *v. n. (K.)* To wait for.

NEHCHĀ ਨੇਹਚਾ *s. m. f.* Faith, trust, confidence, hope; *i. q.* *Nischā, Nihchā*.

NEHĪ ਨੇਹੀ } *a., s. m.* Loving, affection-  
NEHĪN ਨੇਹੀਂ } ate; a friend.

NEHNĪ ਨੇਹਣੀ *s. f. (Pot.)* The upright post by which the shaft of a churn is supported; *i. q.* *Nehhā*.

NEHON ਨੇਹੋਂ *s. f. (M.)* A branching stick fixed in the ground on which pots and pans used in the dairy are hung.

NEHURĀ ਨੇਹੁਰਾ *s. m.* Love, affection.

NEJE ਨੇਜੇ *s. m.* The name of a fruit brought from Kabul. See *Neujā*.

NEJJĀ ਨੇਜਾ } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
NEJĀ ਨੇਜਾ } the Persian word  
*Nezah*. A long spear, a lance; a reed, for pens:—*nejje bājī*, *s. f.* Tent-pegging, tilting.

NEK ਨੇਕ *a.* Good, virtuous;—*nekbād*, *a.* Good and evil:—*nek bakht*, *a.* Fortunate; dutiful:—*nek bakht*, *s. f.* Good fortunes, goodness:—*nek chalan*, *a.* Of good conduct:—*nek chalanī*, *s. f.* Good conduct:—*nek nām*, *a.* Of good conduct or repute:—*neknām*, *s. f.* Good name or reputation.

NEKHAT ਨੇਖਤ *s. f.* A price paid to a wife.

NEKĪ ਨੇਕੀ *s. f.* Goodness, virtue, piety:—*neki badī*, *s. f.* Weal or woe.

NELKAR ਨੇਲਕਰ *s. m. (Pot.)* See *Tālhi, Tāhlī*.

NEM ਨੇਮ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Niyam*. Agreement, promise, compact, covenant, vow, religious observance, a rule, principle:—*nem bannhā*, *karnā*, *v. a.* To bind oneself to, to vow; to observe, to practise:—*nitt nem*, *s. m.* Daily religious service or observances;—*ad*. Punctually, every day *nemns* according to rule.

NEMĪ ਨੇਮੀ *a.* Having an agreement, bound by a vow, in the habit of fulfilling one's engagements, regular, punctual, religious, true, to one's vow.

NENĀ ਨੇਣਾ *v. a.* To take away;—*s. m.* (*M.*) Hardened excrement, extended.

NENH ਨੇਂਹ *s. m.* See *Nih*.

NENHĪN ਨੇਹੀਂ *s. f.* See *Nihhā*.

NENHUN ਨੇਂਹੁਣ *s. m.* The rope by which the yoke is attached to the tongue of a hackery.

NENHUNG ਨੇਂਹੁੰਗ *s. m.* A piece sometimes attached to the upper part of a petticoat or drawers.

NENUNT ਨੇਂਉਂਟ *s. m.* The block or plank on which a carpenter hews his timber.

NEOJĀ ਨੇਓਜਾ *s. m.* See *Chilgojā*.

NER ਨੇਰ *s. m. (Pot.)* A small shrub (*Skimmia Laureolas*, *S. Limonia*, *Nat. Ord. Aurantiaceae*) common in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus.

In Hazara the leaves, which have an orange-like smell when crushed, are burned near small-pox patients as a curative.

NER ਨੇੜ *s. f.* Nearness, vicinity.

NERÁ ਨੇਰਾ *s. m.* See *Káhhjábáq*.

NERÁ ਨੇੜਾ } *ad., prep.* Near :—*neré tere*,

NERE ਨੇੜੇ } *ad.* The same as *Nere* :

—*neré jáná*, *v. n.* To approach, to draw near; to have sexual intercourse with.

NERAS ਨੇਰਸ *s. m.* The circular stone on which Hindus grind sandal wood; a circular table of wood or stone on which dough is rolled.

NESH ਨੇਸ਼ *s. m. (M.)* The name of a male camel to 8 years old.

NESTÍ ਨੇਸਤੀ *s. f.* Annihilation, non-existence; sloth, negligence;—*a.* Poor, wretched, worthless, good for nothing.

NET ਨੇਤ *s. f.* Divine purpose, the will of God.

NETAR ਨੇਤ੍ਰ *s. m. pl.* The eyes; low lands.

NETHÍ ਨੇਠੀ *s. f.* A collection, a quantity of anything gathered together.

NETÍ ਨੇਤੀ *s. f.* Food given to Brahmans. See *Nechí*.

NETKÍ ਨੇਤਕੀ *s. m.* A daily fever.

NETRÁ ਨੇਤ੍ਰਾ *s. m.* The strap with which the dasher of a churn or churn staff is turned.

NEUHULÁ ਨੇਉਹੁਲਾ *a.* Fresh, blooming.

NEUJÁ ਨੇਉਜਾ *s. m.* A kind of nut brought from *Kábul*.

NEUL ਨੇਉਲ } *s. m.* The mongoose,  
NEULÁ ਨੇਉਲਾ } *Herpestes pallidus vel griseus.*

NEULÍ ਨੇਉਲੀ *s. f.* Throwing back the ears (as a horse when angry or ready to bite); *c. w. waffat, battat.*

NEUNÁ ਨੇਉਣਾ *v. n.* To bow the head, to humble one's self, to make obeisance, to prostrate one's self in worship;—*v. a.* To take away (provincial).

NEUNDA ਨੇਉਂਦਾ } *s. m.* Invita-  
NEUNDRÁ ਨੇਉਂਦਰਾ } tion to a feast to a Brahman, a feast, an entertainment; a contribution given by the guests at a wedding to defray the expenses of the festival.

NEUNÍ KHEUNÍ ਨੇਉਣੀ ਖੇਉਣੀ *s. f.* Humility and pride mixed together.

NEUR ਨੇਉਰ *s. f.* An ornament worn on the ankle; a chain.

NEURÁ ਨੇਉੜਾ *s. m.* Anything eaten with bread as a relish.

NEUTÁ ਨੇਉਤਾ } *s. m.* See *Neuná*.  
NEWTÁ ਨੇਉਤਾ }

NEWAN ਨੇਵਨ *v. a. (M.)* To take away, to carry off. *Present participle*; *neuná*; *Future*; *nesán*; *Past participle*:

*nítá*:—*úpkán nál ná nhún, te main sawar wálí dand te chapheán!* They won't take her with them, and (she says) she will ride on the bullock with the quilt on it!—Prov.

**NI ਨੀ** *s. f.* A term of address for women as *ní bebe, ní kurlíe* (properly *Nín* which see.)

**NIÁI ਨਿਆਇ** *s. m.* Justice, right, equity:—*Nídi Shástar, s. m.* The book which embodies the principles of one of the six great systems of Hindu philosophy, delivered by Gantama in a set of aphorisms divided into five lectures.

**NIÁÍ ਨਿਆਈ** *a., s. m.* Just, righteous; a judge.

**NIÁIK ਨਿਆਇਕ** *s. m.* One who is well-versed in the *Niai Shástar*.

**NIÁÍN ਨਿਆਈਂ** *s. f.* A place near a village or house filled with ordure and all sorts of filth; a cess pool, a midden; cultivation near a house or village;—*prep.* Like, resembling.

**NIÁJ ਨਿਆਜ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Niyáz*. A thing dedicated, an offering made to a saint; supplication:—*niáj degá, v. n.* To dedicate, to consecrate:—*niájbo, s. m.* The *Tulsi* plant. See *nájbo* in *Náj*.

**NIÁJÁ ਨਿਆਜਾ** *s. m.* See *Nájá*.

**NIÁMAT ਨਿਆਮਤ** *s. f. (A.)* A gift, a present, a good thing, a delicacy, a blessing.

**NIÁMCHO ਨਿਆਮਚੋ** *s. m.* A plant (*Astragalus sp.*,—*Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ*) It is occasionally eaten by horses, goats, and is burned so as to remove the spines, and then used as winter-fodder.

**NIÁNÁ ਨਿਆਣਾ** *a.* Young, under age, little, of immature judgment;—*s. m.* The cord or rope with which hindlegs of cows (generally) and buffaloes are tied to prevent

their kicking when milked; the strap with which the dasher of a churn is turned.

**NIÁNGNÁ ਨਿਆਂਗਣਾ** *v. n. (K.)* To send on duty, used of *Chappáris, Begáris, Kulís*.

**NIÁNÍ ਨਿਆਨੀ** *s. f. (Pot.)* See *Naiq*.

**NIÁR ਨੀਅਰ** *s. m.* A small tree (*Rhamnus virgatus*, *Nat. Ord. Rhamnaceæ*) common on all the rivers up to near the Indus. The fruit is said to be bitter even when ripe, and to cause diarrhoea when eaten.

**NIÁRÁ ਨਿਆਰਾ** *a.* Separate, distinct, also see *Alagg*. The business of separating gold and silver from other substances; a mass of rubbish containing gold and silver.

**NIÁRAN ਨਿਆਰਣ** *s. f.* The wife of a *Niáryá*; a wary, frugal, parsimonious woman.

**NIÁRÍÁ ਨਿਆਰੀਆ** *s. m.* A washer  
**NIÁRYÁ ਨਿਆਰਯਾ** *s. m.* of gold and silver filings, a refiner of these metals; a parsimonious, miserly man.

**NIÁRPUNÁ ਨਿਆਰਪੁਣਾ** *s. m.* The business of refining precious metals; frugality, parsimoniousness.

**NIÁT ਨੀਅਤ** *s. f.* Intention, motive. See *Nayyat*.

**NIÁUN ਨਿਆਉਂ** *s. m.* Justice, right, equity; *i. q. Nídi*.

**NIBÁH ਨਿਬਾਹ** *s. m.* See *Nabáh*.

**NIBÁHÚ ਨਿਬਾਹੂ** *a.* Capable of bringing to an issue, capable of bringing to the attainment of an object; capable of ending, finishing; *i. q. Nabáhú*.

NIBÁHUNÁ ਨਿਬਾਹੁਣਾ *v. a.* To bring to an issue, to accomplish, to perform, to fulfill an engagement; also see *Nabáhund*.

NIBÁL ਨਿਬਾਲ } *a.* Unsupported,  
NIBÁLÁ ਨਿਬਾਲਾ } having no dependence.

NIBAL ਨਿਬਲ } *a.* Weak, power-  
NIBALÁ ਨਿਬਲਾ } less.

NIBBAR TIBBAR ਨਿਬੱਭ ਤਿੱਬਭ *s. m.*  
Completion, decision, termination, settlement, disproving off.

NIBBARNÁ ਨਿਬੱਭਣਾ *v. n.* To be brought to an issue, to be decided, to be settled; to be spent, to be finished.

NIBERÁ ਨਿਬੇਰਾ *s. m.* Completion, decision, termination, issue; *i. q.* *Naberá*

NIBERNÁ ਨਿਬੇਰਣਾ *v. a.* To finish, to perform, to settle, to decide, to pay; *i. q.* *Naberná*.

NIBERÚ ਨਿਬੇਰੂ *a.* Ready to pay a debt, about to decide a case, about to fulfil an agreement.

NIBHARMÁ ਨਿਭਰਮਾ *a.* Not suspected, *i. e.*, of having the ability for the performance of any given act.

NIBHÁU ਨਿਭਾਉ *s. m.* See *Nibáh*, *Nabáh*.

NIBHÁÚ ਨਿਭਾਉ *a.* See *Nabháhá*.

NIBHÁUNÁ ਨਿਭਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* See *Nibáhund*, *Nabáhund*.

NIBHNÁ ਨਿਭਣਾ } *v. n.* To be finished,  
NIBNÁ ਨਿਬਣਾ } to be performed; to be reduced to nothing.

NIBOÁ ਨਿਬੋਆ *s. m. (M.)* A lime; *i. q.* *Nimbá*.

NIBRÁUNÁ ਨਿਬਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To spend, to finish, to complete, to decide, to bring to an issue; to cause to pay a debt.

NIBÚ ਨਿਬੂ *s. m.* See *Nimbá*.

NÍCH ਨੀਚ *a.* Of low caste, base born; mean, despicable, low, mean, unworthy: —*ních ját*, *s. f.* Low caste; a low caste person.

NÍCHÁ ਨੀਚਾ *a.* Low, the under side, low, depressed.

NICHÁÍ ਨਿਚਾਈ } *s. f.* Low ground.  
NÍCHÁÍ ਨੀਚਾਈ }

NICHALL ਨਿਚੱਲ } *a.* Quiet, still,  
NICHALLÁ ਨਿਚੱਲਾ } making no noise, motionless; *c. w.* *rahind*.

NICHÁN ਨਿਚਾਣ *s. f.* Low ground, a valley.

NICHARE ਨਿਚਰੇ *s. f. pl.* The men-  
ses.

NICHCHRNÁ ਨਿੱਚੜਣਾ *v. n.* To drop, to distil.

NICHCHH ਨਿੱਛੜ *s. f.* A sneeze; *c. w.* *duyt*; *i. q.* *Chhikk*.

NÍCHE ਨੀਚੇ *ad., prep.* Below, beneath, under. See *Heṭh*, *Heṭhe*.

NICHHIKKÁ निहिकका *a.* Ashamed, confounded.

NICHINT निचिन्त *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nischant*. Without care, without trouble, free from concern; at leisure:—*nichint baighat*, *v. n.* To be free from concern, to be at leisure, to be at one's ease:—*nichintat*, *s. f.* Freedom from care, or concern.

NICHITT निचित *a.* Clear, without clouds, without spot.

NICHLÁ नीचला } *a.* Undermost.  
NICHLÁ निचला }

NICHNI नीचनी *s. f.* A female *Nich*.

NICHONICHI नीचेनीची *ad.* Very low, at the bottom.

NICHORE DÁ GHUTT *s. m.* The last drop; that which is obtained by wringing and pressing.

NICHORNÁ निचेरना *v. a.* To squeeze, to wring, to press out; to milk; to bleed.

NICHORÚ निचेरु *s. m.* One who squeezes or wrings out; a miser.

NICHURWÁUNÁ निचुरवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be wrung or squeezed out.

NIDAR निडर } *a.* Fearless.  
NIDPAR निडर }

NIDDH निध *s. f.* (*lit.* ocean.) Treasure, valuables, wealth, prosperity, also see *Naup*:—*niddh siddh*, *s. m.* The same as *Niddh*.

NIDDHÁ निधहा  
NIDDHÍ निधि

NIDHÁL निधाल  
the Sanskrit  
less, unable

NIDHÁN निधान  
abode.

NIDHARK  
fearless, bold

NIDOL निदोल  
motionless.

NIGÁ निगा

NIGÁH निगाह

glance, view  
devotion, earnestness, watchfulness, want  
To see, to look  
to estimate  
ogle, to cast  
*v. n.* To look  
*paist*, *v. a.*  
to see:—*nigá*  
cold should  
To be turned  
*nigá rakht*  
watch:—*nigá*  
keep in sight

NIGÁHÁ निगाहा  
grimace and  
Ghazi Khan

NIGÁL निगाल  
of the Hind  
from a well  
a well; an

NIGALLÁ निगाल्ला  
able; a man  
miser, a man

**NIGALNÁ ਨਿਗਲਣਾ** *v. a.* To swallow, to devour, to gulp down; *met.* to embezzle: —*jiṇḍī makkhī nigalṇī, nigal jāṇī, v. a. lit.* To swallow a live fly; to bring evil on oneself.

**NIGAN ਨਿਗਨ** *s. m.* Vedas.

**NIGAN ਨਿਗਾਂ** *s. f.* A time:—*bahut*  
**NIGÁ ਨਿਗਾ** *nigāp, s. m.* Many times, often.

**NIGAND ਨਿਰੀਦ** *a., s. m.* Young (of  
**NIGAND ਨਿਰੀਡ** *a* horse); *i. q.*

*Nikand*:—*nagand bábrī, s. f.* A medicinal plant (*Ocimum Basilicum, O. sanctum, Nat. Ord. Labiatæ.*) It is considered to be a febrifuge. The *Eclypta erecta, Nat. Ord. Compositæ.* The juice dyes the hair black. It is believed to cure leprosy if dug up on the first day of the week and dried in the shade. If eaten for six months it is reputed to turn the hair black.

**NIGANDÁ ਨਿਰੀਦਾ** *s. m.* Quilting, style for quilting.

**NIGANDÁÍ ਨਿਰੀਦਾਈ** *s. f.*  
**NIGANDWÁÍ ਨਿਰੀਦਵਾਈ** *Quilting; wages for quilting.*

**NIGANDNÁ ਨਿਰੀਦਣਾ** *v. a.* To quilt.

**NIGANDWÁUNÁ ਨਿਰੀਦਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.*  
To cause to be quilted, to get quilted.

**NIGGAR ਨਿੱਗਰ** *a.* Solid, hard, heavy.

**NIGGH ਨਿੱਘ** *s. m.* Warmth, heat.

**NIGGHÁ ਨਿੱਘਾ** *a.* Moderately warm; magnanimous, capable of bearing an injury, patient, self-controlling, capable of keeping a secret.

**NIGGHAR JÁNÁ ਨਿੱਘਰ ਜਾਣਾ** *v. n.*  
**NIGGHARNÁ ਨਿੱਘਰਣਾ** *To*  
be swallowed up, to be immersed, to be overwhelmed, to be destroyed.

**NIGGÍ ਨਿੱਗੀ** *s. m.* See *Kanerá.*

**NIGHÁR ਨਿਘਾਰ** *s. m.* Engulfment, sinking, overwhelming, calamity, destruction, (used with *pai jáṇá, as an imprecation*); (*K.*) the grassy slopes on the High Himalaya above the lines of forests, (used by shepherds); a sheep run in such localities.

**NIGHÁRNÁ ਨਿਘਾਰਣਾ** *v. n.* To be swallowed up, to be immersed, to be overwhelmed, to be destroyed; *i. q. Niggharṇá.*

**NIGLÁUNÁ ਨਿਗਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to swallow.

**NIGMÁ ਨਿਗਮਾ** *s. m.* Distinction, difference, separation.

**NIGURÁ ਨਿਗੁਰਾ** *a.* Having no religious teacher, without principle.

**NIHÁ ਨਿਹਾ** *Negative adverb (M.) Not* (with the pronominal suffix of the third person singular combined with it). See *Nahín*:—*Músá kam karṇḍá, nihá karṇḍá.* Is *Músá* doing the work?—Not he.

**NIHÁL ਨਿਹਾਲ** *a.* Happy, delighted, pleased; fruitful, abundant, rich:—*niháḥḥá, v. n.* To be rich; to be happy:—*niháḥḥá karná, v. a.* To enrich; to please.

**NIHAL ਨੀਹਲ** *s. m.* Low country;—*ad.* Below, under, on the lower side.

**NIHÁLÍ ਨਿਹਾਲੀ** *s. f.* A quilt, a counterpane; comfort.

**NIHAN ਨਿਹਣ** *s. f.* Troubling one unnecessarily, reminding one of favours done, annoyance, vexation, teasing:—*nihaṇ biddiá, s. f.* Teasing, annoyance.

**NIHANG ਨਿਹੰਗ** *s. m.* One that has nothing and is free from anxiety and care; a Sikh of the *Akálí* class.

**NIHÁNÍ ਨਿਹਾਣੀ** *s. f.* A gogue; (*M.*) a female Nais:—*annhd nihānī te káṭhī dā ustard.* A blind barberess and a razor of wood.—Prov.

**NIHANNÁ ਨਿਹਣਨਾ** *v. a.* To tease, to harass by pressing a matter right and wrong, to blame unjustly, to remind one of favours done.

**NIHÁR ਨਿਹਾਰ** *a.* Early; not having yet broken one's fast (usually joined with *Mágh*).

**NIHÁRÁ ਨਿਹਾਰਾ** *s. f. (M.)* Lands furrowed and cut up of floods sweeping over them (*Dáman*).

**NIHÁRÍ ਨਿਹਾਰੀ** *s. f.* An early meal, breakfast; a preparation of *áṭṭá gur* given to horses.

**NIHÁRNÁ ਨਿਹਾਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To look for, to expect, to wait for, to watch, to spy.

**NIHATTHÁ ਨਿਹੱਥਾ** *a.* Without hands, without tools or instruments, empty-handed.

**NIHCHÁ ਨਿਹਚਾ** *s. f.* Corrupted  
**NIHCHON ਨਿਹਚੋਂ** from the Sanskrit word *Nischeya*. Faith, trust, belief; exactness, certainty; careful or close investigation.

**NIHCHE ਨਿਹਚੇ** *a., ad.* Certain; truly:—*nihcche karnd, v. a.* To make sure, to satisfy; to guarantee.

**NIHCAL ਨਿਹਚਲ** *a., s. m.* Im-movable, incapable of moving; a mountain.

**NIHKÁM ਨਿਹਕਾਮ** *a.* Free from desire.

**NIHKARM ਨਿਹਕਰਮ** *s. m.* Cessation or abstinence from all actions or operations.

**NIHKARMÍ ਨਿਹਕਰਮੀ** *a.* Doing nothing, being without action or operation.

**NIHLÁ ਨੀਹਲਾ** *a.* Undermost (provincial).

**NIHNÁ ਨਿਹਣਾ** *v. a.* To kill; to take under.

**NIHNÍ ਨਿਹਨੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A forked branch on which pots are hung to dry.

**NIHORÁ ਨਿਹੋਰਾ** *s. m.* Favour, obligation, kindness.

**NIHPHAL ਨਿਹਵਲ** *a.* Barren, fruitless, impotent; *i. q.* *Nisphal*.

**NIHRÁUNÁ ਨਿਹਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a. caus. of* *Nihárná.* To cause to look for or expect.

**NIHUN ਨਿਹੁੰ** *s. m.* Love, affection; *i. q.* *Nih*.

**NIHURNÁ ਨਿਹੁਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To bend, to stoop.

NIHÚSAT ਨਿਹੂਸਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nahúsat*. See *Nahúsat*.

NIHÚSTAN ਨਿਹੂਸਤਣ *s. f.* } Unfor-  
NIHÚSTÍ ਨਿਹੂਸਤੀ *s. m.* } tunate,  
poor person.

NIJ ਨਿਜ *a.* One's own ; special.

NIJÁ ਨਿਜਾ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nizah*. Dispute, contention.

NIJAH ਨਿਜਹ *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Najah*. The last struggle, the agonies of death.

NIJH ਨੀਝ *s. f.* Looking sharply, close inspection.

NIJITHNÁ ਨਿਜਿੱਠਣਾ *v. a.* To fulfil, to perform ; to endure, to suffer ; *i. q.* *Najithhúá*.

NIJJ ਨਿੱਜ *d.* Never, not :—*nijj karke, ad.* Especially :—*nijj jamhúá, v. n.* Not to be born.

NIJNÍ ਨਿਜਨੀ *s. f.* Binoxide of Manganese. Imported from Kashmir and Kabul used to remove the colour of glass containing iron ; *i. q.* *Jujní, Jugní*.

NIKÁL ਨਿਕਾਲ *s. f.* Issuing, going out ; (*i. q.* *Nikás, Nakál*) outlet ; an imperative of *v. a.* *Nikálhúá* :—*nikál láhúá, v. n.* To bring away, to abduct, to eject :—*nikál laiúá, lai jáúá, v. n.* To steal, to take away with :—*nikál rakkhúá, v. n.* To lay or put by.

NIKÁLÁ DENÁ ਨਿਕਾਲਾ ਦੇਣਾ *v. a.*  
To banish, to exile.

NIKALAN ਨਿਕਲਨ } *v. n.* To come  
NIKALNÁ ਨਿਕਲਣਾ } out. Present

participle : *nikaldá* ; Future : *nikalsán* ; Past participle : *nikatthá* :—*Phutá pahár te nikotthá cháhá*. The mountain burst open and out came a mouse !—Prov. identical with that of the Mountain in Labour ; *i. q.* *Nikkalúá, Kadḍhúá*.

NIKÁLANÁ ਨਿਕਾਲਣਾ *v. a.* See *Kadḍhúá, Kadḍhúú*.

NIKAMMÁ ਨਿਕੱਮਾ } *a.* Without em-  
NIKAMMÁN ਨਿਕੱਮਾਂ } ployment, idle,  
of no account ; poor, futile, useless worthless, mean, bad, ugly, ill-looking ; mischievous, wicked ; deplorable ; unserviceable :—*nikammá karná, kar deḡá, v. a.* To render unserviceable, to spoil, to destroy :—*nikammá hojáuá, v. n.* To become useless.

NIKAMRÍ ਨਿਕਮਰੀ *a.* Dim. of *Nikammá*.

NIKAND ਨਿਕੰਦ *a.* Rooted up, extirpated ; not shed (the milk teeth of a horse).

NIKANNÍ ਨਿਕੱਨੀ *s. f. (M.) (lit. ancestral.)* The tracts of lands held on hereditary shares. Gundapur, Takwara lands are called *Nikanni* ; Musazai, Miankhels, Vishli lands are called *Jukanni*.

NIKARM ਨਿਕਰਮ *m.* } *a.* Unfor-  
NIKARMAN ਨਿਕਰਮਣ *f.* } tunate,  
NIKARMÁ ਨਿਕਰਮਾ *m.* } wretched,  
NIKARMÍ ਨਿਕਰਮੀ *m.* } worthless ;  
an unfortunate, wretched, worthless person.

NIKARMÍ ਨਿਕਰਮੀ *s. f.* Wretchedness, misery.



**NIKÁS** निराम *s. m.* Coming out, issuing forth, source, origin, spring, outlet; (corruption of the Arabic word *Naqqāsh*) a painter, a draftsman.

**NAKÁSÍ** नकामी *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Naqqāshí*. Drawing, painting.

**NIKÁSNA** निरामटा *v. a.* To bring out, to draw forth, to take out.

**NIKÁSÚ** निरामु *a.* Fit to be exported, for exportation; exports.

**NIKAT** निरट *a.* Near, proximate, about.

**NIKHÁD** निधर *a.* Unmanured.

**NIKHÁD** निधर } *s. m.* The first  
**NIKHÁDH** निधय } of the seven  
sounds in music; the seventh or the highest note of the gamut; the name of an inferior Hindu caste.

**NIKHÁR** निधर *s. m.* Any substance used for cleansing or bleaching clothes.

**NIKHÁRÁ** निधरा *s. m.* Splicing the thread in a needle.

**NIKHARÁMMÁ** निधरम *a.* Without employment.

**NIKHÁRNA** निधरटा *v. a.* To cleanse, to bleach with soap or an *alkali*.

**NIKHATṬÚ** निधट्टु *a.* Idle, thriftless.

**NIKHEDH** निधेय *a.* Imperishable, indestructible, immortal;—*s. m.* Distinction, difference.

**NIKHERÁ** निधेजा *s. m.* Distinction, difference, separation.

**NIKHIDDH** निधिँय *a.* Of the lowest degree, of the lowest state, worthless,

polluting, unfit to be touched, worst, worst of all:—*uttam khetí, maddham be-pár, nikhiddh chákri, bhikkh nadán*. Best is tillage, middling trade, base is service, begging worst.—Prov.

**NIKHOT** निधेट *a.* Pure, excellent, without dross or mixture, without blemish.

**NIKKÁ** निक्का *a.* Small, little, young:—*nikká sukká, nikká mukká, a.* Big and little.

**NIKKALNÁ** निक्कलटा *v. a.* To issue, to come out; to be extracted; to be uttered; to prove, to turn out; to be invented; to escape, to slip; to fire, (the gun); to appear, to come into sight; to germinate, to shoot; to slink away; to slip through one's fingers:—*nikkal bhajjá, v. n.* To run away:—*nikkal challa, jánd, v. n.* To come out, to go away, to escape, to go beyond, to surpass:—*nikkal painá, v. n.* To come out, to become manifest, to issue forth from concealment.

**NIKKHARNÁ** निक्कजरटा *v. a.* To separate.

**NIKKHARNÁ** निक्करटा *v. n.* To be cleansed, to be bleached with soap or an alkali, to be clear (sky) after raining.

**NIKKÍ** निक्की *a.* Dim. of *Nikká*:—*nikkí juár, s. f.* *Nolcus sorgum*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*, called small in contradistinction to maize which being still larger is sometimes called *waddí juár*.

**NIKK SÚKK** निक्कमुक्क *s. m.* Odds and ends, traps, chattels, great and small.

**NIKKÚ** निक्कु *a.* Small, little; *i. q.* *Nikká*.

**NIKRÁ** निक्का *a.* See *Nikká*.

**NIKSANÁ** निरामटा *v. n.* To issue, to come out, to burst forth, to go out of one's native country.

**NÍL** नील *a., s. f. m.* Blue, blue and pale; a hurt turned blue; indigo, the indigo plant; (*Indigofera tinctoria*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.) Indigo is largely cultivated in Multan, Bahawalpur, Dera Gazi Khan and Muzaffargarh, wherever flow-irrigation from a canal is abundant. It is generally sown after a wheat crop without ploughing, the land being saturated with canal-water. The seed is sown broadcast among the wheat stubbles, and covered by being bush-harrowed. It needs constant irrigation. The best time for sowing is in the month of *Baisákh*, i. e., from the middle of April to the middle of May. It is cut in *Sáwan*, i. e., from the middle of July to the middle of August. The night after it is cut the leaves and stalks are steeped in masonry vats, which are in sets consisting of one small and two large vats. The indigo is placed in the large vats which are filled with water, and allowed to remain there for twelve hours. It is then taken out, and the water, which is now of a green colour, is churned or stirred with a dasher (*madhógá*), and allowed to stand until the dye sinks as a sediment to the bottom. The water is then run off, and the watery sediment moved into the small vat, when the sediment sinks and the water is again run off. The indigo is then taken out and made into cakes called *gíti* in which shape it is sold. The word *níl* in the sense of indigo usual has *kabuda* written after it, to distinguish it from "*tel*" which in Urdu writing and really resembles *níl*:—*nílbári*, *s. f.* The preparation of indigo used for sores, the name of a drug, a lump of indigo:—*níl buláí*, *s. f. (M.)* A species of bird which lives on the banks of rivers and near water, a kind of water rail:—*níl gán*, *s. m.* The nylgao (*Portax pictus* vel *Tragocamelus*):—*níl kanth*, *s. m.* A name of *Mahádev*; the name of a bird sacred among Hindus; the Indian Jay, *Coracias Indica*. It is supposed to have carried Ram Chandra once:—*níl kant*, *s. m. (Pof.)* A plant (*Gentiana kurroo*, Nat. Ord. *Gentianaceæ*) which has a handsome blue flower, is common on rather sunny slopes in many places in the Punjab Himalaya. Locally its root is used as a

tonic and febrifuge, and is given to cattle in inflammations, and it is exported to the plains in some quantity constituting part of *Karrú*:—*níl kante*. See *Nílan*:—*níl kanth*. See *nílá ghíríd*:—*níl kanthí*, *s. m.* The name of a medicinal plant (*Ajuga bracteata*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*). See *Múkañd bábarí*:—*níl kanthí*, *s. m.* The same as *Putth kanthá* which see:—*níl kattet*, *s. f.* See *Giddar tamákú*:—*níl pañd*, *v. n.* To be beaten black and blue:—*níl man*, *nílmangí*, *s. f.* See *Nílmangí*:—*níl wiláyatí*, *s. m.* Prussian Blue Ferrocyanide of iron.

**NÍLÁ** नीला *a.* Blue lined, black:

—*nílá honá*, *v. n.* To become blue:—*nílá karná*, *v. a.* To dye blue; to beat one black and blue:—*nílá ghíríd*, *s. m.* The plant (*Clitoria ternata*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) used medicinally, said to be cooling and to be an antidote to poisons:—*nílá píld*, *a.* Blue and yellow:—*níllá thothá*, *s. m.* Blue stone, blue vitriol, sulphate of copper:—*máñh kálá te níl páir*. Black face and feet blue; a consummate scoundrel:—*nílá thári*, *s. m.* A plant (*Oscuta macrantha*, *C. reflexa* var. *grandiflora*, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*). It exhales a very strong scent at times. It is eaten by cattle and goats.

**NÍLÁÍ** नीलायी *s. f.* Blueness, blue.

**NÍLAK** नीलक *s. f.* The name of a precious stone of a blue colour; a blue gown with gold, silver, figures stamped on it; a kind of blue (*paggí*).

**NÍLAM** नीलम *s. f.* The name of a precious stone, sapphire.

**NÍLAN** नीलन *s. m.* A pant (*Crotophor-tinctoria*, *C. oblongifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaeæ*) not uncommon in the Central, Southern, and Western Punjab. So abundant on some of the low ground near Lahore that it is cut and carried into the city to be used as fuel for *gens*; i. q. *Nílak ráí*.

NÍLAKÍL नीलकील *s. m.* See *Nílkant*, in *Níl*.

NÍLAKRÁÍ नीलकराष्टी *s. m.* A plant (*Cynoglossum micranthum*, Nat. Ord. *Boraginæ*) which is used medicinally, and grows in and near the plains in the N. W. Punjab. The *Trichodesma Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Labiates* used as depurative, diuretic, and as an antidote in snake bite.

NÍLÁRAN नीलारत } *s. f.* A female  
NÍLÁRAN नीलारत } of the dyer  
NÍLÁRNÍ नीलारती } class, a  
woman who dyes.

NÍLÁRÍ नीलारी } *s. m.* A dyer.  
NÍLÁRÍ नीलारी }

NILISBAND नीलमर्बट See *Nílá ghíriá* in *Nílá*.

NILLNÁ निँलटा *v. n.* To eat to satiety, to eat heartily.

NÍLOFAR नीलोदर *s. m.* A lotus (*Nymphaea alba*, *N. cærulea*, *N. pubescens*, *N. Lotus*, *N. stellata*, Nat. Ord. *Nymphaeaceæ*) which is used medicinally, being considered febrifuge and cooling. An infusion of the flower and fruit is given in diarrhoea and as a diaphoretic. The edible lotus *N. edulis*:—*nílofar dá sharbat*, *s. m.* The *sharbat* of *Nílofar*.

NÍM नीम *a.* Half (scarcely used); also See *Nimm*:—*ním hakím khatrá jág*, *ním mullán khatrá ímán*. Half a doctor is dangerous to life, half a priest to faith.—Prov.

NIMÁJ निमाज *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Nimáz*. Prayer:—*nímáj weld*, *s. m.* The time of prayer:—*nímáj parháí*, To pray. See *Namáj*.

NIMÁJÍ निमजी *s. m., a.* Corruption of the Persian word *Nimázi*. A Muhumadan who observes the stated periods of prayer; prayerful, devout; pure, clean:—*nímáji kappre*, *s. m.* Undeiled clothes to be worn at prayers.

NIMAK निमक *s. m.* See *Nimik*, *Láq*.

NIMAKKÍ निमक्की *s. m. (M.)* A half *bulí*. A name applied to the eight small sections of the *Gharakhel*, *Bábars*.

NIMÁN निमाट *s. m.* A valley, low ground; *i. q.* *Niwán*.

NÍMÁN नीमां *a.* Low; *i. q.* *Niwán*.

NIMÁNÁ निमाटा *s. m.* } Corrupted  
NIMÁNÍ निमाटी *s. f.* } from the  
Sanskrit word *Nirmán*. A leper;—*a.* Simple, frank, open.

NIMÁNÁN निमानां *a. (M.)* Poor, miserable:—*inhán pardesián dí kehí nisháñí, mailé kappre for turde nimání*. What is the sign of their being strangers? dirty clothes, and they go with a miserable gait.—Song.

NIMÁSHÁN निमाशां *s. f. (M.)* Just after sunset.

NIMÁSHÁNT निमाशांत *s. f.* Quietude, repose.

NIMASKÁR निमसकार *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Namaskár*. A form of salutation among Hindus; *i. q.* *Namaskár*; *c. w.* *karná*.

NIMB निंब *s. f.* See *Nimm*.

NIMBAL निंबल *a.* Clear (the sky.)

NÍMBAR नीमबर *s. m.* See *Rerú*.

NIMBÚ निंबु } *s. m.* A lime (*Citrus*  
NINBÚ निंबु } *acida*, Nat. Ord.

*Aurantiaçæ*):—*bajaurí nimbú*, *s. m.* Citron (*Citrus medica*):—*kágají nimbú*, *s. m.* A small thin skinned variety of lime (*Citrus acida*):—*nimbú jambirí*, *s. m.* *Citrus limonum*.

NÍMCHÁ नीमचा *s. f.* A small sword.

NIMHÍN निमही *Negative adverb (M.)* (Not with the pronominal suffix of the first person singular attached to it)

Not I, not to me, not my. See *Nahín*:—*á nimhín sagdá, Gámaná yár, mainkún sarkár dá suddá*. I cannot come, Gáman love, I am summoned by the *Sarkár*.—Song:—*tede pichhon marsán, jluen yár, nimhín khatrá jind dá*. When you are gone, I shall die, may you live, love! I am not afraid of dying.—*ú dá wichhorá yár, nimhín rúh katan te?* Separated from thee, love, my heart is not for spinning.—Song.

**NIMÍ** निमी *a. (M.)* Low (used to denote land.)

**NIMIK** निमिक } *s. m.* Corrupted from

**NIMK** निमक } the Persian word

*Namak*. Salt; *met.* bread:—*nimik harám*, *a.* Ungrateful, worthless; disloyal, faithless:—*nimik harámí*, *s. f.* Ingratitude; disloyalty:—*nimik halál*, *a.* Grateful, loyal:—*nimik halálí*, *s. f.* Gratitude; loyalty:—*nimik guman*, *s. m.* Coarse rock salt of the hills:—*nimik kallrí*, *s. m.* A very inferior salt obtained as a bye-product in the manufacture of saltpetre:—*nimik manyádrí*, *s. m.* Salt residue obtained in glass melting; *i. q.* *Kachlúg*:—*nimik nalí*, *s. m.* Salt fused in long pipes:—*nimik safed*, *s. m.* White salt:—*nimik sámbar*, *s. m.* An evaporated salt of extremely pungent taste, prepared from the salt water of the Sambhar lake in Rajputana, and also from brine wells elsewhere:—*nimik shishá*, *s. m.* Crystal salt:—*nimik shor*. See *nimak manyádrí*:—*nimik sindá* or *sendhá*, *s. m.* A white salt imported from Sindh:—*nimik sauchal* or *kálá nimak* is only used as a medicine. It is prepared thus, one maund *nimik sámbar*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  seer *baheará* (the fruit of *Terminalia belerica*)  $\frac{1}{4}$  seer *harar* (the fruit of *T. chebula*)  $\frac{1}{4}$  seer *áulá* (*Emlica officinalis*),  $\frac{1}{4}$  seer black *sajjí* (impure carbonate of Soda.) These are mixed in an earthen pot and scorched till out of 41 seers 35 remain, when the *kálá nimik* is ready.

**NIMKH** निमख *s. m.* A moment, a minute.

**NIMKÍ** निमकी } *a.* Salt, salted.

**NIMKÍN** निमकीट }

**NIMM** निम् *s. f.* A tree (*Azadirachta Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Meliaceae*) commonly

planted in the plains. The leaves are fodder for camels, an infusion of them is given medicinally, and they are applied to boils. From incisions in the bark, some very old trees discharge a large quantity of juice which is reputed to have medicinal powers. The leaves with camphor are a preservative against insects. Woollen clothes are shut up with camphor and *nim* leaves.

**NIMMIÁ** निमिआ *a.* A newly conceived embryo, a newly born infant.

**NIMRÚ** निमरु *s. m. (M.)* A finger ring with a stone in it, mother of pearl:—*yár asádd kol patlá patang hai, hatth wichh nimrú múnh soné dá rang hai*. My lover is as slim as a paper kite, a ring on his finger, his face is the colour of gold.—Song.

**NIMTÁ** निमता *a.* Less; weak.

**NIMÚJ** निमूज *s. m.* Honour, name, reputation.

**NIMÚJHÁN** निमूझण } *a.* Sorrow-

**NIMÚJHÁNÁ** निमूझणा } ful, vexed in mind.

**NIMWAL** निमवल *s. m. (M.)* A sort of associated cultivator, a half shareman.

**NÍN** नीं *s. f.* A term of address for women as *nín bebe*, *nín kufíe*; used also by a husband to his wife; *i. q.* *Ní*.

**NINÁNWNÁN** निनाटनं *s. m. (M.)* Hail; *i. q.* *Gará*.

**NINÁWÁN** निनावां *s. m.* A disease that produces severe pain and swelling in the fingers; a whitlow.

**NINÁNWNEN** निनाटनें *a.* Ninety-nine.

**NÍND** निंद *a.* Forbidden, unlawful, abominable, disgraceful:—*nínd deqá*, *v. a.* To extinguish one's light, *i. e.*, by defamation to destroy one's good name and fame.

**NÍND** नींद *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nidrá*. Sleep:—*nínd dūnī*, *v. n.* To feel sleepy:—*nínd ufuk jānī*, *v. n.* To have one's sleep broken.

NINDÁ ਨਿੰਦਾ } *s. f.* Corruption  
 NINDIÁ ਨਿੰਦਿਆ } of the Sanskrit  
 word *Nid.* Evil speaking, censure, re-  
 proach, scorn, defamation, blasphemy :  
 —*nindá karu*, *v. a.* To speak ill of, to  
 backbite.

NINDAK ਨਿੰਦਕ *s. m.* A calumniator,  
 a slanderer, censorious, querulous, given  
 to slander, a defamer, a blasphemor.

NINDAKÁÍ ਨਿੰਦਕਾਈ *s. f.* Cen-  
 soriousness, querulousness.

NINDAR ਨੀਂਦਰ *s. f.* Sleep. (See *Nīd*):  
 —*gaṁ ná wachchhi te nīdar páwe achch-  
 hi.* Neither the cow nor calf and one  
 sleeps well, *i. e.*, it is well to have nothing  
 to do with disputes.

NINDÍ ਨੀਂਦੀ *s. f.* The *Vitex negundu*,  
*Nat. Ord. Verbenaceae*, used medicinally  
 as a stimulant; *i. q.* *Nirgandí*.

NINDNÁ ਨਿੰਦਣਾ *v. a.* To vilify, to  
 defame, to revile, to blaspheme.

NINDRÁ ਨਿੰਦਰਾ *s. f.* Sleep. See *Nīd*,  
*Nīdar*.

NINDRÁKLÁ ਨਿੰਦਰਾਕਲਾ *s. m.* (*Pol.*)  
 See *Nīdar*.

NINDÚ ਨੀਂਦੂ } *a., s. m.*  
 NINDRÁKLÁ ਨਿੰਦਰਾਕਲਾ } A sleepy  
 headed person; a sleeper.

NINGAR ਨੀਂਗਰ *s. m.* A boy, a child.

NINGIR ਨੀਂਗਿਰ *s. f.* A girl.

NINH ਨਿੰਹ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
 Sanskrit word *neh.* Love, affection.

NINME ਨਿਨਮੇ *s. m. pl.* Distinctions,  
 differences.

NIPT ਨਿਪਟ *ad.* Very, extremely,  
 exceedingly.

NIPUTTÁ ਨਿਪੁੱਤਾ *a.* Having  
 ren.

NIR ਨਿਰ *ad. (in compos.)* N.  
 a negative prefix:—*nirbāh*, *n*  
 Completion, accomplishment,  
 ishing, termination:—*nirbal*,  
 without strength:—*nirbaltā*,  
 ness, debility—*nirbhai*, *nirbhu*  
 less:—*nirbass*, *a.* Powerless  
*a.* Without deterioration, fre  
 —*nirbij*, *a.* Without seed; *c*  
*nirbandh*, *a.* Free, without  
 without relations, friendless:—  
*a* Without understanding,  
 foolish, senseless, irrational:—  
 Without understanding, wan  
 crimination; incomprehensibl  
*a.* Free from care and res  
 without anxiety, ceasing fr  
 on finishing it, independent  
*c. w. hoṇḍ*:—*nirdai*, *a.*  
 ed; cruel:—*nirdhaṇ*, *a., s.*  
 indigent; a poor man, a  
*nir deh*, *a.* Without body,  
 body:—*nirdokh*, *nirdokhaṇ*, *n*  
*dor*, *nirdosh*, *nirdosaṇ*, *nirdos*  
 cent, guiltless, blameless, n  
 able with crime, sinless:—*ni*  
 saved.—*nirguṇ*, *a.* Without  
 without qualities, without  
 qualities (God); without a tra  
 ful:—*nir guṇār*, *s. m.* One  
 virtue:—*nir ghaṇ*, *a.* Poor in  
 ble, meek, submissive:—*nirj*  
 Without water, dry:—*nirjald*,  
 A fast in which even water  
 occurring every year in Jun  
*a.* Having no servant; not ha  
 birth to children, barren:—  
 Without soul, without life, *a*  
*lajj*, *a.* Shameless:—*nirlep*, *a.*  
 —*nirlobh*, *a.* Without covet  
 tented, satisfied:—*nirmal*, *a.*  
 clear, transparent:—*nirmali*,  
*Strychnos potatorum*, *Nat. O*  
*aceae*. Used to purify water  
 the cut seed on an earthen ve  
 the juice mixes with the wa  
 standing most of the impuri  
 It is not poisonous. The mu  
 juice combines with the lime  
 water, forms an insoluble perce  
 carries impurities with it:—*ni*

Purity, transparency, lustre, simplicity :  
 —*nirmol*, *nirmull*, *a.* Without a price, gratis, free ; invaluable, above all price :  
 —*nirmullá*, *a.* Without a price, for nothing, priceless :—*nirmoh*, *nirmohí*, *a.* Without love, without affection, indifferent :—*nir-prádh*, *nirprádhí*, *a.* Blameless, guiltless :  
 —*nirwiddá*, *nirbiddá*, *a.* Unskilful, ignorant, uninstructed, without a trade :  
 —*nirvair*, *a.* Without hatred, free from animosity ;—*s. f.* Distinction.

**NÍR नीर** *s. m.* Water ; (*M.*) a tear ;  
 —*ad.* Separate, apart ;—*baithí nír wa-háyán*, *teḍe bájhon*, *ḍholdá*, *teḍe káran ján*, *saḥ hoyán kolá*. Sitting down I shed tears in your absence, darling ; for thy sake, my life, I am burnt to charcoal.—*Song.*

**NIRÁ निरा** *ad.* Only, merely :—*nirá purá*, *a.* Altogether, entirely, solely, purely, merely.

**NIRÁ नीरा** *s. m.* Fodder, a stack.

**NIRÁDHAR निराधर** *s. m.* The *Cuscuta reflexa*, *Nat. Ord. Convolvulaceæ*. Used as warm remedy and in itch.

**NIRÁHÁR निराहार** *a.* Fasting, having eaten nothing.

**NIRÁKÁR निराकार** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nirákár*. Devoid of form or figure, incorporeal ; an epithet of God ; *i. q.* *Nirāṅkár*.

**NIRAKH निरख** *s. f.* Acquaintance, knowledge, judgment, distinction, difference :—*nirakh karná*, *v. a.* To acquire knowledge, to ascertain.

**NIRAKHNA निरखना** *v. a.* To behold, to spy, to look out, to value, to appreciate, to ascertain.

**NIRÁLÁ निराला** } *a.* Alone, pri-  
**NIRÁLÍ निराली** } vate, aloof ;  
 pure, unmixed, mere.

**NIRÁLÍ निराली** *s. m.* (*M.*) An indigo dyer.

**NÍRAN नीरन** *s. m.* A layer of straw ;  
 —*v. a.* (*M.*) To scatter. *Present participle* : *nirendá* ; *Future* : *niresán* ; *Past participle* : *nirídá*.

**NIRÁN निरान** *s. m.* (*M.*) A slight meal eaten before the morning meal especially by ploughmen :—*tán áp waṅ*, *unhán kán nirán de d*. You go yourself, give them their early meals and return. *Story of the Three Fools* ; *i. q.* *Sháhwelá*.

**NIRAN निरन** *a.* Without doubt, clear, established, confirmed, explained ;  
 —*s. f.* Distinction, explanation, proof.

**NIRANGGAS निरंगम** *a.* Unchecked, uncontrolled, self-willed.

**NIRANĀKÁR निरंकार** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nirākár*. Without form, incorporeal ;—*s. m.* God ; *i. q.* *Nirákár*.

**NIRANJAN निरंजन** } *a., s. m.* Void  
**NIRANJAN निरंजन** } of passion or  
 emotion ; unstained, unblackened, invisible ; the Supreme Being.

**NIRANJÁN निरंजां** *a.* Fasting, not having yet eaten.

**NIRANTAR निरंतर** *ad.* Incessantly, without interval, unintermittingly.

**NIRÁRATH निरातर** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Nirárath*. Vain, useless.

**NIRAS निरम** *a.* Weak, inferior ; dry.

**NIRÁS निराम** } *s. f.* Hopeless  
**NIRÁSÁ निरामा** } despair, disappointment ;  
 pointment ;—*a.* Without hope or pence, despairing, disappointed.

**NIRAT** ਨਿਰਤ } *s. f.* Dancing ; valuing,  
**NIRIT** ਨਿਰਿਤ } estimating, appreciat-  
 ing. See *Nirt*.

**NIRBÁN** ਨਿਰਬਾਣ *s. m., a.* Emanci-  
 pation, free from worldly concern.

**NIRBASÍ** ਨਿਰਬਸੀ } *s. f.* The name  
**NIRBISÍ** ਨਿਰਬਿਸੀ } of a spicy plant,  
*Zedoary (Curcuma Zedoaria, Nat. Ord.*  
*Zinziberaceæ.)* Said to be hot and dry,  
 used as a carminative.

**NIREHÁR** ਨਿਰੇਹਾਰ *a.* Fasting, tak-  
 ing nothing ; *i. q.* *nirnehár* in *Nirná*.

**NIREL** ਨਿਰੇਲ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Nárikel*. Coconut :—  
*nirel dé tel, s. m.* Coconut oil.

**NIRELÁ** ਨਿਰੇਲਾ *s. m.* A *huggá* made  
 of a coconut shell ; *i. q.* *Lalerá, Laljerd*.

**NIRGAL** ਨਿਰਗਲ *s. m.* } A kind of  
**NIRGÁLÍ** ਨਿਰਗਲੀ *s. f.* } hill bamboo  
*Arundinaria utilis, Nat. Ord. Gramineæ,*  
 used for a variety of purposes ; *i. q.*  
*Ringal*.

**NIRGANDÍ** ਨਿਰਗੰਡੀ *s. f.* See *Nigdh*.

**NIRIHÁR** ਨਿਰਿਹਾਰ *a.* Fasting, ab-  
 staining (of choice or necessity.)

**NIRIND** ਨਿਰਿੰਦ *s. m.* Chief of men.

**NIRINDAR** ਨਿਰਿੰਦਰ *s. m.* A king or  
 Raja.

**NIRJÁSNA** ਨਿਰਜਾਸਨਾ *e. a.* To  
 judge, to determine.

**NIRKH** ਨਿਰਖ *s. m.* Rate, established  
 price, price current.

**NIRMALÁ** ਨਿਰਮਲਾ } *s. m.* A class  
**NIRMALÁ** ਨਿਰਮਲਾ } of Sikh  
**NIRMALÉ** ਨਿਰਮਲੇ *pl.* } devotees  
**NIRMALÉ** ਨਿਰਮਲੇ *pl.* } (*sádhús*):—

*nirmalá sádhú, s. m.* The same as  
*Nirmalá*.

**NIRNÁ** ਨਿਰਨਾ *s. m.* Explanation,  
 exposition, distinction ;—*a.* Fasting, not  
 having yet eaten :—*nirnehár, a.* See  
*Nirehár*.

**NIRODH** ਨਿਰੋਧ *s. m.* Suppressing  
 passions or senses.

**NIRODHAR** ਨਿਰੋਧਰ *a.* Rescuing,  
 saving.

**NIROG** ਨਿਰੋਗ } *a.* Without disease,  
**NIROGÍ** ਨਿਰੋਗੀ } in health, healthy.

**NIROL** ਨਿਰੋਲ *a.* Free from doubt or  
 perplexity, unmixed, clear :—*nirol nimal,*  
*a.* Without clouds (the sky.)

**NIRT** ਨਿਰਤ *s. f.* Dancing ; valuing,  
 estimating, appreciating :—*nirtkár, nirt-*  
*kári, s. m. f.* A dancer :—*nirtkári, s. f.*  
 Dancing.

**NIRTAK** ਨਿਰਤਕ *s. m.* A dancer.

**NIRÚP** ਨਿਰੂਪ } *a.* Without form,  
**NIRÚPÁ** ਨਿਰੂਪਾ } incorporeal, (an  
**NIRÚPÍ** ਨਿਰੂਪੀ } attribute of God.)

**NIRWÁR** ਨਿਰਵਾਰ *s. m. (M.)* Justice.

**NIRWÁRNA** ਨਿਰਵਾਰਨਾ *e. a.* To  
 understand, to perceive, to recognize, to  
 distinguish.

**NIRWIRT** ਨਿਰਵਿਰਤ *a.* Ended,  
 emancipated.

**NISÁ** ਨਿਸਾ } *s. f.* See *Nishá*.  
**NISÁN** ਨਿਸਾਂ }

**NISÁN** ਨਿਸਾਨ *s. m.* See *Nishán*.

**NISANG** ਨਿਸੰਗ } *ad.* Certainly, with-  
**NISANK** ਨਿਸੰਕ } out doubt ;—*a.*  
 Shameless, impudent ; *c. w. hoqd.*

**NISĀR** निमर *s. f.* The aqueduct leading from a well to the adjoining reservoir (*Olá*.) The water falls from the pots of the Persian wheel into a trough (*Párchhá*) fixed under the *bair* and parallel to it. A second trough is fixed at right angles to the first, and sometimes a third at the end of the second. The second and third are called *Nisár*.

**NISĀRÁ** निमारा *s. m.* Covering out, issuing, springing up.

**NISARAN** निमरन } *v. n. (M.)* To  
**NISARAN** निमरन } spring up, as a  
plant. *Present participle: nisardá; Future: nisarsán. Past participle: nisarid:—buddhí thí nisarí, domán dí javár.* The *Dám's* *juár* was old when it came up.—Prov.

**NISBAT** निमघट *s. f.* Relation, connection, betrothal, relationship in marriage; affinity, analogy; *c. w., honé, karní:—nisbat náttá, s. m.* Kindred.

**NISBHAU** निमबै *a.* Without fear, fearless, courageous.

**NISCHÁ** निमचा } *s. m.* Faith,  
**NISHCHÁ** निमचा } trust, belief, certainty.

**NISCHEST** निमचेसट *a.* Peaceable, not quarrelsome, not contentious.

**NISCHHIDDAR** निमहिंदर *a.* Without holes; without fault, incapable of being torn or broken (often applied to God.)

**NISHÁ** निशा *s. m.* See *Nisdá*.

**NISHÁN** निशाट *s. m.* A mark; impression; a flag, colours:—*nishán karná, v. a.* To mark, to sign, to make a mark:—*nishán painá, v. n.* To be left (mark):—*nishán sáhib, s. m.* The flag erected in the Sikh temples.

**NISHĀSTĀ** निशामडा *s. m.* Gluten of wheat, made by washing wheat flour. Used in skin diseases.

**NISÍ** निमी *negative ad. (M.)* (Not, with the pronominal suffix of the first person plural or singular attached to it.) Not we, not I:—*teghí addlat nise chaháde.* We do not desire your justice:—*kamm karendíyo?—nisi karende.* Are you doing the work?—We are not doing it:—*kamm karende?—nisi karende.* Art thou doing the work?—I am not.

**NISOT** निमेट *s. f.* A plant (*Ipomoea turpethum*, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceae*.) The stems are considered demulcent and laxative. The root is used medicinally and considered beneficial in diseases of the mucous membranes, in leprosy and paralysis.

**NISPHAL** निमदल *a.* Corrupted from the Sankrit word *Nishphal*. Barren, fruitless, impotent.

**NISRAUNÁ** निमराउटा *v. a.* To bring out, to cause to sprout, to cause to issue.

**NISRÍ** निमरी *s. f. (M.)* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Misri*. Refined sugar:—*khá Multán dí misrí, watañ díh wisrí!* If you eat Multan sugar, you will forget your native country and your village!—Prov. The sugar made in Multan is of two kinds *shangarí* sugarcandy; and *talá* flat opaque cakes of a white or whitey brown colour.

**NISSARNÁ** निमरना *v. a.* To issue, to blossom, to go forth, to spring up (as vegetation); to bloom; to be erect (*membrum genitale* of animals.) The blooming of sugar-cane, thought to be very unlucky.

**NISSLÁ** निमला } *a.* Straight:  
**NISSLĀN** निमलीआं *pl.* } —*nissle*  
*karne, v. a.* To stretch out (the feet):—



*lattan nissliḍḍ karnāḍḍ*, v. a. To stretch out the legs.

NIST **निमट** } s. m. Corrupted from  
NISHT **निषट** } the Sanskrit word  
*Nashṭ*. Destruction, annihilation; c. w. *hoḡḡḡ, karnāḍ*.

NISTAL **निमटल** a. Immoveable, permanent, fixed, abiding.

NISTARÁ **निमडारा** s. m. Release, acquittal, salvation, beauty; c. w. *hoḡḡḡ, karnāḍ*.

NISTARNÁ **निमडारना** v. a. To save, to preserve, to acquit, to give salvation, to save; to exempt from transmigrations.

NISTEJ **निमडेज** a. Unsuccessful, not prosperous.

NISWÁNÁ **निमवाणा** s. f. (M.) A clan.

NÍT **नीट** s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Níyat*. Intention, motive; (Sanskrit word *Nít*); custom, law, conduct, manner, moral philosophy:—*jaiṣṭ nít, taiṣṭ murād*. As is the motive so is the object (gained).—Prov.

NITÁBART **निडाबरड** ad. Always; early in the morning.

NITÁBARTÍ **निडाबरडी** s. m. f. One who constantly fasts.

NITÁNÁ **निडाणा** a. Weak, faint, powerless.

NITÁR **निडार** s. m. The clear liquor that remains after all the sediment is deposited.

NITÁRÁ **निडारा** s. m. Distinguishing truth from falsehood, clearing up the doubts that hung over a subject.

NITARÁUNÁ **निडाराउणा** v. a. (caus. of *Nittarṇḍ*). To cause to be separated; to be clarified.

NITÁRNÁ **निडारणा** v. a. To clarify; to distinguish truth from falsehood; to draw off an infusion.

NITARWÁUNÁ **निडरवाउणा** v. a. See *Nitarḍḍḍ*.

NÍTHÁ **नीषा** a. (K.) Low.

NITHÚR **निषुर** s. m. A kind of boil, an issue, a sinus.

NÍT **नीडी** s. f. See *Nít* (the last portion):—*nítí shástar*, s. m. Moral philosophy; ethics; political science.

NITT **निँड** ad. Daily, always, constantly, —*nitt part, nitt paratí*, ad. Always, daily.

NITTARMÁN **निँडरमाँ** } a. Clear,  
NITTARWÁN **निँडरवाँ** } pure.

NITTARNÁ **निँडरणा** v. n. To go aside, to be separated, to become clear (water) by the falling of sediment, to be clarified.

NITṬHARNÁ **निँठरणा** v. n. To sit on the haunches, to wait patiently, to tarry, to stop; (in the first sense commonly; c. w. *baiṭhṇḍ*).

NIWLÍ **निवली** s. m. Throwing back, the ears (as a horse when angry or

ready to bite); *i. q.* *Neulí*:—*niulí karm*, *s. m.* This is a peculiar practice of *Jogis* prior to restraining the breath and falling then into a death-like sleep or torpidity. The *Jogis* are said to purify their bodies first by drinking milk. They then swallow a piece of cotton cloth, which they bring out at the *anus*, thus clearing the stomach and the bowels from all impurities.

NIUN ਨਿਊਂ } *s. f.* A foundation; *i. q.*  
NIUN ਨੀਊਂ } *Nis.*

NIUN KON ਨੀਊਣ ਕੋਣ *s. f.* An obtuse angle:—*niun kon tribhuj*, *s. m.* An obtuse-angled triangle.

NIUNÍAN KHÍUNÍAN ਨੀਊਣੀਆਂ  
ਖੀਊਣੀਆਂ *s. f.* Garrulity in which affected humility and pride are combined.

NIWÁJNÁ ਨਿਵਾਜਣਾ *v. a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Niwázyá*. To cherish, to comfort, to exalt..

NIWÁLÁ ਨਿਵਾਲਾ *s. m.* See *Nawdíá*.

NIWÁN ਨਿਵਾਣ *s. f.* A valley; *i. q.* *Nimán*; (*M.*) the land on which a river has deposited silt.

NIWÁR ਨਿਵਾਰ *s. f.* Help, assistance.

NIWÁRANHÁR ਨਿਵਾਰਨਹਾਰ *s. f.* }  
NIWÁRANHÁRÁ ਨਿਵਾਰਨਹਾਰਾ *s. m.* }

A helper, a deliverer, one who brings through in safety.

NIWÁRNÁ ਨਿਵਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To help, to carry through, to accomplish; to cause to move, to remove, to set free.

NIWÁS ਨਿਵਾਸ *s. m.* Habitation, abode, dwelling, residence.

NIWÁSÍ ਨਿਵਾਸੀ *s. m.* An inhabitant, a dweller.

NIWÁUNÁ ਨਿਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* (*caus. of Neund.*) To cause to bow or stoop, to bend or draw downwards.

NIWHE ਨਿਵਹੇ *negative adverb. (M.)* (Not, with the pronominal suffix of the second person plural combined with it.) Not you. See *Nahín*.

NIYAT ਨੀਯਤ *s. f.* Intention, motive; *c. w. karm*.

NOBLÚ ਨੋਬਲੂ *s. m. (M.)* The second and third day's milk of a cow or buffalo.

NOCHÁÍ ਨੋਚਾਈ *s. f.* Pinching, tearing.

NOCHNÁ ਨੋਚਣਾ *v. a.* To pinch, to tear.

NOHÁRÍ ਨੋਹਾਰੀ *s. f. (K.)* Light early breakfast.

NOK ਨੋਕ *s. f.* A point; a bill; a beak, an angle, an apex; the apex of a pen; (*M.*) the first year land after it is cleared:—*nokdr*, *a.* Pointed, having an angle or apex:—*nok jabás*, *s. f.* On the lip of the tongue, or by hearts—*nok jabás karná*, *v. a.* To learn by heart:—*nok jhok*, *s. f.* Pulling and hauling; dealing out innuendoes.

NOKÁ ਨੋਕਾ *s. m. (M.)* A small distributory of canal or well water in a field. The water course which brings the water to a field is the *dá*, or *add* and the water courses which, leading from the *dá*, intersect a field are the *Nokás*.

NOKH ਨੋਖ *s. f. (M.)* Newly ploughed land.

NOKÍ ਨੋਕੀ *s. f.* The painted shaped peach; *i. q.* *Tikkí*:—*nokí tamákká*, *s. m.* The painted leaved variety of tobacco.

NOLO ਨੋਲੋ *s. f. (M.)* A tribe which prefer cattle breeding to agriculture, and cattle lifting to either.

NOPÍ ਨੋਪੀ *s. f. (M.)* Clay thrown up by a river (*Sutlej*); *i. q.* *Naupí*.

NORÁ ਨੋੜਾ *s. m. (M.)* A thick rope made of date-leaves, *munj* or old pieces of cloth. A *norá* made of rags is hung on a bush and fired at night to scare away wild pigs and deer from the crops.

NOSH ਨੋਸ਼ *s. m. (in comp.)* Eating.

NOTAN ਨੋਟਣ *v. a. (M.)* To close the eyes. *Present participle*: *notendá*; *Future*: *notesá*; *Past participle*: *notíd*.

NUAJ ਨੁਆਜ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nimáz*. Muhummadan prayer, worship.

NUAJAN ਨੁਆਜਣ *s. f.* } Corrupted  
NUAJÍ ਨੁਆਜੀ *s. m.* } from the  
Persian word *Nimázi*. A devout, praying person, Muhummadan.

NUÁLÁ ਨੁਆਲਾ *s. m.* A small quantity of food, a mouthful:—*nudlá pídlá*, *s. m.* Eating and drinking:—*nudlé pídlé de yár*, *s. m.* The friends of eating and drinking.

NUÁN ਨੁਆਣ *s. f.* Depth, a low place.

NUÁR ਨੁਆਰ *s. f.* Tape of a broad coarse kind; *i. q.* *Nawár*.

NUÁRÁ ਨੁਆੜਾ *s. m.* A little boat; nine in a game.

NUÁRÍ ਨੁਆਰੀ *s. f., a.* Made of tape, bottomed with tape; *i. q.* *Nawárí*.

NUÁUNÁ ਨੁਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To bend.

NUCHÁÍ ਨੁਚਾਈ *s. f.* Scratching, tearing.

NUCHÁUNÁ ਨੁਚਾਉਣਾ *v. a. (caus. of Nocháá.)* To cause to be pinched, scratched or clawed.

NUCHCHARNÁ ਨੁੱਚੜਣਾ *v. n.* To be squeezed, to be wrung, to ooze out.

NUGDÁ ਨੁਗਦਾ *s. m.* The sediment of a medicine, dregs, strainings; bruised *bhang*.

NUGDÍ ਨੁਗਦੀ *s. f.* A sweetmeat made of gram fried in *ghí* and oil.

NUGURÁ ਨੁਗੁਰਾ *a.* Having no religious teacher; destitute of principle.

NUHÁLANÁ ਨੁਹਾਲਣਾ } *v. a. (caus. of*  
NUHÁLNÁ ਨੁਹਾਲਣਾ } *Náhuáá.)* To  
NUHÁUNÁ ਨੁਹਾਉਣਾ } cause to  
bathe, to wash.

NUHÁR ਨੁਹਾਰ *s. f.* Resemblance of countenance.

NUHN ਨੂੰਹ *s. f.* The wife of a son.

NUKÁ ਨੁਕਾ *s. f. (Poét.)* Land on the ridges and banks left as the dry course of a former running stream (*Shahpur*.)

NUKAL ਨੁਕਲ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nuql*. What is eaten with wine, as fruits, a dessert.

**NÚKAN** नुक्कन *v. n. (M.)* To lament loudly. *Present participle* ; *núkdá* ; *Future* : *núksán* ; *Past participle* ; *núkiá*.

**NUKÁR** नुकार *s. m. (M.)* The noise of weeping, (from *Núkan* to cry loudly.)

**NUKHSÁ** नुखसा *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Nuskhah*. A recipe, a prescription, a dose ; *i. q. Nuked*.

**NUKHSÁN** नुखसान *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Nuksán*. Loss, deficiency, detriment, injury, damage, blemish, mischief.

**NUKHSÁNÍ** नुखसानी *a., s. m.* Detrimental, causing injury, (spoken of things animate) ; one who causes injury.

**NUKHTÁ** नुखता *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Nuktah*. A halter ; a point, a dot ; a mysterial significance.

**NUKKÁ** नुक्का *s. m.* A carpenter's awl ; the point of a piece of wood ; *met. penis* :—*nukká láundá*, *v. a.* To cohabit :—*nukká laggudá*, *v. n.* To be cohabited with.

**NUKKAR** नुक्कर } *s. f.* A corner, an  
**NUKKUR** नुक्कुर } extremity, the  
apex of an angle.

**NUKRÁ** नुकरा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Nugrah*. White with a white skin (a colour in horses), clean ; clear ; cunning, a rascal.

**NUKTÁ** नुक्ता *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Nuqtah*. A halter ; a point, a dot ; a mystical significance.

**NUKTÍ** नुक्ती *s. m. (M.)* The same as *Gurgulú* but smaller ; *i. q. Pakaurí*.

**NULÁŚÍ** नुलामी *s. f.* A sucker, a young shoot from a tree, a tender twig.

**NULHÁUNÁ** नुलहाउना *v. a.* To bathe, to wash another, to cause to bathe ; *i. q. Nuhdíá*.

**NÚN** नून *s. m.* Salt ; the name of an inferior caste ; a letter in the Persian alphabet.

**NÚNH** नूंह *s. f.* A daughter-in-law ; *i. q. Náh*.

**NÚNH DAR** नूंहदर *s. m. (M.)* A claw ; *i. q. Nauhdar*.

**NÚR** नूर *s. m.* Light, brightness, splendour ; *met. blessing, prosperity* :—*núr chónad*, *s. m.* The daybreak, early in the morning.

**NÚRÁ** नूरा *s. m.* A composition used for destroying the hair, a depilatory ; (M.) a silver anklet consisting of a hollow ring.

**NÚRHÍN** नूरहीन *s. f. (pl. of Náh)*  
Daughters-in-law :—*núrhín wi sabhe appe appe kam dhande wichch ruddhíá hoyá híq*. The daughters-in-law are also all engaged in their respective duties and works.—Story of the Three Fools.

**NÚRÍ** नूरी *a.* Pertaining to light ; blessed, imparting blessings ;—*s. m.* An angel.

**NÚRÚ** नूरु *s. m.* A cowny used in gambling.

**NUSÁDAR** नुसादर *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Narsár*. Ammonia.

NUSKÁ नुस्का *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Nuskhah*. A recipe, a prescription, a dose.

NUSKÁRNÁ नुस्कारना *v. a.* To make obeisance by touching with the hand the object of reverence and then the forehead.

NYÁÍ न्यायि *s. m.* Justice.

NYÁÍ न्यायी *a.* Just.

NYÁIN न्यायट *s. f.* Loamy land which is both manured and irrigated.

## 0.—ई

0 ई *pron.* He, she, it; that, they those;  
*i. q.* Oh!—*intj.* Oh! Also! O!

OBAL उबल *s. m.* The same as *Ogal*.  
which see.

OBÁRÁ उषारा *s. m.* A bird *Haubara*  
*Macqueenii* whose feathers are used as  
plumes.

OBHAR उबहर *a.* Not knowing, un-  
acquainted with, unaware.

OBRÍ उबरी *s. m.* (K.) An inner  
room.

OCHE उचे *s. m.* (Pof.) A black fruited  
plant (*Rubus lasiocarpus*, Nat. Ord. *Rosa-*  
*cea*) found up to the Indus.

OCHHÁ उछा } *a.* Light, vain, boast-  
ful, of little conse-  
quence, absurd; impatient; *i. q.* *Hochhá*.

OD उड *s. m.*  
clear out water

ODÁ उडा *a. i.*  
(used as *odá ke*)

ODÁLÁ उदल  
creeper used as  
roofing.

ODARÁUNÁ  
discourage.

ODARNÁ उदरना  
courage, to be  
sions, to lose h

ODRÚ उदरु  
courage and c

ODH उध *s. j.*  
of trees in whi

ODHÁ उधा *s.*  
at the end of a

ODHAR उधर  
on that side, t

ODHAR उधर  
ODHIR उधिर

Out of sight, *l*  
*bál, doken rá*  
*tán dushman l*  
*mande*. Both  
only good w  
behind one's  
enemies; they  
remedy nor ch

ODHARON उधरण  
this side; tha

ODHÍ उधी *s.*  
basket of a w

ODHNÍ **ਓਢਣੀ** *s. f.* A small sheet, veil or cloak worn by women.

ODON **ਓਢੋਂ** *ad.* Then, thence;—*a.* (*abl.* of *Oh*) That.

OG **ਓਗ** *s. f.* (*M.*) A wedge fixed into the share (*kúr*) of a plough in order to keep the upright driving-stick (*chaufi*) firm in its place. See *Hal*.

OGÁI **ਓਗਾਇ** *s. m.* A plant (*Astragalus tribuloides*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) grows in the Western and Central parts of the Punjab plains. Its seeds appear to be used medicinally.

OGAL **ਓਗਲ** *s. m.* Buck-wheat (*Fagopyrum polygonum*, *F. esculentum*, Nat. Ord. *Polygonaceæ*) grows in the Panjab Himalaya, and on the Sutlej. The leaves are used as a pot-herb. The round edged grain is the product of *F. esculentum* and the sharp edged grain of *F. polygonum*.

OGHARÁ **ਓਘਰਾ** *s. f.* (*M.*) A niche in the bank of a canal or side of a well in which a workman stands to pass clay up while the canal or well is being dug.

OGHÁRNÁ **ਓਘਾਰਨਾ** *v. a.* (*K.*) To uncover, to remove lid.

OGRÁ **ਓਗਰਾ** *s. m.* Thick rice water.

OGRÁKAR **ਓਗਰਾਕਰ** *s. m.* (*K.*) A collector of debts, revenue.

OGÚ **ਓਗੂ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A disease of buffaloes only. It occurs at any season. The cause is not known. It generally ends in death. The belly swells; the dung and urine are suppressed. Unless this can be remedied, the animal dies in a few hours. The favourite remedy is to make it sit down in water. Butter and *ghee* are given.

OGWÁRÁ **ਓਗਵਾਰਾ** *s. m.* (*K.*) A small garden plot in front of a house.

OH **ਓਹ** *pron.* He, she, it; they, that.

OHÁ **ਓਹਾ** *pron.* The same, the very one or ones; such like; *i. q.* *Oho*.

OHÍ **ਓਹੀ** *pron.* The same, the one or one's;—*s. m.* A tree (*Acacia stipulata*, *A. Kangraensis*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) which is handsome in appearance, and is seen in great abundance and luxuriance in portions of the Kangra Valley. Its wood is brownish, soft, brittle, and light, and it is not valued, being used only for planks and other ordinary purposes.

OHLÁ **ਓਹਲਾ** *s. m.* A veil, a screen, protection, support:—*ohlá karná*, *v. a.* To screen, to conceal, to support:—*ohlá ho jád*, *v. n.* To be concealed.

OHO **ਓਹੋ** *pron.* The same, the very one, or ones.

OHUR POHUR **ਓਹੁਰ ਪੋਹੁਰ** *s. m. f.* Endeavours, pains, expedients and remedies of every kind.

Of **ਓਫੀ** *pron.* The same; *i. q.* *Oh*, *Oho*.

OITÁ **ਓਇਟਾ** *s. m.* Protection, shelter.

OITNÁ **ਓਇਟਨਾ** *v. a.* To collect, to gather; to support, to prop, to sustain, to shield, to protect; to stop, to retain.

OJH **ਓਜ** *s. m.* Entrails, guts, stomach.

OJHÁ **ਓਜਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A Hindu school master.

OJHAL འཇམ་ལྗང་ *s. f.* Privacy, retirement.

OJHRI འཇམ་རྩི *s. f.* Entrails.

OK འཇམ་ལྗང་ *s. f.* The hollow of the hands joined to hold water :—*ok léung, v. n.* To drink from the hollow of the hands.

OKRU འཇམ་རྩི } *s. m.* Squatting; *c. w.*  
OKURU འཇམ་རྩི } *baifhsé.*

OKURNA འཇམ་རྩི་ལྗང་ *v. n.* To stretch one's self forward, to bend, to reach as far as possible.

OL འཇམ་ལྗང་ *s. f.* A hostage, the condition of a hostage;—(M) Custom, practice:—Some one asked an old man *sir kius kambenden? median wadid di ole.* Why do you shake your head? I got the habit from my ancestors.

OLA འཇམ་ལྗང་ *s. m.* Hail; a kind of sweetmeat, made of sugar only for *sherbat*; a kind of food prepared with milk and congealed.

OLAGI འཇམ་ལྗང་གི *s. m.* (M.) A name applied to the *kamins* (village menials) generally.

OLAK འཇམ་ལྗང་ *s. m.* (M.) The payment for the *Kamins*.

OLBA འཇམ་ལྗང་ } *s. m.* An in-  
OLSANDHA འཇམ་ལྗང་མེད་ } flammation or  
pain caused by sympathy with a sore in another part; *i. q.* *Sandha.*

OLLHA འཇམ་ལྗང་ *s. m.* Privacy, retirement, concealment, secrecy, a screen, a shelter :—*ollha chollha, s. m.* Secrecy; preparing dainties for one's self in secret.

OMAHRA འཇམ་ལྗང་ ,  
from the Persian word  
ing of love.

ON འཇམ་ལྗང་ *prep.* (Insep  
through.

ONAN འཇམ་ལྗང་ *a.* As  
that, so much, to that  
that much.

ONGLA འཇམ་ལྗང་  
equivalent paid to the  
oxen lent on conditio  
a matter of honour, o  
of grain at harvest.

ONGWA འཇམ་ལྗང་ *s. m.*  
ing prickly climber (  
Nat. Ord. *Legumino*  
flowers, which grows  
Himalaya. In Chamb  
are applied to burns.

ONWEN འཇམ་ལྗང་ *ad.* S

OPCHI འཇམ་ལྗང་ *s. n.*  
with weapons or clad

OPLA འཇམ་ལྗང་ *s. m.*  
prepared for fuel.

OPRA འཇམ་ལྗང་ *a.* S

OPRAHNA འཇམ་ལྗང་  
above.

OR འཇམ་ལྗང་ *s. f.* Side, di

OR འཇམ་ལྗང་ *s. f.* (M.)  
a plough :—*or bhann*  
furrows :—*or ghidhi*  
furrow! (ploughmen

- ORAK འྲཀ་ { *s. m. f.* The end;—*ad.*  
 ORAK འྲཀ་ { At last, at length :  
 ORIK འྲིཀ་ { —*orak chhohd, a.* In-  
 ORUK འྲུཀ་ { dependent of support:

—*jugat wahand damt orak bikhar jd.* He who does not live economically ruins himself in the end.—Prov.

ORHO འྲེ་ *ad. (M.)* From on this side of, *i. e.*, nearer than.

ORHTE འྲེ་ཐེ་ *ad. (M.)* On this side of.

ORLI འྲལ་ལྷི་ *s. m. (K.)* Fish trap of basket work.

OS འྲ་ *s. f.* Dew;—*pron. (obl. of Oh.)* Used emphatically to denote the most remote of different objects; also in composition the same as *Us ne*.

OSE འྲེ་ *prep.* The same; as *Us*.

OSHÁ འྲཤ་ *s. m.* The same as *Massá* which see.

OT འྲ་ *a.* Protection, shade, shelter, screen, covering, concealing, partition.

OTAR འྲ་ར་ *a. (K.)* Unirrigated.

OTH འྲ་ཐ་ *s. m. (Pof.)* A rip.

OTHÁ འྲ་ཤ་ } *a. (M.)* Of or belong-  
 OTTHÁ འྲ་ཐ་ } ing to camels. Two men were disputing as to which of two sets of circumstances was the preferable. One said:—*puttar jethd, mdl othd, ghar kotthd.* A first born son, cattle consisting of camels; and a house to live in

(for my choice). The other said:—*ghar jhuprt, mdl bakrt, puttar uho jethd pakrt.* A hut to live in, cattle consisting of goats, any son who is useful to you (for my money.)

OTHÍ འྲ་ཐི་ *s. m.* A camel driver.

OTHLÁ འྲ་ཐ་ལ་ *a. (K.)* High.

OYÁ འྲ་ཤ་ *s. m. (M.)* A cotton picking day. When cotton is ripe it is picked every eighth day. Each turn of picking is called *Oyd*.

OWÁN འྲ་འ་ *s. m. (K.)* An outer room-door which leads outside.

OWEN འྲ་ེ་ *ad.* In that way, thus; immediately.

## P.—(པ, ཐ)

PABAN པ་བ་ *s. m.* } (*M.*) A water-lily  
 PABBAN པ་བ་ན་ *s. f.* }  
 (*Nelumbium speciosum*, Nat. Ord. *Nymphaeaceae*.) The seeds and roots (*bhe*) which are a Government monopoly are eaten; *i. q.* *Nilophar*.

PABB པ་བ་ *s. m.* The fore part of the foot.

PÁBE པ་བེ་ *s. f.* The same as *Dádfras* which see.

PÁBÍ པ་བི་ *s. f. (M.)* A kind of gourd (*Cucumis utilissimus*, Nat. Ord. *Lucurbitaceae*); *i. q.* *Tar, Khakhrt*.

PABKÁ པ་བ་ཀ་ *s. m.* The copper receiver of a still kept cool in water in which the distillate accumulates.

PACH པ་ཅ་ *a.* Five (used in comp.); *i. q.* *Pach*.



PACHÁD पचाद } *s. m. f. (M.)*  
 PACHÁDH पचाध } The western

portions of a district are so called; the west; in Dera Ghazi Khan *pachádh* denotes a distinct tract running along the foot of the Suleman Range of mountains that is irrigated by hill streams.

PACHÁDÁ पचादा } *s. m.* An in-  
 PACHÁHDÁ पचाहदा } habitant of the  
 PACHÁDHÁ पचाधा } Western parts  
 of the Punjab, *i. e.*, of *Pachád*;—*s. f.* Acquaintance, familiarity, friendship, notoriety.

PACHÁIT पचाइत } *s. f.* A meet-  
 PACHAIT पचैत } ing of any par-  
 ticular body or society (generally as a court), a jury, a native court of arbitration, an inquest, a general council; *i. q.* *Panchait*.

PACHAITÍ पचैती } *s. f., a.* A mem-  
 PACHÁITÍ पचाइती } ber of a court,  
 a juryman; pertaining to a court; *i. q.* *Panchaití*.

PACHAK पचक *s. m. (Pot.)* A mincing, smacking sound in eating; *i. q.* *Machak*.

PÁCHAK पाचक } *a.* Adopted to pro-  
 PÁCHAN पाचन } mote digestion,  
 medicine to aid digestion.

PÁCHAN पाचन *s. m. (Pot.)* A pretty little lilac flower (*Malcolmia strigosa*, Nat. Ord. *Capparidæ*) abundant in many places on the Salt Range and north-west of it, sometimes called "heather" by Europeans.

PACHÁNAMEN पचानमें } *a.* Nine-  
 PACHÁNAWEN पचानवे } ty-five.

PACHÁNG पचांग *s. m.* The figure-five (५); the five divisions or kinds of worship reckoned among Hindus.

PACHÁR पचार *s. f. (M.)* Betrothal (only used by Hindus.)

PACHÁRAKKÍ पचारैकी *s. f. (M.)* A silver ornament consisting of two chains worn like cross-belts. Where the chains cross one another on the breast and back there is a round embossed shield.

PACHÁSÍ पचामी *a.* Eighty-five.

PACHÁUNÁ पचाउना *v. a.* To digest, to cause to rot or ferment, to bear equally (increase of wealth or honour.)

PACHAUNÁ पचैना *a.* Five fold, five times.

PACHAUNÍ पचैनी *s. f.* The stomach, tripe, entrails.

PACHCHAR पचर *s. f.* A wedge, anything driven in to fill up a vacant space, that which intervenes, an obstacle; *c. w.* *phoká, mární, láung*.

PACHCHÁRIKKÍ पचचैकी *s. f.* A particular mode of tying a *chádar* under the right elbow, and over the right shoulder when one is engaged in work in cold weather; *c. w.* *mární*.

PACHCHH पच *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Paksh*. Side, showing partiality, protection, defence; a slight cut or gash; scarification.

PACHCHHAM पॅहम *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Pascham*. The west.

PACHCHHAMĪ पॅहमी *a.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Paschamī*. Western, of or from the west.

PACHCHHĪ पॅही *s. f.* Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*) after the juice has been expressed;—*s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Pakshī*. A partizan, an assistant, an ally, an advocate, a defender, a patron; a bird.

PACHCHHĀ पॅहा *v. a.* To scarify previous to cupping, to open a swelling, to pierce with a sword;—*s. m.* A cut, scarification.

PACHCHHĪ पॅही *s. f.* A lancet, a fleam.

PACHCHHON पॅहः *s. f. m.* The west wind, the west.

PACHCHHŪ पॅहु *a.* Without spirit, wanting in courage; remaining behind.

PACHCHĪ पॅची *a.* Twenty-five (*Mālwa* dialect);—*s. m.* (*M.*) A box made of *Tilī* and *Kānā*.

PACHEŪ पॅऐ *s. m. f.* One who follows after and sticks to another with some end in view, a parasite:—*pacheū piddā*, *s. m.* One who changes about from place to place; used also of one who in certain games belongs to neither side but may be on either.

PACHHĀ पाहा *s. m.* (*M.*) A scarifier; a person who slices poppy-heads in the manufacture of opium.

PACHHĀDĀ ਪਹਾਰਾ *s. m.* An inhabitant of the western part of the Panjab; *i. q.* *Pachādhā*, *Pachāhdā*.

PACHHĀHĀN ਪਹਾਨ *ad.* Behind, backward;—*s. m.* The west.

PACHHĀĪ ਪਹਾਈ *s. f.* Scarification; wages for the same.

PACHHĀN ਪਹਾਣ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Paratigiyān*. Recognition, knowledge, acquaintance; distinction, criterion, type; discrimination:—*jās pachhās*, *s. f.* Acquaintance.

PACHHĀN ਪਹਾਂ *s. f.* (*M.*) The early part of the coming night.

PACHHAN ਪਹਨ *v. a.* (*M.*) To make a slight gash; to scarify; to slice the capsules of the poppy in order to extract opium.

PACHHĀNNĀ ਪਹਾਨਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
PACHHĀNNĀ ਪਹਾਣਨਾ } recognize,  
to know, to distinguish, to perceive, to feel, to acquaint, to make out.

PACHHANDĀ ਪਹਿਡਾ *s. m.* Kicking; *c. w.* *mārnā*.

PACHHANDNĀ ਪਹਿਡਣਾ *v. a.* To kick; to defame.

PACHHĀNGRĀ ਪਹਾਂਗਰਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) A large basket, a portmanteau; *i. q.* *Paṭār*.

PACHHANWĀUNĀ ਪਹਣਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be recognized.

PACHHAR पहर *s. f. (M.)* A cow neither yielding milk nor in calf.

PACHHĀRĪ पहरि *s. f.* The rear, a horse's heel rope; the leavings of poppy heads after extracting the juice (*Pichhāri*).

PACHHARJĀNĀ पहरजाणा *v. n.* To fall, to fall down; to become absent; to remain behind; to be sick; to be thrown down in wrestling, to be conquered.

PACHHĀRNĀ पहरना *v. a.* To throw down, to demolish, to abase; to conquer; to throw down in wrestling.

PACHHĀTĀ पहाता *v. a.* (past tense of *Pachhānā*). Recognised.

PACHHATṬNĀ पहट्टना *v. a.* To defame, to injure by false report.

PACHHĀUNĀ पहाउना *v. a.* To cause to be cut or scarified.

PACHHET पहेउ *ad.* "The day after the fair," after the proper time, late.

PACHHETĀ पहेउता *ad.* Late;—*a.* Being after the season.

PACHHĪ पही *s. f. (M.)* A small basket, made of wheat-straw, date-leaves or the tops of *kānda*, in which women keep their balls of cotton (*paṇṇi*) or reels of thread; sugarcane that has been passed through the sugar press.

PĀCHHĪ पाही *s. f. (M.)* The act of scarifying or slicing poppy-heads.

PACHHĀNĀ पहरना *v. a. (M.)* To make incisions on poppy-heads; *i. q.* *Pachohhānā*.

PACHHONTĀNĀ पहेउता *v. a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Paschātāpas*. To repent, to be sorry.

PACHHONTĀWĀ पहेउतावा *s. m.*  
PACHHOTĀĪ पहेउतायी *s. f.*  
PACHHOTĀWĀ पहेउतावा *s. m.*

Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Paschātāp*. Sorrow for what one has done, repentance, regret.

PACHHWĀ पहरा *a.* Westerly:—*sāgh meṇ pachhwā paṇṇi, tāṇ Sāwaṇ digāwa kuṇṇi*. When westerly wind prevails in *Hārā*, who can spoil *Sāwaṇ*.—Prov.

PACHHWĀRĀ पहरावा *s. m.* } The  
PACHHWĀRĪ पहरावा *s. f.* } rear.

PACHĪ पची *a.* Adhering, sticking, joined, in unison, strongly attached; digested, rotted, consumed:—*pachī hoṇḍa*, *v. n.* To be stuck together, to be in unison; to be deeply in love.

PACHĪSĪ पचीसी *s. f.* The name of a game played with six *couris*; a poem consisting of twenty-five verses.

PACHMAHILĀ पचमहिला *s. m.* A five story house.

PACHMEL पचमेल *a.* Mixed together (five things), mixed, confused.

PACHNĀ पचना *v. a.* To be digested, to be assimilated, to melt, to rot, to be

consumed; to be adequate; to be embezzled; to embezzle without being discovered.

PACHOTRÁ पचोत्र } *s. m.* Five on a  
PACHOTRÚ पचोत्रु } hundred, five

per cent, five rupees levied in addition to revenue for the services of *Lambardars* (headmen of a village.)

PACH PACH MARNÁ पच पच मरना  
*v. n.* To die without remedy, to die with great affliction.

PÁCHUN पाचुन *s. m.* See *Páchas*.

PAD पद *s. m.* Rank, dignity; a line in poetry; the foot; a word.

PÁD पाद *s. m.* Passage of wind, Borborygm.

PÁDÁ पाड़ा *a. (M.)* In the habit of breaking wind; *i. q.* *Pádar*.

PADAHAR पदहार *s. m. (M.)* An open plain, land without trees.

PADAIS पदैस } *s. m.* Corrupted  
PADÁIS पदाइस } from the Arabic  
word *Paidish*. Birth, creation, production; produce, earnings, profit.

PÁDAL पादल *s. m.* A tree (*Bignonia suaveolens*, Nat. Ord. *Bignoniaceæ*) affording an useful timber. The wood is elastic and long grained is used for shafts, yokes, also for charcoal. Grows sparingly in the Siwálak tract up to the Ravi; *i. q.* *Sammá*.

PADÁLLÍ पदाली *s. m.* A plant (*Heracleum sp.*, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferae*) which is common in parts of the hills. In Bissahir and Chamba it is collected for winter fodder, and it is believed to increase the milk of goats fed with it.

PADAM पदम *s. m.* A term in numerals representing ten billions (according to *Shástar*); or one thousand billions (according to the *Dastáru-lamal*, or the royal ordinances of *Akbar Sháh*); the name of a flower, the lotus (*Nelumbium speciosum* the flower, not the plant); a large mole under the sole of the foot, a particular mark or lines of a certain shape in the upper joints of the fingers, the palms, or the sole of the human foot:—*Padam Purán*, *s. m.* The name of the fourth of the eighteen *Puráns*, describing the period when the world was a Lotus:—*padamsikrī*, *s. f.* A delicate, wandering woman.

PADAR पदर *s. m.* A plant (*Anemone obtusiloba*, *A. discolor*, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*) which is very common in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya. In Hazara the pounded root, which is acrid, is mixed with milk and given internally for contusions. In Bissahir it is said to be used as a blister, but to be apt to produce sores and scars.

PADÁRÁ पदारा *s. m.* The *Coriaria nepalensis*, the fruit is eaten, the branches are browsed, the wood is of pretty grain.

PADÁRATH पदारथ *s. m.* A thing, substance, a rarity, a good, a blessing, a delicacy, dainties, rich or exquisite food; a category or predicament in logic of which seven are maintained, *i. e.*, substance, quality, action, identity, variety, relation and non-entity:—*padáráth biddiá*, *widdiá*, *s. f.* Natural Philosophy.

PADÁUNÁ पदाउना *v. a.* To press hard after one, to weary, to reduce to straits; to cause to pass wind.

PADAURÁ पदौरा *m.* } *a.* In the  
PADAURÍ पदौरी *f.* } habit of  
breaking wind; one who speaks idly and at random, a prater, a babbler, a vain boaster.

PADBÍ पदबी *s. f.* A path, a road; rank, dignity, title, titular name, surname, patronymic name.

PADD ਪੱਟ } *s. m.* Breaking wind :—  
 PADD ਪੱਡ } *padd baheṛd, s. m.* A

mushroom. There appear to be three kinds of edible fungi in the Punjab. 1. The mushroom (*Agaricus Campestris*). 2. The morel *Morchella Esculenta*, *Phallus esculenta*. 3. Truffle. *Tubercibarium*. No. 1 is usually called *padd baheṛd*, No. 2 *guchi* or *kánd gúchi*, No. 3 *khumba* or *khumbur*. *Padd baheṛd* is also used of non-edible fungi:—*padd márná, v. n.* To break wind; to speak without any prudence.

PADDAM ਪੱਦਮ *s. m.* A small tree (*Prunus* or *Cerasus Puddum*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*) which occurs in the Panjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. The bird cherry. The fruit is eaten by the people, though it is always somewhat bitter. The wood is coarse-grained, light, soft, apt to split, and to be attacked by insects. It is used in building, and occasionally for implements.

PADDHAR ਪੱਧਰ *s. m.* An open plain.

PADDHARÁ ਪੱਧਰਾ *m.* } *a.* Smooth  
 PADDHARÍ ਪੱਧਰੀ *f.* } and even.

PADDHATÍ ਪੱਧਤੀ *s. f.* The directory for one of the five divisions of Hindu worship, embracing various offerings.

PADDNÁ ਪੱਦਣਾ *v. n.* To break wind; to acknowledge one's inferiority, to turn tail.

PADDÚKHÁN ਪੱਦੁਖਾਂ *s. m.* A term of ridicule applied to a mean person who affects to be great.

PÁDHÁ ਪਾਧਾ *s. m.* A Brahman who directs the weddings or other ceremonies of a family; a school master, a teacher of arithmetic; an astrologer:—*tittar pangí paí*; *pádhá puchchhāṅ kiyaṅ gāí*. A partridge's wing appeared, why go to consult the astrologer.—Prov. shows that when many clouds come, no one need go to the astrologer to ask about the weather; *i. q.* *Pāṇdhá*.

PADHÁÚ ਪਧਾਉ *s. m.* A traveller.

PÁDHÍ ਪਾਧੀ *s. f. (M.)* A variety of wheat in the Montgomery Tehsil.

PADHIÁNÍ ਪਧਿਆਣੀ *s. f.* The wife of a *Pádhá*.

PADHRÁÍ ਪਧਰਾਈ *s. f.* Smoothness, evenness.

PADÍRNÁ ਪਦੀੜਣਾ *v. a.* To press hard after, to reduce to straits, to put in fear.

PADLÚ ਪਦਲੂ *s. m.* A handsome small tree (*Marlea begoniifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Alangiaceæ*) with maple-like leaves occurring up to near the Indus. Its leaves are eaten by sheep.

PADMANÍ ਪਦਮਣੀ *s. f.* A woman of the first and most excellent of the four classes into which Hindus divide the sex. The others in their order are *Chitāṛá*, *Hastāṛá*, *Saṅkhaṅá*.

PADMÁUT ਪਦਮਾਉਤ *s. f.* The wife of a *Rájá* famed in story by name Ratan Sain; the book written respecting her and her husband.

PADOL ਪਡੋਲ *s. m.* A long slender vegetable of the squash species. See *Pañḍol*, *Pañḍol*.

PADOR ਪਦੌੜ } *s. m.* See *Pádar*.  
 PADORÁ ਪਦੌੜਾ }

PADRIÁR ਪਦਰਿਆਰ *s. m.* A small tree (*Bauhinia variegata*, var. *purpurea*, *Phanera p.* Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) which occurs in the Salt Range, and is common wild in the outer hills up to near the Indus. It is often planted in the plains for its fine purplish lilac and white flowers blossom.

ing in March. The tree sometimes has an upright cupressiform shape. The wood is red, light, soft, decays quickly, and is subject to insects, and is little used except for fuel. The flower buds are used as a pot-herb in curries and pickles, and the leaves are given as fodder. The bark is used by tanners.

**PADRIÚN पदरिउट्ट** *s. m.* A small tree (*Elæodendron Roxburghii*, Nat. Ord. *Celastrineæ*) not uncommon in the Eastern part of the Siwalik tract up to the Ravi. The timber is white, soft and brittle, and is used only for small wood-work by the people and for fuel.

**PADÚNÁ पदुना** *s. m.* A plant (*Tulipa stellata*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*) with a pretty little flower, is common in the Salt Range, Trans-Indus, and along the Siwalik tract. In many places the bulbs are eaten; in others they are not. They are regularly sold in the bazars of Peshawar, in the plains near which the plant is abundant.

**PADWÍ पद्वी** *s. f.* A path, a road; rank, dignity, title, titular name, surname, a patronymic;—*a.* Paternal, patrimonial:—*padwí deŕí*, *v. a.* To confer a rank, dignity or title:—*padwí te pahunchá*, *v. a.* To get a high position.

**PAG पग** *s. f.* The foot: the name of the ace in dice; in the last sense; *c. w.* *paigá*.

**PÁG पाग** *s. f.* The coating of sugar applied to certain grains and confections; *c. w.* *deŕá*.

**PÁGAL पागल** *a.* Mad, insane; foolish:—*págulpuná*, *s. m.* Madness, insanity; foolishness.

**PAGARNÁ पगारना** *v. a.* See *Pakarṇá*.

**PAGANBAR पगीषर** *s. m.* See *Pakanbar*, *Paigambar*.

**PAGANBARÍ पगीषरी** *a.* See *Pakanbarí*, *Paigambarí*.

**PAGDANDÍ पगडंडी** *s. f.* A foot path, a cross cut.

**PAGDHANG पगधंग** *s. m.* Circumference (in Geometry.)

**PAGG पॅग** *s. f.* A turban; (*M.*) the payment made to an owner of land for permission to sink a well on his land:—*pagg bannhniṅ*, *bannhniṅ v. a.* A ceremony by which a son or heir is installed in the room of one deceased, a *pagg* is put on his head in public:—*pagg badhender*, *badhender bhájar bor díus*. He was so long tying on his turban that the flood carried away his threshing floor.—Prov.

**PAGGAR पॅगर** *s. m.* A large turban.

**PAGGÚ पॅगु** *s. m. (M.)* A drain, an aqueduct, a gutter, an inlet; the land irrigated by canal flow.

**PAGHAR पघर** *s. m. (M.)* Sweat.

**PAGHÁRNÁ पघारना** } *v. a.* To  
**PAGHRÁUNÁ पघराउना** } melt by  
applying heat, to fuse.

**PAGHÚRÁ पघुड़ा** *s. m.* } A child's  
**PAGHÚRÍ पघुड़ी** *s. f.* } bedstead  
with both ends notched placed in a rope swing, for sitting and standing on; *i. q.* *Panghúrá*.

**PAGLÁ पगला** *a.* Mad, insane; foolish. stupid:—*paglápan*, *s. m.* Madness, stupidity.

PĀGNĀ ਪਾਗਣਾ *v. a.* To coat with sugar-candy or salt.

PAGRĀ ਪਾਗੜਾ *s. m.* } A turban.  
PAGRĪ ਪਾਗੜੀ *s. f.* }

PĀGRE ਪਾਗੜੇ *s. m.* Five iron rings put on the legs of young infants just above the ankles.

PAGŪNAI ਪਾਗੁਣੈ *s. m.* A black fruited plant (*Eubus lasiocarpus*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceae*).

PAH ਪਾਹ } *s. m.* Steeping cloth in a  
PĀH ਪਾਹ } solution of *Alum*, &c., prior to dyeing, a mordant; influence; (*c. w. dand, lāṇḍ*);—*prep.* Near, by, to;—*s. f. (M.)* Manure, dry pulverised cow or buffalo dung opposed to *phoṛī* fresh dung:—*pāh jhālo, s. m. (lit. the pāh holder)*. The board which prevents the manure and dust moved by the bullock's feet from falling into the well:—*pāh ghāt ke picchhōṛ wāh, edī chāke te dohrā lāh*. Plough the land after manuring it, and if God pleases the profit will be double.—Prov.

PAHĀ ਪਹਾ *s. m.* See *Pahīd*.

PAHĀJ ਪਹਾਜ *s. f. (M.)* A country woman.

PĀHAN ਪਾਹਣ *s. m.* A shoe (generally used in the plural); a stone, an idol.

PAHĀB ਪਹਾੜ *s. m.* A hill, a mountain;—*a.* High, lofty; great, large, long, stupendous:—*pahār talī, s. f.* A strip of country along the foot of a mountain:—*pahārā wālī, s. f.* The goddess *Devī*.

PAHAR ਪਹਰ *s. m.* See *Pahīr*.

PAHĀRĀ ਪਹਾਰਾ *s. m.* A goldsmith workshop.

PAHĀRĀ ਪਹਾਰਾ *s. m.* The multiplication table.

PAHĀRAN ਪਹਾਰਣ *s. f.* A hill woman.

PAHĀRĪ ਪਹਾਰੀ *s. f.* A small mountain, a hill; a hill man,—*a.* Mountainous, belonging to the hills:—*pahārī arīḍ, s. m.* The purging nut. (*Jatropha Curcas*):—*pahārī gājar, s. f.* The same as *Shikakai* which see:—*pahārī kikkar, s. f.* The same as *Kābāl kikkar* which see:—*pahārī pīpāl, s. m.* The *Populus ciliata*.

PAHĀRĪ ਪਹਾਰੀ } *s. m., a.* A mountainous;  
PAHĀRĪA ਪਹਾਰੀਆ } tainous; mountainous.

PAHĀRŪ ਪਹਾਰੂ *s. m.* A ram, a young lamb; a single sheep or goat; one head out of a flock.

PAHĀUNĀ ਪਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To entangle, to ensnare, to cause to stick; *s. f. Pādūṅṅī, Phādūṅṅī*.

PAHAURĀ ਪਹੌੜਾ *s. m.* } A wooden  
PAHAURĪ ਪਹੌੜੀ *s. f.* } instrument used for removing the dung of horses and other domestic animals.

PAHELĪ ਪਹੋਲੀ *s. f.* A riddle; *s. f. Parheli, Papeli*.

PAHI ਪਹਿ *s. f.* The dawn:—*pahī phūṛṛ, phatṛṛ, pāṛṛ, pīl hōṛ, v. n.* To dawn, to be morning, to break (the early dawn), to be daybreak:—*pahī phatṛ, ad.* At the dawn of day.

**PÁHÍ ਪਾਹੀ** *s. m.* A farmer who rents and cultivates land belonging to another, a tenant:—*málik je kare riyáit páhí, tán, oh kardá changí wáht.* If the landlord shows kindness to his tenants, the latter cultivates well.—Prov.

**PAHIÁ ਪਹਿਆ** *s. m.* A way, a road, a path, a cowpath.

**PAHÍÁ ਪਹੀਆ** *s. m.* A wheel.

**PAHIL ਪਹਿਲ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Paratham*. Beginning, commencement, initiative;—*s. m.* One of the sides of a polygon:—*pahil karní,* *v. a.* To begin, to be the first in any action.

**PAHILÁ ਪਹਿਲਾ** *a.* The first or foremost (person or thing); highest, superior; best, excellent; primary, original; chief, main, leading:—*pahilá wár, s. m.* First turn:—*pahilá darjád, s. m.* The first rank or dignity.

**PAHILAN ਪਹਿਲਣ** *s. f.* A cow or other animal that has had, or is about to have, her first calf; *c. w. honád.*

**PAHILÁN ਪਹਿਲਾਂ** *s. m. f.* The beginning;—*ad.* First, at first.

**PAHILE ਪਹਿਲੇ** *ad.* First, at first, first of all, in the first place or instance; foremost, headmost; in advance; in former times, formerly:—*pahile sháh pichkhé bádsáh.* The money lender is superior to a king.—Prov.

**PAHILOTHÁ ਪਹਿਲੋਠਾ** *a.* First born (a son.)

**PAHILOTHÍ ਪਹਿਲੋਠੀ** *s. f.* The state or right of being the first born, birth-right.

**PAHILÚ ਪਹਿਲੂ** *s. m.* The side.

**PAHILÚN ਪਹਿਲੂਣ** *s. f.* A cow or buffalo that has given, or is about to give her first calf, (sometimes used of other animals); *i. q. Pahílaḡ.*

**PAHIMÁNÍ ਪਹਿਮਾਣੀ** *s. f.*  
**PAHIMÁNAGÍ ਪਹਿਮਾਣ ਗੀ** *Fraud,*  
*deceit.*

**PAHINÁUNÁ ਪਹਿਨਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to put on clothes.

**PAHINÁUNÍ ਪਹਿਨਾਉਣੀ** *s. f.* Presents of clothing given to relatives at weddings, and certain other family gatherings.

**PAHINÁWÁ ਪਹਿਨਾਵਾ** *s. m.* Mode of dress, fashion.

**PAHINNÁ ਪਹਿਨਣਾ** *v. n.* To put on  
**PAHINNÍ ਪਹਿਨਣੀ** *clothes; to wear*  
*a new shoe.*

**PAHIR ਪਹਿਰ** *s. m.* A watch, the eighth part of a day and night, three hours, a division of time consisting of eight *gharis*.

**PAHIRÁ ਪਹਿਰਾ** *s. m.* Guard, watch; a sentinel, a watchman:—*pahirá chauḡkí, s. f.* Guard, watch;—*pahirá badalḡd, v. n.* To relieve the watch or guard:—*pahirá baiḡḡd, v. n.* To be set over (a guard):—*pahirá denḡd, v. n.* To keep a watch, to stand sentry:—*pahire dár, s. m.* A sentinel:—*pahire wichḡ rakḡḡd, v. n.* To give in charge, to put in custody:—*pichḡle pahire, s. m.* The last watch of the night:—*kaljug dá pahirá, s. m.* Evil days, iron age.



PAHIRĀUNĀ ਪਹਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
cause to put on clothes, &c.

PAHIRĀWĀ ਪਹਿਰਾਵਾ *s. m.* Mode of  
dress, fashion.

PAHIRŪ ਪਹਿਰੂ *s. m.* A watchman, a  
guard, a sentry.

PAHIYĀ ਪਹੀਯਾ *s. m.* See *Pahīd*.

PAHLĀ ਪਹਲਾ *a.* See *Pahīd*.

PAHNĀMĪ ਪਹਨਾਮੀ *s. f.* See *Pahi-  
māṅṅ*.

PĀHOPĀH ਪਹੋਪਹ *prep. ad.* Near  
one another.

PAHOBĀ ਪਹੋਜਾ *s. m.* A wooden scraper  
used to clean out the bullock sheds or  
stables; *i. q.* *Pahaurā*.

PĀHRĀ ਪਹਰਾ *s. m.* A stag; a reader  
(spoken in derision).

PĀHRĪ ਪਹਰੀ *s. f.* A hind.

PĀHRŪ ਪਹਰੂ } *s. m.* A watch, a  
PĀHRŪ ਪਹਰੂ } guard.

PĀHU ਪਹੂ *s. m.* Steeping cloth in  
slam, &c., to prepare it for dyeing; in-  
fluence; *i. q.* *Pāh*.

PAHUCH ਪਹੁਚ *s. f.* Arriving, reach-  
ing, arrival, reach, influence, standing,  
consideration; that which has been paid  
on a sum due; authority, capacity,  
power; *i. q.* *Pauṣch*.

PAHUL ਪਹੁਲ

PĀHUL ਪਾਹੁਲ

Five Sikhs,  
make *sherbet*  
water. Each  
with an iron i  
texts the whil  
rat, a portion  
head of the  
is passed round  
initiated pres  
The new dis  
exhorted stric  
ples of Sikkhi

PAHULIĀ ਪਹੁ

PĀHULIĀ ਪਾਹੁ

the *Pahul* (the

PĀHUNĀ ਪਹੁ

*Pardhūṅḍ*.

PAHUNCH ਪਹੁ

PAHUNCHĀ ਪਹੁ

paw, a claw.

PAHUNCHĀU ਪਹੁ

cause to arrive  
conduct, to car

PAHUNCHĪ ਪਹੁ

worn on the w

PAHUNCHNĀ ਪਹੁ

to attain; to r  
up to or with;  
to have access

PAHUTNĀ ਪਹੁ

PAHUTNĀ ਪਹੁ

*Pahunchḍ*.

PAHWAR ਪਹਰ

for the tract of  
and Jhelum.

**PAÍ ਪਾਇ** } *s. f.* A dry measure, containing of wheat, eighteen maunds; of barley twelve; a quarter of a seer; the twelfth part of an anna; a measure of capacity equal in weight from sixteen to twenty-five seers; four *país* make a *páí*, and four *páis* one *chauth*.

**PAI ਪੈ** *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Patí*. A husband, a master, lord.

**PÁIA ਪਾਇਆ** *s. m.* Selling forcibly at a higher rate than the price current (this custom prevailed under the Sikh Government), degree, rank, dignity; a leg of a table or bedstead.

**PÁIAN ਪਾਇਆਂ** *s. f.* Power, ability.

**PÁIBHARNÁ ਪਾਇਭਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To carry the foot, to go on, to quicken one's step.

**PAICHHAL ਪੈਡਲ** } *s. f.* The sound  
**PAICHHAR ਪੈਡਰ** } of footsteps.

**PAIDÁ ਪੈਦਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Paidak*. Gain, profit, earning, profit in business, emolument; production; that which is created;—*a. Produced, manifest, procured, gained:—paidá hoyá, v. n.* To be born; to be produced, to be obtained, to arise:—*paidá karná, v. a.* To bring into being, to bring forth; to produce, to draw out, to raise; to originate; to come by, to earn, to obtain:—*paidáwár, a.* Pregnant (woman); also see *paidáwári:—paidáwári, s. f.* The production of a field, profit in business, result, advantage.

**PAÍDABB ਪੈਈਦਬ** *a.* Bad at returning a thing borrowed.

**PAIDAL ਪੈਦਲ** *a.* On foot.

**PAIGÁM ਪੈਗਾਮ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Paigám*. Embassy, message.

**PAIGAMBAR ਪੈਗਮਬਰ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Paigambar*. A prophet; *i. q.* *Pakambar*.

**PAIGAMBARÍ ਪੈਗਮਬਰੀ** *a.* Belonging to a prophet:—*paigambarí phull, s. m.* The same as *Mumammí* which see:—*paigambarí jauq, s. m.* A huskless or pearl barley:—*paigambarí kangak, s. f.* A fine huskless wheat; *i. q.* *Pakambarí*.

**PAIGHÁ ਪੈਘਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A cradle.

**PAIHI ਪੈਹਿ** *s. f.* See *Pahi*.

**PAIHÍYÁ ਪੈਹੀਯਾ** *s. m.* A wheel; *i. q.* *Pahid*.

**PAIJ ਪੈਜ** *s. f.* A vow, an engagement, a purpose, a solemn resolution.

**PAIJÁMÁ ਪੈਜਾਮਾ** *s. m.* See *Pajámá*.

**PAIK ਪੈਕ** *s. m.* A courier.

**PAIKAR ਪੈਕਰ** *s. m.* The rope tied to a horse's feet either to allow him to graze or to fasten him to a stake, a hopple for a buffalo.

**PAIKARÁ ਪੈਕਰਾ** *s. m.* A habit, a custom (used generally of bad habits.)

**PAIKARÍ ਪੈਕਰੀ** *s. f.* A ring of iron, a chain.

**PAIKÁSHI ਪੈਕਾਸ਼ਤ** *s. f. m.* Persons who being themselves landless cultivate the lands of others on set terms.

**PAIKE ਪੈਕੇ** *s. m.* Parent's house; *i. q.* *Pake*.

PAIKHAR पैखर } s. m. A hopple;  
PAINKHAR पैखर } i. q. *Paikar*.

PAIKHARNÁ पैखरना v. a. To hop-  
ple.

PÁIL पाटिल } s. f. A small tent  
PAIL पैल } shaped like the roof

of a house; a bed of mangoes spread in  
grass to be ripened; the spread tail of  
a peacock; walking around some object  
with great joy. In the Gurdaspur Dis-  
trict a rich, loamy, irrigated soil; c. w.  
*páung*.

PÁILÍ पाटिली a. Ripened in straw  
(mangoes, dates.)

PÁIN पाटिह s. m. The name of a  
water-fowl.

PAIN पेट s. f. A quarter of an inch.

PAINÁ पैना s. m. A small stone  
weight of one *pá kachhá*;—v. n. To  
fall, to lie, to lie down, to be situated,  
to go to bed, to be sick; to happen; to  
lie idle or useless; to be down on one's  
back, to be laid up; to be laid across, to  
be spread over; to interfere, to meddle  
with; to have to do with; to be concern-  
ed about; to be vacant, to be unoccupied;  
to become hoarse or husky (*gald*); to con-  
ceive:—*agge páigá, páijá, v. n.* To yield,  
to give way, or consent readily (frail  
woman):—*pai ráhiqá, v. n.* To lie or be  
laid on one's back; to be prostrate or  
helpless; to sleep all day.

PAINCH पेंच s. m. A member of a  
council or assembly; the title of a village  
*Lambardár, a Lambardár, a Chauhdár* (a  
leader of a sect); the title of a Hindu  
water-bearer.

PAINCHAMÍ पेंचमी s. f. The fifth  
day of a half month (lunar):—*Basant*  
*painchamí, s. f.* See in *Basant*.

PAINCHANÍ पेंचटी s. f. The wife  
of a *Painch*.

PAINCHÁIT पेंचाटिह s. f. See  
*Pacháit*.

PAINCHÁITÍ पेंचाटिही a. See *Pacháití*.

PAINCHHÍ पेंही s. m. A bird; met.  
a wanderer:—*pashá, painchhí, sail, tarwar*  
*ennd bújhe koh!* Beasts, birds, water  
creatures, insects, none can number  
these!

PÁND पान्ड } s. f. The foot of a bed-  
PAIND पेंद }  
PÁNDÍ पान्दी } stead; i. q. *Pauet*.

PAINDÁ पेंडा s. m. A road, a way, a  
distance.

PAINDAR पेंदर s. m. A robber, a  
free-booter; one who attacks suddenly.

PAINKHAR पैखर s. m. See *Paikhar*.

PAINSÁ पेंसा s. m. See *Paisá*.

PAINSATH पेंसठ a. Sixty-five.

PAINSÍ पेंसी s. f. A kind of cloth  
having five hundred threads in the  
width.

PAINTÁ पेंठा } s. m. Something  
PAINTARÁ पेंठरा } sent a short dis-  
PAINTRÁ पेंत्रा } tance ahead on  
the occurrence of unfavourable omens as  
on the commencement of a journey when

one cannot oneself start at that time; a stepping stone, any dry place, planting the foot in a path, leading through mud and water, a footstep.

**PAINTÁHLÍÁ** पैंताहलीਆ *a.* The year 45 of the era of *Bikarmájit*, i. e., *Vikramadittiya*.

**PAINTÁLÍ** पैंताली *a.* Forty-five.

**PAINTÍ** पैंਤੀ *a.* Thirty-five;—*s. m.* The Gurmukhi alphabet, having thirty-five letters.

**PAIR** ਪੈਰ *s. m.* The foot:—*épae pair ép*

*kuhártí mární*, *v. n.* To cut one's own feet, to ruin oneself:—*pair ardund*, *v. n.* To interfere or meddle with:—*pairbhártí*, *a.* Pregnant (a woman):—*pair bhártí honá*, *v. n.* To be pregnant, to be with child, to be in the family way:—*pair dá angáthá*, *s. m.* The great toe:—*dabe pair áund*, *v. n.* To come in quietly, unperceived (as a cat or spy):—*pair dharná*, *rakkhád*, *v. n.* To set foot on, to step in, to come in, to go or step forward, to advance or proceed:—*pair dho dho ke píngá*, *v. n. lit.* To drink the water in which one's feet have been washed; to stand high in the affection or respect of some one, to do honor to:—*pair jamáuge*, *v. a.* To be firm on one's feet, to settle down, to get a footing or foothold:—*pair jammge*, *laggge*, *fikge*, *v. n.* To stand firmly, to have a good footing:—*pair jamé te nd rakkhge*, *v. n.* To walk on stilts; to show off, to be in the clouds:—*pair kabar wichch dharná*, *v. n.* To have one foot in the grave, to become old, to be advanced in years:—*pair kaddhge*, *v. n.* To show one's feet; to betray one's evil disposition; to withdraw from:—*pair laggná*, *v. n.* To settle down; see also *pair páigá*:—*pair páigá*, *v. n.* To fall at one's feet; to make obeisance; to stand firm; (*M.*) one quarter share in a horse:—*pair páund*, *v. n.* To visit the house of relatives, done by women in token of the betrothal ceremony:—*pair pádrná*, *v. n. lit.* To stretch one's legs; to die, to breathe one's last; to stretch one's legs full length:—*pair pádrge*, *v. a.* To receive one's demands, to be

very pressing; to make a long arm:—*pair phailáke saugá*, *v. n. lit.* To sleep with one's legs extended, to be free from care, to be perfectly contented and happy:—*pair pharhá*, *v. n.* To hold one's feet; to fall at one's feet (in the act of supplication as a token of reverence):—*pair phatá*, *phatse*, *v. n.* To have chilblains:—*pair pájge*, *chumge*, *dho dho ke píge*, *v. n.* To worship or kiss one's feet, or drink the water after washing the feet (of one held in reverence), to do honour or reverence to:—*pair ráhigá*, *v. n.* To remain humble:—*pair saugá*, *v. n.* To become numb, to go to sleep (foot):—*pair tale*, *hephá*, *malá*, *v. n.* To trample under foot:—*pair te pair rakkhád*, *v. n.* To sit cross-legged:—*pair utarná*, *utarjád*, *v. n.* To be dislocated (the foot):—*pair ukharjá*, *ukharjád*, *ukkharná*, *v. n.* To lose one's footing; to run away, to take flight:—*pair úthá ke challá*, *v. n.* To step out, to walk quickly, to take long strides:—*pair wichch honá*, *v. n.* To be responsible for; to have a share in:—*pair pá wichch chakkar honá*, *v. n.* To be always wandering about:—*pair pá wichch máihádi lagáugá*, *v. a. lit.* To apply henna to the feet, hence to be unable to walk or set about on the ground:—*másh kálá te nile pair*. A black face and blue feet, i. e., a great rascal.

**PAIR** ਪੈੜ } *s. m. f.* The inclined

**PAIRÍ** ਪੈੜੀ } plane dug in the earth on

which oxen travel in drawing water from a well; the circular track of a ox working an oil mill, a sugarcane press or treading out grain; the grain trodden at one time, a track, a foot print.

**PAIRÁ** ਪੈਰਾ } *s. m.* Menstruation; a

**PAIRÁ** ਪੈਰਾ } foot, a step.

**PAIROPAIR** ਪੈਰੋਪੈਰ *ad.* Step by step, every step.

**PAIRWAHÍ** ਪੈਰਵਹੀ } *s. f.* Corrupted

**PAIRWAÍ** ਪੈਰਵੈਈ } from the Persian word *Pairwá*. Following, pursuit,

exertion, perception, conduct; c. w. <i>karmá</i> .	PAJÁWÁ the Persi kiln; i. q.
PAISÁ पैसा s. m. A pice, the name of copper coin; money:— <i>paísá dheld</i> , s. m. Money, wealth, riches:— <i>paísá wáld</i> , s. m. A rich man, a man of fortune.	PAJEB पज ornament i. q. <i>Panjé</i>
PÁITÁ पट्टि s. m. See <i>Paitrá</i> .	PÁJÍ पजि a mean, de of mean n <i>páji párd</i> , ty, villain
PAIWAND पैवेद a. (M.) Grafting; i. q. <i>Powád</i> .	PAJJ पज tence.
PAÍYAL पटील a. Slothful, lazy, doing less than the proper amount of work, given to lying down when urged to greater speed (spoken of oxen, horses, and sometimes in derision, of men.)	PAJJÁ पज <i>pajjá</i> , s. m
PÁJ पज s. m. Gold or silver plating; show; fabrication:— <i>páj láwd</i> , s. n. To join with gold or silver plating.	PÁK पक (c. w. <i>país</i> undefiled, loyed, una — <i>pák adj</i> unpolluted
PÁJÁ पजा s. m. See <i>Paddam</i> .	PAKÁÍ प for cookin
PAJAKKHÁ पजके s. m. See <i>Panjak- khá</i> in <i>Panj</i> .	PAKÁNÁ प <i>Pakáwd</i>
PAJÁMÁ पजामा } s. m. Corrupted PÁJÁMÁ पजामा } from the Persian word <i>Páijámak</i> . Drawers, trousers.	PAKÁNBEI <i>Gentiana</i> s. medicinal
PAJÁR पजार s. m. A shoe; c. w. <i>már- má</i> .	PAKANRÁ <i>swatman</i>
PAJAUHAR पजेवर s. f. Fifth plough- ing, generally cross-ways.	PAKAR प ing, hold, hesiveness tion:— <i>pal</i> caught or
PAJAUNÁ पजेना a. Five fold, five times more; i. q. <i>Panjauá</i> .	PAKARAN serviceabl ple: <i>paka</i> participle: din. Fri times.—P

**PAKARNÁ पकनटा** *v. a.* To catch, to seize, to lay hold of, to take, to apprehend.

**PAKÁU पकाउ** *s. m.* Suppuration; maturity, ripeness.

**PAKÁUNÁ पकाउना** *v. n.* To cook; to cause to ripen; to cause to suppurate; to remember a lesson or commit to memory, to appoint.

**PAKAURÁ पकौरा** *s. m.* An eatable made of the flour of gram moistened and fried in oil.

**PAKAURÍ पकौरी** *s. f. pl. pakaurids.*  
The same as *pakauré* but smaller:—*pakaurids páunids*, *v. n.* To mix *pakaurids* with churned curd (generally done by Hindus at night, and on ceremonial occasions.)

**PAKH पख** *s. f. (M.)* A soil.

**PAKHÁL पखाल** *s. m.* A large leather bag to carry water swung over the back of an ox, mule; the dung of a hawk.

**PAKHALÁ पखला** *a. (K.)* Strange, ignorant of the country.

**PAKHÁLANÁ पखालना** } *v. a.* To wash.  
**PAKHÁBANÁ पखारना** }

**PAKHÁN पखट** } *s. m.* A stone; an idol  
**PAKHÁN पखन** } for worshipping:—

*pakhán bhed*, *s. m.* (*lit.* Stone piercing.) A medicinal tree, (*Saxifraga ligulata*, Nat. Ord. *Saxifragaceae*) with great and handsome flowers often found growing on rocks in the Panjab Himalaya up to the Indus. The leaves are frequently used as plates, the root is bruised and applied to boils or for ophthalmia, in some of the places where the plant grows. It is

reckoned absorbent, and given in dysentery and cough. The root is said to be able to make its way through a rock hence the name of the plant.

**PAKHÁNÁ पखान** } *s. m.* A privy.  
**PAKHÁNÁ पखान** }

**PAKHAND पखंड** } *s. m.* Deceit, hy-  
**PAKHAND पखंड** } pocriay, vil-  
lany, wickedness, disguise, pretence; assumed, pretended, purity, life-devotion; *c. v. karná, phalsúgd.*

**PAKHANDAN पखण्ड** *f.* } *a.* Hypocri-  
**PAKHANDAN पखण्ड** *f.* } tical, false,  
**PAKHANDÍ पखण्डी** *m.* } deceitful,  
**PAKHANDÍ पखण्डी** *m.* } heretical;  
a hypocritical, deceitful person.

**PAKHAR पखर** *s. m.* A saddle with all its appurtenances:—*s. f. (M.)* Help, especially spiritual help of a saint; a small tree (*Ficus venosa*, *F. insectoria*, Nat. Ord. *Moraceae*) in the Panjab, though it reaches 6 or 7 feet girth at times. It is common in the low hills, Cis and Trans-Indus, and in the Salt Range. The leaves are given as fodder to elephants, and in Southern India the root is used as a red dye, and the root bark is made into bowstrings:—*tai kén pár dé pákhar howin.* May the help of the saint be with you!—Benediction.

**PAKHAUJ पखेज** } *s. m.* A kind  
**PAKHÁUJ पखाउज** } of drum or  
**PAKHÁWAJ पखादज** } timbrel, al-  
ways used in pairs by *Dáms*, who sing behind dancing girls or by *rágis* when singing sacred hymns.

**PAKHAUJÍ पखेजी** } *s. m.* One  
**PAKHÁUJÍ पखाउजी** } who beats  
**PAKHÁWAJÍ पखादजी** } the *Pakhauj*.

**PAKHERŪ** पखेरु *s. m.* Corrupted

from the Sanskrit word *Pakshi*. A bird; *met.* a man:—*pakherā pidhā*, *s. m.* One who stays permanently nowhere, but is nowhere, now there:—*admi wargā koī pakherā nahī*. No fly-away bird is like man (*i. e.*, *man* is still the greater wanderer) *i. q.* *Pakherā*.

**PAKHĪ** पाखी *s. f.* Protection; udder:—

*chaufī pākhi patli nāf, aisi bhūins bandh jāe*. Broad udder, thin neck, such a buffalo go and buy.—Prov.

**PAKHI** पखि *s. m.* A wing; *i. q.* *Pakhi*.

**PAKHĪR** पखीर *s. m.* } *a.* Cor-

**PAKHĪRNI** पखीरनी *s. f.* } rupted

from the Arabic word *Fakīr*. A beggar, a wandering devotee; poor:—*pakhi dī aadā*, *s. f.* A mendicant's cry:—*pakhīr hōgā*, *v. n.* To adopt a hermit's life; to be reduced to poverty, beggary—*pakhīr karnā*, *v. a.* To reduce to beggary. Also see *Fakīr*.

**PAKSHSHŪBŪT** पक्षशुभुत *s. m.* See-  
*Makkal, Sujedā*.

**PAKHTĀWAR** पखतावर *s. m.* (*M.*)

A shrub (*Abelia triflora*, Nat. Ord. *Capri-  
foliaceae*) which grows abundantly in  
many places in the Panjab Himalaya.  
It has a pretty-scented flower, and is  
eaten by goats, but appears to be of no  
special use.

**PAKĪ** पाकी *s. m.* Holiness, purity,  
sanctity; the genital hair, the *pubes*;  
shaving the pudendal hair; *c. v.* *karnī*:  
—*pākī de wāl, bāl*, *s. m.* The hair of  
the private parts.

**PAKIĀf** पकिआष्टी *s. f.* Strength,  
firmness, substantiality, durability, vig-  
our, energy.

**PAKIRT** पकिरत *s. f.* Corrupted from

the Sanskrit word *Parakirti*. Nature,  
the natural state, disposition, temper,  
habit.

**PAKK** पक्क *s. m.* Maturity, ripeness,

perfection, soundness, truth, certainty;  
the state of being cooked; —*ad.* Maturely,  
strongly, thoroughly.—*pakk jāgā*, *v. n.*  
See *Pakkā*:—*pakk pakā*, *a.* Settled, de-  
cided, resolute.

**PAKKĀ** पक्का *m.* } *a.* Ripc, mature,

**PAKKĪ** पक्की *f.* } cooked, boiled,

baked, dressed; fried in oil or butter (as  
*rofi*); come to a head (a boil), suppurated;  
solid, strong, firm, substantial, well-con-  
sidered (*pakki salā*), made of brick or  
stone and mortar, in contradistinction  
to a mud or tiled house; paved with  
stone or *kakkar* (metalled); sound, valid,  
sterling; standard, full, perfect and sat-  
isfactory, true (*pakkā tal*); determined, re-  
solute; perfect, complete, real, authenti-  
cated, genuine (*pakki waht*); stamped  
(paper as *pakkā kagaj*); certain, sure,  
authoritative, trustworthy (as *pakki galī*);  
fast, lasting, unfading (as *pakkā ram*);  
hard, unbending, unyielding, unflinching;  
fearless, dauntless, daring; experienced,  
well-versed; shrewd, sharp, clever;  
judicious, sensible; highest (throw);  
victorious; —(*M.*) Khatran country. A  
12 hours' flow of water what in a Tank and  
Chandwan is called a *Wahal*:—*pakki roth*,  
*s. f.* Cooked bread:—*pakki karnā, pakānā*,  
*v. a.* To strengthen, to support, to  
ratify; to settle (a matter) to make  
sure, to take a bond; to demonstrate, to  
substantiate; to authenticate, to confirm,  
to corroborate:—*pakkā karnā*, *v. n.* To  
stew after basting:—*pakki pakāi a.* Cooked  
(bread); *met.* ready (a business):—*pakkā*  
*lastar*, *s. m.* Plaster made of lime or com-  
pout:—*pakki ā-kāri*, *s. f.* Fruits:—*pakki*  
*khetī wekh ke kīrā bhullā karāy, jhakkhar*  
*jhāl wā andherī, ghar dūe tē jāe*. A  
farmer should not be proud of his ripened  
standing-crop, he should only be sure of it,  
if it escapes the expected storm and  
rains and is stored in his house.—Prov.

**PAKKH** पक्ख *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Paksh*. A period of fifteen

days, half a lunar month; side, party, assistance, protection; partiality; a wing (*in compo.*); subject, a theme:—*shukal* or *sukal pakkh. s. m.* (*lit.* the white fortnight.) The fortnight of the waxing moon from the new moon to the full:—*karishan pakkh. s. m.* (*lit.* the black or dark fortnight.) Fortnight of the waning moon from the full to the new moon.

**PAKKHĀ पक्खा** *s. m.* A fan, a ventilator; a portion of a field: *i. q.* *Papkh.*

**PAKKHĀ पक्खी** *s. f. pl. pakkhīn, pakkhen.*  
A small fan; (*i. q.* *Papkhī*); a bird or fowl; a partizan, a defender, a patron; the reed sheds in which gypsies and other wandering tribes live. Hence persons living in such sheds called *pakkhī-wāl* or *pakkhī wāro*:—*uḍḍen pakkhīn kūṇ lūṇ leṇde.* He is putting salt on flying birds.—Prov.—*pakkhīnwālīān dī kuhīn jā.* Have the *pakkhīwālas* any home.—Prov.

**PAKKHULĀ पक्हुली** *s. f.* A large sheet of sack cloth spread in the bottom of a hackery to receive the load.

**PAKKHUR पक्खुर** *s. m.* Help from above, divine assistance, supernatural aid; *c. v.* *paigā, phirgā.*

**PAKKHURNĀ पक्खुरणा** *v. n.* To receive divine assistance, to be divinely aided;—*v. a.* To help, to assist, to aid.

**PAKKNĀ पक्कਣ** *v. n.* To ripen, to become mature, to be cooked; to suppurate; to be remembered, to be appointed; to be settled, to be fixed, to be decided; to be completed, to be made good; to be struck (a bargain); to plot, to scheme, to plan; to be about to win:—*pakkā pakkāā, a.* Cooked and ready.

**PAKORĀ पकोड़ा** *s. m.* See *Pakaurā.*

**PAKRĀ पकरा** *s. m.* A plant, the *Tribulus lanuginosus*, *T. terrestris*, Nat. Ord. *Zygophyllaceæ*, used medicinally.

**PAKRĀĪ KHĀNĪ पकराਈ खाटी** *v. n.*  
To be caught.

**PAKRĀŪ पकराऊ** *s. m. f.* One that causes to be seized;—*a.* Fit to be seized, seizable, worthy of being seized.

**PAKRĀUNĀ पकराਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be caught, seized or laid hold of; *i. q.* *Pagrāunā.* See *Pakurā.*

**PAKTER पकडे** *s. f.* A kiln crack in an earthen vessel which has taken place in the kiln during firing.

**PAKURĀ ਪਕੁਰਾ** *s. m.* A tall shrub (*Nyctanthes arborescens*, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ*) which grows wild in the Siwalik tract up to the Chenab, and is occasionally cultivated in the plains. The wood is only used for fuel; the flowers give a transient yellow dye.

**PAKUĀN ਪਕੁਆਣ** } *s. m.* Sweetmeats,  
**PAKWĀN ਪਕਵਾਣ** } victuals fried in  
any oily substance, pastry:—*uchchī dukāṇ, phikkā pakwān.* Great boast, little roast; much cry, little wool.—Prov.

**PAKWĀĪ ਪਕਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Cooking, the manner of cooking; wages paid for cooking.

**PAKWĀĪYĀ ਪਕਵਾਈਯਾ** } *s. m.* One  
**PAKWĀYYĀ ਪਕਵਾਯਾ** } who cooks,  
a cook.

**PAKWĀUNĀ ਪਕਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be cooked or ripened.

**PAL ਪਲ** *s. m.* A minute; a moment, the sixtieth part of a *gharī* (making two and half *pals* equal to one minute);—(*M.*) See *Pallā*; flanking embankment, forming a continuation of the main dam which prevents the water falling back into its old channel:—*ikk pal wicheh, pal bhar, ad.* In the twinkling of an eye, in an instant:—*paljhal, s. m. f.* A twinkling





PALĀLAN पलालन *s. f.* } A boaster,  
 PALĀLĪ पलाली *s. m.* } a babbler,  
 an idle talker.

PALAMHNĀ पलमुढा } *v. n.* To be in-  
 PALMANĀ पलमढा } clined.

PALĀN पलाट } *s. m.* A pack saddle  
 PALĀNĀ पलाटा } of a camel, or mule.  
 but particularly that of a mule or horse.

PĀLANĀ पालटा } *v. n.* To nourish,  
 PĀLNĀ पालना } to feed, to support.

PALANĠH पलङ्ग *s. m.* A bedstead, a  
*chārpāī* of the best sort :—*palanĠh pośh*,  
*s. m.* A bed cover; a woman's *chādar*  
 figured like a counterpane.

PALANĠH पलङ्ग *s. m.* Leaping,  
 jumping, bounding.

PALANĠHĀ पलङ्गा *s. m.* The name  
 of a play (added to the word *tānĠh* as  
*tānĠh palānĠhā*).

PALANĠHĪRĪ पलङ्गीरी *s. f.* A small  
 bedstead.

PALANĠNĀ पलङ्गाटा *s. m.* (*Pot.*) A  
 string fastened round the neck of a pot,  
 or *degchī* as a handle; *i. q.* *Baṅgāḍā*.

PALANĠJĀ पलङ्गा *s. m.* A radius turn-  
 ing on a pivot used by carpenters instead  
 of a compass.

PALARI पलरि *s. m.* Straw.

PALĀS पलाम *s. m.* A kind of tree  
 (*Butea frondosa*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*):  
 —*palās gūḍ*, *s. f.* The dried juice of the  
 tree:—*palās pāpri*, *s. m.* The seeds of  
 this tree. See (*khichhrā*).

PALATNĀ पलटटा *v. a.* To change,  
 to turn, to convert, to return.

PALATTHĀ पलठा *s. m.* Fencing;  
*v. w.* *khedḍāḍ*, *khelyāḍ*, *mārnā*:—*palatthe*  
*bāj*, *s. m.* A fencer:—*palatthe bājī*, *s. f.*  
 Fencing.

PALATTHĪ पलठी *s. f.* (*M.*) Sitting  
 cross-legged; *v. w.* *mārnā*.

PALĀUNĀ पलाउटा *v. a.* Corrupted  
 from the Sanskrit word *Pā*. To cause  
 to drink, to give to drink, to water;  
 to cause to be nourished, to give milk  
 to one's young, to suckle; to give a blow,  
 to shoot, to send a ball through one.

PALĀWANĀ पलावटा *v. n.* To flee,  
 to run away.

PALCHNĀ पलचटा *v. n.* See *Palach-*  
*ḡḡ*.

PALEHĀ पलेहा *s. m.* (*M.*) Juice, sap;  
*i. q.* *Rosā*.

PALETHAN पलेषट *s. m.* Dry flour  
 in which dough is rolled, to prevent it  
 from sticking:—*pai āṭṭā te paṇḍ palethan*.  
 A handful of dough, and a load of dry  
 flour to roll it in.—Prov. Much cry and  
 little wool.

PALETHANĪ पलेषटी *s. f.* Bread.

PALETHĪ पलेठी *s. m.* } *a.* First  
 PALETHAN पलेठटा *s. f.* } born, pri-  
 mogeniture:—*paleṭhī dā*, *s. m.* One who is  
 born first.

**PALGHIRÁ ਪਲਘੀਰਾ** *s. m.* } A small  
**PALGHIRÍ ਪਲਘੀਰੀ** *s. f.* } bedstead  
 (not much used).

**PÁLHÁ ਪਾਲਹਾ** *a. (M.)* Disengaged, at leisure :—*ghar wichh koi bandá pálhá nahíṃ*. No one in the house is at leisure. —Story of the Three Fools.

**PALHÁRÁ ਪਲਹਾਰਾ** *s. m.* A fine herbaceous plant (*thubia*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*) reaching five or six feet in height, found in various places in the Jhelum basin. Goats eat it, but in several places, where its fruit has been by mistake included among pot-herbs, delirium for several days had ensued.

**PALHMNÁ ਪਲੁਮਣਾ** *v. n.* See *Palamhṇá*.

**PALÍ ਪਲੀ** *s. f. (Fem. of Palá.)* A small ladle for oil, *ghí*; (*M.*) the green leaves of gram which are cooked as a vegetable; also see *Pullhí* :—*bandá joṛe palí palí Rabb ruṣháṛe kuppá*. The man gathers oil little by little, God spills it by the jarful.—Prov. concerning the uncertainty of riches.

**PÁLÍ ਪਾਲੀ** *s. m. f.* A herdsman, a shepherd; a row, a series, a line, a rank.

**PALIÁ POSIÁ ਪਲਿਆ ਪੋਸਿਆ** *a. Fed.* brought up, reached to maturity, puberty.

**PALÍT ਪਲੀਤ** *a., s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Palid*. Filthy, polluted, impure; an unclean thing; an evil spirit :—*kutlids de lakkids daryá palít nahis huṇḍá*. A river is not unclean because dogs lap it.—Prov.

**PALÍTÁ ਪਲੀਤਾ** *s. m.* The touch hole of a gun, the match of a gun, the prim-

ing pan; a roll of candle wick used in exorcising evil spirits :—(*V*) A piece of paper on which a *Murshid* writes some words or marks, and which he gives to a person attacked by demons to drive them away. The possessed person sits with a sheet round him, and the *palitá* is lighted, bran and wild rue (*Peganum harmala*) are added, and allowed to smoulder under him.

**PALÍTÍ ਪਲੀਤੀ** *s. f.* Filth, pollution.

**PALIYÁ ਪਲਿਆ** *s. m. (M.) pl. paliye.* A gray hair when it first appears :—*paliye pid te jauráṁ gáí*. Grayness came and youth went.

**PALJOR ਪਲਜੋਰ** *s. m.* A tree (*Fragaria vesca*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*) found wild in most parts of the Panjab Himalaya. The fruit, though small, is excellent when gathered dry, and has been proved by various trials to be improved by cultivation in a garden.

**PALKHÍ ਪਲਖੀ** *s. f.* See *Palákh*.

**PÁLKÍ ਪਾਲਕੀ** *s. f.* A kind of litter or sedan, a palankeen.

**PALL ਪੱਲ** *s. f.* A large bamboo bin capable of containing two or three hundred maunds.

**PALLÁ ਪੱਲਾ** *s. m.* Space, distance; a scale or balance; the border of a garment or shawl, the end of a piece of cloth; a purse; a cloth spread for holding grain, flour; strength, courage; race or quality of horses, bullocks :—(*M.*) The casing of wattled brushwood or of reeds which encloses a stack of straw or grain; hence used for the stack itself with its casing; the two concentric walls of grass-ropes which are placed on the top of the masonry cylinder of a well and between which the earth from the well is placed in order to sink the cylinder. The

*pallá* or *pal* rests on beams placed across the masonry, and, as earth is brought from the bottom of the well by divers, it is placed between the walls of the *pallá* and the cylinder sinks from the weight :—*pallá* or *pal badhan*, v. a. To erect an apparatus of this description :—*palle bannhád*, v. n. lit. To fold up ; to bear in mind, to ponder well ; to regard none :—*pallá chhudáungá*, v. a. To get rid or quit of :—*pallá páungá*, v. a. To weep with the face covered for the dead, as women do by appointment ; to spread a cloth for receiving pice as *faqirs* do :—*hatth ná palle te kisé halle*. He has nothing in his hand or in his purse and shakes his pockets :—*palle wichch dāye*, *rann pái pakendí māye*. The grain is still in the stack, but the woman is cooking her cake.—Prov. She is counting her chickens before they are hatched.

**PALLAH पल्लह** s. m. A stack of straw. The stack is surrounded with wattled brushwood and plastered at the top.

**PALLARÁ पल्लरा** } s. m. The skirt  
**PALLARÚ पल्लरु** } of a garment, the border of a *chádār*.

**PALLION पल्लिउ** ad. Spent out of one's own pocket.

**PALLHÍ पल्ली** s. f. Green leaves of gram which are used as a vegetable in some places.

**PALLO पल्ले** } s. m (M.) The border  
**PALLE पल्ले** } of a shawl, the end

of a shawl used as a purse. *Formative Palle*:—*pallo pávay*, v. a. (lit. to spread out the end of one's shawl.) To invoke a blessing, because Hindus, when invoking a blessing, spread out the end of their sheets on the ground before them :—*hikk dampí bibí de palle*, *bibí hár ghine ki challe*. The lady has the eighth of a pice in her purse and she is debating whether to buy a necklace or a ring.—Prov.

**PALLÚ पल्लु** s. m. The border of a garment, a flag of peace, a flag of truce ; also seeds of a tree ; see *Tilphar* ; c. w. *duyá*. See *pheryá* :—*pallá páungá*, v. a. See *pallá páungá* in *Pallá*.

**PALLU पल्लु** s. m. f. The cloth on which in the process of sugar manufacture sugar is spread to dry, the molasses being drained off underneath.

**PALLURÁ पल्लुरा** s. m. f. The border of a garment.

**PALMANÁ पलमना** v. n. To be suspended, to be hung.

**PALMÁNÁ पलमाना** } v. a. To  
**PALMÁUNÁ पलमाउना** } cause to be suspended, to cause to be hung.

**PALNÁ पलना** v. n. To be nourished, to be reared, to be fattened, to thrive ; to become tender or soft (a fruit.)

**PÁLNÁ पालना** v. a. To nourish, to feed, to support, to bring up.

**PALONÁ पल्लेना** } v. n. Corrupt-  
**POLOWANÁ पल्लेवना** } ed from the Sanskrit word *Parlay*. To destroy.

**PÁLOPÁL पालेपाल** ad. In a line, in succession.

**PALOSÁ पल्लेसा** s. m. (Pof.) See *Phuldí*, *phuldáhi*.

**PALOSNÁ पल्लेमना** v. a. To stroke, to rub with the hand.

**PALOTHÁ पल्लेठा** a. First born ; i. q. *Palethídá*.



*s. f.* (*lit.* fine particles of chaff, and the refuse of sugarcane.) *met.* The Lower Orders, the plebeian class, a mean person, a person of low rank or caste; *i. q.* *Panbí.*

PAMMÁ ਪੰਮਾ } *s. m.* A name given  
PAMMÁN ਪੰਮਾਂ } to Brahmans (by the  
Sikhs or others), used in derision or  
displeasure.

PAN ਪਨ }  
PAN ਪਣ } *s. m.* (*in comp.*) Water.

PAN ਪਨ *s. m.* A term in the Hazara and Murree for the *Rhus Cotinus*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceae*. The bark is used for tanning. The wood is a fine Zebra wood.

PÁN ਪਾਨ *s. m.* Betel leaf, *Piper betel*; a figure made of cloth in the form of a betel leaf; the colour of curd;—*pán dón, s. m.* A box in which *pán* is kept:—*pán karná, v. a.* To drink:—*pán láungá, lagáungá, v. a.* To prepare betel leaf for chewing.

PÁN ਪਾਣ *s. m.* Sizing, starching, starch, (*c. w. karú, láungí*); temper of steel; *c. w. chapghí, cháharáí*:—*pán patt, s. f.* Honour, reputation, a good name:—*pán patt láhugí, lih chhadáugí, v. a.* To disgrace one, to lose one's honour, and reputation:—*pán patt lah jáugí, v. n.* To be disgraced.

PÁN ਪਾਂ *s. f.* Itch (properly *Páun*); a kind of itch which attacks sheep, goats and camels and causes the hair to fall off.

PÁNÁ ਪਾਣਾ *s. m.* Ground barley or oil cake and water mixed (given to cattle.)

PANÁ ਪਣਾ *s. m.* Width of cloth; the slimy sediment on the margin of a river; *i. q.* *Panhá*; (*M.*) sand.

PANÁH ਪਨਾਹ *s. m.* Protection, shelter, refuge:—*shahar panáh, s. m.* The city wall, a rampart:—*panáh mangá, v. n.* To seek protection; to pray for deliver-

ance from one; to implore mercy:—*panáh pákhi, s. f.* The same as *Pandh.*

PANÁHÍ ਪਨਾਹੀ *s. f.* One who affords shelter, a protector, a defender, a helper, a patron:—*panáhi pákhi, s. m.* The same as *Pandhi.*

PANÁK ਪਨਾਕ *s. m.* (*M.*) Thin buttermilk; *i. q.* *Panghal.*

PANAK ਪਣਖ *s. m.* A weaver's bow.

PANÁLÁ ਪਨਾਲਾ *s. m.* See *Parnála.*

PANÁN ਪਨਾਨ *s. m.* (*M.*) Sand taken from the sand-hills of the *Thal*, or clay from the spoil banks of a canal, to be used as manure; a sheet of paper; a leaf of an account-book.

PANÁUNÁ ਪਨਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To sharpen, to whet any edged tool.

PANBÍ ਪੰਬੀ *s. f.* See *Pambí.*

PANCH ਪੰਚ *a.* Five:—*pañch bhút, s. m.* Five elements:—*pañch lolam, s. m.* (*M.*) A *haqq* taken in the *Kandí* country:—*pañcháhút, s. f.* Five morsels of food thrown into the fire by Hindus before they commence eating.

PANCHÁIT ਪੰਚਾਇਤ } *s. f.* See Pa-  
PANCHAIT ਪੰਚੈਤ } *chait.*

PANCHAITÍ ਪੰਚੈਤੀ } *s. f.* See Pa-  
PANCHÁITI ਪੰਚਾਇਤੀ } *chaití.*

PANCHAM ਪੰਚਮ *s. m.* The fifth note in the octave; the *Soprano*;—*a.* The Fifth.

PANCHAMÍ ਪੰਚਮੀ *s. f.* The fifth day of the half month.

**PANCHANG ਪੰਚਾਂਗ** *s. m.* The figure (੫) ; the five divisions or kinds of worship reckoned among Hindus.

**PANCHHI ਪੰਛੀ** *s. f.* A bird.

**PAND ਪੰਡ** *s. f.* A bag of anything, a package, or bundle.

**PĀND ਪਾਂਦ** *s. m. (M.)* The end, the extremity ; the tail of a canal :—*pānd dā pīch nā pī nā parit, jar jārī dī jīt.* Irrigation at the tail of a canal cannot be got for love ; he wins who spends money and supplicates.—Prov.

**PĀNDĀ ਪਾਂਡਾ** *s. m.* }  
**PĀNDĪ ਪਾਂਡੀ** *s. f.* } A fortune teller.

**PANDĀ ਪੰਡਾ** *s. m. lit.* A learned man ; the title of a branch of Kanauj Brahmins ; a Hindu priest on any pilgrimage.

**PĀNDARWĀSH ਪਾਂਦਰਵਾਸ਼** *s. m.*  
(*Poṭ.*) See *Iṭṭ siff.*

**PANDAT ਪੰਡਤ** *s. m.* A learned man, (especially in Sanskrit or *Shāstars*) ; a title given to Brahmins.

**PANDATĀĪ ਪੰਡਤਾਈ** *s. f.* The office or rank of a *Pandāt*.

**PANDATĀNĪ ਪੰਡਤਾਣੀ** *s. f.* A female *Pandāt*, the wife of a *Pandāt*.

**PĀNDĪ ਪਾਂਡੀ** *s. m.* One who carries a load.

**PANDH ਪੰਧ** *s. m. ad.* A path, a road, a distance ;—*s. m., ad. (M.)* A journey ; far :—*saḍ paṇdh.* As far as a shout can

reach :—*tufak paṇdh.* As far as a gun can be heard.

**PĀNDHĀ ਪਾਂਧਾ** *s. m.* A school master or Brahman who directs the weddings and other ceremonies of a family ; a teacher of Arithmetic ; a teacher of the character called *Laṇḍe* ; *i. q. Pādh.*

**PĀNDHAN ਪਾਂਧਣ** *s. f.* } A traveller,  
**PĀNDHĪ ਪਾਂਧੀ** *s. m.* } a wayfar-  
ing person.

**PANDHĀRĪ ਪੰਧਾਰੀ** *s. m. f.* Smoothness ; evenness ; the road to a shrine ; a journey one has taken to no profit.

**PANDHERŪ ਪੰਧੇਰੂ** *s. m. (M.)* A traveller.

**PANDHRĀ ਪੰਧਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Paṇḍā.*

**PĀNDHRĪ ਪੰਧਰੀ** *s. m. (Poṭ.)* An omen asked from a Brahman at the time of commencing a journey.

**PANDOKALĪ ਪੰਡੋਕਲੀ** *s. f.* A small package or parcel.

**PĀNDOL ਪਾਨਦੋਲ** *s. m. (K.)* The water-shed of mountain, hill or tract of country.

**PANDOL ਪੰਡੋਲ** } *s. m.* A long slender  
**PANDOL ਪੰਦੋਲ** } vegetable of the  
squash species (*Trichosanthes anguina*,  
Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceae*) cultivated exten-  
sively throughout the plains for its  
fruit, cooked and eaten as a vegetable.

**PANDORĀ ਪੰਡੋਰਾ** *s. m.* A small village ;  
*i. q. Paḍorā.*

PĀNDRĀ પાંદરા *a. (M.)* See *Parāndā*.

PĀNDRĀN પાંદરાં *a.* Fifteen.

PANDRĀĪ પાંદરાયી *s. f.* The silver fir *Picea Webbiana*, *P. pindrow*, Nat. Ord. *Coniferae*.

PĀNDŪ પાંદુ *s. m.* White clay which mixed with water is used by children for writing on their wooden tablets whitening artificial or plaster of Paris.

PANDŪR પાંદુર *s. f.* See *Pandrāī*.

PANG પંગ *a.* Thin, subtle, fine, small;—*s. m.* The name of a small worm which infests the inner parts of poppy heads; a mote, a particle, a small particle of chaff; thin butter milk.

PANGĀ પંગા *s. m.* A briar, a thorn, a splinter, a prickle, anything that pricks; a sharp and narrow ridge of a mountain; *c. w. laingā*, excepting the last sense.

PANGAL પંગલ } Thin butter  
PANGHAL પંખલ } milk.

PANGHAṬ પાંખટ *s. m.* A passage to a river, a quay or stairs for drawing water.

PANGU પંગુ *s. m.* Thin butter milk; *i. q. p̄jhal*.

PĀNGULĀ પાંગુલા *a.* Having deformed or helpless feet, lame from birth.

PANGHURĀ પંખુરા *s. m.* } A child's  
PANGHURĪ પંખુરી *s. f.* } bedstead,  
a board with both ends notched placed in a rope swing for sitting or standing on.

PANHE પાને *pron. (M.)* See *Pare*.

PANHĀ પાનહા *s. m.* The width of cloth.

PANKĀR પંકાર *a., s. m.* Skilled, clever, expert; well acquainted with the laws of trade; one who is a merchant or shop-keeper of little things or glass work.

PANKH પંખ *s. m.* A feather, a wing.

PANKHERŪ પંખેરુ } *s. m.* A bird, a  
PANKHĪ પંખી } fowl; *i. q. Pakhe-*  
*rā, Pakhī.*

PANHĀ પાનહા } *s. m.* The slimy  
PANHĀN પાનહાં } sediment that re-  
mains on land that has been overflowed;  
*c. w. jammā.*

PĀNĪ પાની *s. m.* Water; polish, gilding; credit, honour; chastity, modesty, a sense of shame;—*a.* Thin as water, liquid; cold as water; watery, tasteless:—*pānī badalā, v. n.* To change the water, *i. e.*, change of climate:—*pānī bharā, v. a.* To draw or fetch water; *met.* to be humiliated or ashamed because of a sense of inferiority:—*pānī chhalā, v. n.* To perspire, to sweat; the ejaculation of fluid in *femine in coitu*; to discharge water (a thing):—*pānī chonā, v. n. lit.* To drop water; to drop water from the mouth when dying:—*pānī dā bulbulā, s. m. lit.* A bubble of water, applied to anything unstable, weak, or frail:—*pānī denā, v. n.* To water a plant, to irrigate a field; to offer a libation of water to the manes of the deceased after the corpse has been burnt:—*hukke dā pānī, s. m.* The water of *hukkā* water receptacle which acquires a foul smell after smoking:—*pānī honā, v. n.* To melt, to liquify:—*pānī nikalā, v. n.* To ooze, to leak:—*kaurā pānī kadā, v. n.* To discharge semen; to cohabit:—*khārā pānī, s. m. lit.* Brackish or salt water; Soda water:—*pānī lāg, s. m. f.*



Unfavourable influence on the system arising from change of water:—*pāṇī laggaḍ*, *v. n.* To be affected or made ill by drinking bad water:—*pāṇī mār*, *a.* Land destroyed or injured by water; unworthy of belief (language); random speaking, unreliable statements; also cooked in such a way that the water is absorbed (rice):—*pāṇī paṇḍ*, *v. a. met.* To arrive at the age of puberty:—*pakkā pāṇī*, *s. m. (M.)* Water in a well that remains constant, and does not diminish much when the well is worked:—*pāṇī pāṇī hoṇā*, *v. n.* To perspire with shame:—*pāṇī pherā*, *v. a.* To gild, to polish:—*pāṇī pīke jāṭ puchchhāṭ*, *v. a.* To ask one's caste after drinking water from him.—Prov. used when a man does any work carelessly:—*soṇe dā pāṇī*, *s. m.* Gilding:—*pāṇī utarā*, *v. a.* To have a Cataract:—*pāṇī wikhāṇḍ*, *v. a.* To show water to one; to bring an animal to the water:—*bī pāe chūṅke*, *pāṇī piye puṅke*. Seed must be sown by selection, and water drunk after straining.—Prov.

PANÍÁHÍ ਪਣਿਆਹੀ *s. f.* Bringing water from far, scarcity of water (used in the Beṭ district).

PANÍÁLÍ ਪਣਿਆਲੀ } *s. f.* Bread  
PANÍÁLÍ ਪਣਿਆਲੀ } cooked with water instead of dry flour; small pox (used generally in the plural);—*a.* Made of water, of water (a cake):—*paṇīālī ṭikkā*, *s. f.* A cake made with the hands wetted to prevent the dough from sticking.

PANÍÁND ਪਣਿਆਂਦ *s. m.* Well-water.

PANÍÁNKAND ਪਣੀਆਂਕੰਦ *a.* Very thin (liquids.)

PANIHÁR	ਪਣਿਹਾਰ	<i>s. m.</i>	} <i>A</i>
PANIHÁRÁ	ਪਣਿਹਾਰਾ	<i>s. m.</i>	
PANIHÁRAN	ਪਣਿਹਾਰਣ	<i>s. f.</i>	
PANIHÁRÍ	ਪਣਿਹਾਰੀ	<i>s. m.</i>	

water drawer, a person who carries water in pots on the head.

PANÍR ਪਨੀਰ *s. m.* Cheese; a small shrub (*Withania coagulans*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceae*) with light coloured leathery leaves, which is common Trans-Indus and along the Salt Range, and occurs in the Southern Panjab generally near houses or fields. The seeds are considered stomachic about Peshawar, and they possess anodyne or sedative properties. They are used to coagulate milk, and are given to children for Colic, and are used in veterinary medicine, and are sold in most Bazar. *Kabulí Kaner* cheese from Cabul.

PANÍRAK ਪਨੀਰਕ *s. m.* The same as *Soṇchal* which see.

PANÍRÍ ਪਨੀਰੀ *s. f., a.* Cheese; cheesy, made of cheese;—*s. m.* A cheese seller;—*s. f.* Young plants, as grown in a nursery, a young shrub; a young plant in a nursery bed.

PANJ ਪੰਜ *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Pañchan*. Five:—*pañj akkhá*, *s. m.* (*lit.* five-eyed) a man blind of one eye (ironically):—*pañj akkhá singh*, *s. m.* A person who has only one eye (playfully):—*pañj angusht*, *s. m.* The same as *Pamanke* which see:—*pañj asnán*, *asnáná*, *ashnán*, *s. m.* Five baths, *i. e.*, the washing of the face and hands and feet:—*pañje aib shará*, *s. m.* One given up to the five sins, *i. e.*, robbery, adultery, gaming, drunkenness, falsehood:—*pañj lkhkhmá dá divá*, *s. m.* A lamp burnt by Hindus for five days commencing with the tenth after *Diválí*:—*pañj duanjí*, *duwanjé*, *pañj dá*, *pañj dúá*, *pañjá dúá*, *s. m. f.* A division of property by two partners into five parts, three of which are taken by one party, and two by the other; (*M.*) the mode of division of the crop by which the proprietor gets two-fifths and the tenant three-fifths:—*pañj gabòh*, *gaw*, *s. m.* The five products of the cow, mixed and administered to

Hindus that have lost caste as the means of reinstatement. The products are milk, butter, curds, urine and dung:—*pañj iḍarī, indarīdā, s. f.* The five senses, see *Gidā, Karam*:—*pañj kalīdā, pañj kalīdā, s. m. f.* A horse with all the feet white and a white spot on the horse's head:—*pañje padārath, s. m.* All five good things, all the means of enjoyment taken collectively:—*pañj ratan, pañj ratnā, s. m.* Five things put in the mouth of a deceased Hindu, gold, silver, copper, pearl and coral:—*pañj tatt, s. m.* The elements, ether, air, fire, water, earth.

PANJÁ पञ्चा *a.* The number five, the figure (५); (*M.*) a handful.

PANJÁB पੰजाਬ *a. lit.* The land of five waters; the country between the Sutlej and Indus, the Panjab, the country under control of H. H. the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjab.

PANJÁ पंजा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Panjah*. A claw; a paw, clutches; grasp;—*a.* Five (used only by a weigher at the time of weighing things):—*pañjā mārūd v. n.* To claw, to snatch, to pounce upon, to dart at:—*Pañjā s̄hīb, s. m.* Hassan Abdal, a place of pilgrimage of the Sikhs in the Rawalpindi district; said to have a mark of the hand of Guru Nanak on a stone:—*pañje wichh līdūd, v. n.* To get into one's clutches; to bring under subjection.

PANJÁBAN पंजाਬਣ *s. f.* } An in-  
PANJÁBÍ पंजाबी *s. m.* } habitant  
of the *Panjāb*.

PANJÁBÍ पंजाबी *a., s. f.* Belonging to the *Panjāb*; The Punjabi tongue.

PANJÁH पंजाह *a.* Fifty.

PANJÁL पंजाल *s. m. (M.)* A yoke for a single bullock.

PANJÁLÁ पंजाला *s. m.* } An ox yoke,  
PANJÁLÍ पंजाली *s. f.* } a yoke for  
a pair of oxen:—*je jālim hove wāll, uttō jāmin, te sārō hal pañjālī.* If the governor be tyrannical, throw up your land and leave the plough and yoke.—*Prov.*

PANJEB पंजेब *s. f.* A tinkling silver ornament worn on the ankles by women.

PANJH पंझ *s. m. (K.)* Five.

PANJHÍ पंझी }  
PANJÍ पंजी } *a.* Twenty-five.

PANJÍHÁ पंजीहा *s. m.* A pice; (according to some) a rupee.

PANJÍRÍ पंजीरी *s. f.* A kind of sweetmeat.

PANJAUNÁ पंनैਣ *a.* Five fold, five times more.

PANJÁUNÁ पंजाਉਣ *v. a.* To card cotton.

PANJÁWÁ पंजाਵਾ *s. m.* A brick kiln.

PANJHAL पੰਜਹਲ *s. m. (Pof.)* An earth.

PANJHATTAR ਪੰਜਹੱਤੁ *a.* Seventy-five.

**PANJOTH** ਪੰਜੋਥ *s. m. (M.)* A rate of one-fifth. A person borrows grain from a *Kirdr* and promises to repay it at *Panjoth*, i. e.,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  for every 1 that he borrowed.

**PANJOTRÁ** ਪੰਜੋਤਰਾ *s. m.* Five per cent revenue given to the headman of a village; five per cent.

**PANJWÁN** ਪੰਜਵਾਂ } *a.* Fifth;—*s. m.*  
**PANJMÁN** ਪੰਜਮਾਂ } Clarified butter,  
*ghí* (a term used by Sikhs.)

**PANJMÍN** ਪੰਜਮੀਂ } *s. f.* The fifth day  
**PANJWÍN** ਪੰਜਵੀਂ } of either half of a  
lunar month.

**PANK** ਪੰਕ *s. f.* Dust.

**PANKAJ** ਪੰਕਜ *s. m.* Mud.

**PANKAPPRÁ** ਪਨਕੱਪੜਾ } *s. m.* A  
**PANKAPPRÁ** ਪੰਕੱਪੜਾ } piece of  
wetted cloth put on a bruise, to allay  
pain and inflammation.

**PANKATÁ** ਪਨਕਤਾ *s. f. (M.)* A kind  
of shawl worn by women.

**PANN** ਪੰਨ *s. m.* A disease of the anus.

**PANNÁ** ਪੰਨ } *s. m.* The upper part  
**PANNÁ** ਪੰਨ } of a shoe; a leaf of  
an account book; an emerald.

**PANNHÍ** ਪੰਨਹੀਂ } *s. f.* The name of a  
**PANNÍ** ਪੰਨੀ } grass, (*Anatherum*  
*muricatum*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*) not un-  
common in the Punjab plains, When  
the odorous roots (*khas*) have to be got

in considerable quantity to make *taffis*, it has sometimes to be brought from a distance of many miles. The root is the best substance for making *taffis*, or matted doors on which water is sprinkled to cool down the air within the room. The roots (*khas*) also are used medicinally. Also see *Khawí*.

**PANNÍ** ਪੰਨੀ *s. f.* Gilt leather; the *khas*  
*khas* grass *Anatherium muricatum*.

**PANNÚN** ਪੰਨੂੰ *s. m.* The name of a  
caste of *Játis*.

**PANOSNÁ** ਪਨੋਸਣਾ *v. a.* See *Palos-*  
*ud*.

**PANPÁUNÁ** ਪਨਪਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
cause to flourish, to promote the pros-  
perity of another, to refresh.

**PANPANÁ** ਪਨਪਣਾ *s. m.* To com-  
mence increasing in bulk (a man, a tree),  
to prosper, to flourish; to thrive, to shoot,  
to be refreshed or restored.

**PANREHE** ਪਨਰੇਹੀ *s. m. pl.* Jaundice.

**PÁNRI** ਪਨੜੀ *s. m.* The dried stalk and  
shreds of *páng* leaves used to mix with  
tobacco.

**PANSÁRI** ਪਨਸਾਰੀ } *s. m.* A druggist,  
**PANSÁRI** ਪੰਸਾਰੀ } an apothecary, a  
seller of medicines and miscellaneous  
articles; i. q. *Pasárl*.

**PANSÍRÁ** ਪਨਸੀਰਾ *s. f.* A large  
shrub (*Wendlandia exserta*, *W. cinerea*  
Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceæ*) which grows in  
the Siwalik tract, up to Ravi. The wood  
is small and soft, and is not valued except  
for fuel. The leaves are stated to be  
given as fodder in Kangra. The flowers  
have a strong scent.

**PANTH** ਪਨਥ } *s. m.* A path, a way,  
**PANTH** ਪੰਥ } a road; a sect, a  
religious society or denomination.

PANTHÍ पन्थी } *s. m.* A sectary, a  
 PANTHÍ पंथी } religionist, a reli-  
 gious sect;—*a.* Pertaining to religion,  
 of religion:—*phuddá panthí, s. m. met.*  
 A fool, a stupid person.

PANTOR पन्तोर *s. m. (K.)* A plank  
 to turn off water from the channel of  
 water-mill.

PANU पानु } *s. f.* Itch; *c. w.* *paigé*;  
 PANUN पानु } *i. q.* *Pán.*

PANWÁHÍ पन्हाही *s. f.* Bringing  
 water from far, scarcity of water;  
 (used in the *Bef.*)

PANWAL पन्वल *s. m. (M.)* A sort  
 of associated cultivator, a quarter share-  
 man.

PANWÁH Pंहार *s. m.* See *Pudr.*

PANWÁR पन्हार *s. m.* A division of  
*Játs.*

PANWÁRÍ पन्हाड़ी *s. f.* A betel gar-  
 den;—*s. m.* A seller of betel leaf.

PANYÁNKAND पन्जान्कन्द *a.* Very  
 thin (spoken of liquids).

PÁ पा } *s. m.* An imperative of *v. a.*  
 PÁO पाँ } *Páung*; a quarter, a fourth

part; a quarter of one seer (*kachché* or  
*pakká*):—*pá bhar, s. m.* A quarter of  
 a seer:—*páo mañi, s. f. (M.)* This was a  
 quarter of a seer per maund on all crops,  
 and was levied when the crop was weigh-  
 ed. The cess was of long standing.  
 Sawan Mal confiscated it and credited it  
 to the Government:—*páo roñi, s. f.*  
 A loaf.

PÁP पाप *s. m.* Sin, iniquity, trans-  
 gression adultery, immorality. miscon-  
 duct:—*pápátmá, s. m.* A great sinner:  
 —*páp lagáungá, karná, v. a.* To commit

sin, to do wrong; to charge, to impeach :  
 —*páp charhád, laggá, v. n.* To commit  
 sin;—*páp kattá, katt jángá, dúr honá,*  
*v. n.* To wipe out one's sin's; to be  
 wiped out.

PÁPAN पापन *s. f.* A sinner, a crimi-  
 nal, a wicked woman.

PÁPÁR पापार *s. m.* The same as *Dúdhá-*  
*par* which see.

PÁPÁR पापार *s. m.* A thin crisp cake  
 made of any grain of the pea kind :—  
*pápar welge, v. a.* To make *pápar*; *met.*  
 to resort to various tricks in order  
 to procure money, to undergo great la-  
 bour or pain.

PÁPAT KALAM पापत कलम *s. m.*  
 The same as *Marghualáwá* which see.

PAPER पपेर *s. m.* The Box. *Buxus*  
*Sempervirens*, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbeaceae*.

PAPHLÍ पढली *s. m.* The *Helictares*  
*Scabra*, Nat. Ord. *Byttneriaceae*, used in  
 special diseases.

PAPHRÍ पढरी *s. m.* The *Sukhchain*  
*Pingamia glabra*.

PÁPÍ पापी *s. m.* A sinner, a criminal,  
 an offender;—*a.* Sinful, cruel, hard-  
 hearted:—*mahán pápi, s. m.* A great  
 sinner.

PAPÍHÁ पपीहा *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 the Sanskrit word *Pik*. The name of a  
 bird, the black and white crested cuckoo.  
 It is common all over India, and breeds  
 in the nests of grey chattering.

PÁPÍR पापिर *s. m. (M.)* Confidence,  
 courage:—*sáhib kún dekh kar, meñi*  
*pápir khatá thá gá.* On seeing the *sáhib*  
 my courage failed me.

PAPÍTÁ पपीता *s. m.* The *Stychnos faba*,  
*S. Ignatii*, Nat. Ord. *Loganiaceae*, medi-  
 cinally used.

**PAPPAR** पप्पर *s. m.* (Pot.) See *Chikri*.  
(used in the Salt Range.)

**PAPOLNÁ** पपोलना } *v. n.* To masti-  
**PAPOLNÁ** पपोलना } cate with the  
gums without the aid of the teeth.

**PÁPRA** पापरा *s. m.* A kind of medi-  
cinal bitter herb, *Fumaria parviflora*,  
Nat. Ord. *Fumariaceæ*. See *Pittpápra*.

**PÁPRÍ** पापरी } *s. f.* A shrub (*Phodo-*  
**PÁPRÍ** पापरी } *phyllum Emodi*, Nat.

Ord. *Berberidæ*) is common in many  
parts of the N. W. Himalaya up to near  
the Indus. Europeans consider that its  
handsome red fruit, which ripens in  
September and October, is inspid, and  
even the natives do not praise it much  
although they eat it in most parts. Also  
see *Wáwaring*. A product obtained in  
the process of manufacture of Sal Am-  
moniac.

**PÁPRÍ** पापरी *s. f.* (M.) The lobe of  
the ear.

**PÁPRÍ** पापरी } *s. f.* The same as  
**PAPRÍ** पपरी } *Chikri* which see.

**PAPRÍ** पपरी *s. f.* A scab, a scale,  
scurf; scales formed by the drying up  
of moist earth; thin cakes of bread.

**PAPRÍÁKATTH** पपरीआकथ *s. f.*  
A kind of white coloured *Katth*. See  
*Katth*.

**PAR** पर *s. f.* A feather, a quill, a wing;  
the past year; the coming year; *met.*  
power, strength, ability;—*conj.* But;—  
*a.* (in *comp.*) Another, strange, other,  
distinct, remote; the next, great; bad;  
corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Apar*:  
—*par adhín, a.* Subordinate, subject,  
dependent:—*be par, a.* Without fea-  
thers, featherless; helpless, weak, poor:  
—*parbass, s. m.* The authority or con-  
trol of another:—*par bass honá, v. n.*  
To be in the hands of another:—*par*

*jhárá, v. a.* To shed one's feathers:  
—*par jhárá, v. n.* To be notched (a  
bird):—*par ke sál, pársál, s. m.* The  
last year, the next year:—*parlok, s. m.*  
The next world, the world to come:—  
*parlok sudhárá, v. a.* To do good deeds  
that may procure salvation:—*par márá, v. n.*  
To flap or flutter one's wings to  
fly:—*par níkalge, káddhge, v. n.* To  
display one's new feathers:—*par upkár s. m.*  
Helping others, beneficence:—*par upkárí, s. m.* Beneficent, philanthropic  
person.

**PÁR** पर *ad.* On the other side of a  
river, across, further side:—*s. m.* The  
other side (of a river or valley); the end,  
termination:—*pár basánde, ad.* To the  
utmost, to the extent of one's power:  
—*Pár Barahm, s. m.* The Supreme  
Being:—*pár kará, v. a.* To ferry,  
to carry across; to pierce and go  
through, to finish; to win:—*pár lan-*  
*ghárá, utará, v. a.* See *pár utará*:  
—*pár langghá, honá, v. n.* To be carried  
across, to reach the shore:—*pár utará, v. n.*  
To cross, to go across, to reach the  
end; to succeed:—*pár váld, s. m.* People  
living across the river:—*pár wár, ad., prep.*  
On other side of a river or valley:  
—*sakhi dá berá pár haí, lit.* The boat  
of a benevolent man crosses to the other  
side of the river.—Prov. used to show  
that a benevolent man gets or will get a  
good reward of his noble deeds in this or  
in the next world.

**PÁR** पा *s. f.* A hole in a wall made  
by a thief, an opening in a well for a  
door; an excavation for a well; (M.) a pit  
sunk to the sand in which the well is  
built; the first ploughing of land:—  
*pár dená, márá, v. n.* To break through  
a wall (a thief), to tear or rend:—*pár khárá, v. n.*  
To bite:—*pár páran, v. a.* To  
make a first ploughing:—*pár síttá, v. n.*  
To tear.

**PAR** पर *s. m.* A cover, a shelf, surface,  
shell, crust (*c. v.* *phatá*); the relation-  
ship which subsists between lineal des-  
cendants beyond what is designated by  
the term grand, as great grand father,  
great grandson (as *pardáda, parnáda,*

*parotá*); (M.) a root:—*māṣ marīṣi piu tāndlā, dhī kesar dī jar*. The mother a weed and the father a weed; do you expect the daughter to be a root of saffron.—Prov.

**PARÁ ਪਰਾ** *s. m.* Order, array, a line; a male fairy, a beautiful man; (M.) the broken cultivation in ravines formed by the rain water working its way down, from the Bannú into the Sindh lands:—*parā bannhūḍ, v. a.* To form a hire.

**PARÁ ਪਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Mercury;—*a.* Heavy, weighty.

**PARÁ ਪਾੜਾ** *s. m.* The channel of a river; space, separation, the space between the two lines of ploughed land.

**PARABH ਪਰਭ** } *s. m.* Master;  
**PARABHU ਪਰਭੁ** } Lord, a title of  
God:—*parabhīḥ, s. f.* Lordship, master-ship.

**PARACHH ਪੜਛ** *s. m.* A rag, a piece of cloth, a tattered garment.

**PARACHÍN ਪਰਾਚੀਨ** *a.* Ancient:—*parāchín rīt, s. f.* An old and immemorial custom.

**PARÁG ਪਰਾਗ** *s. m.* The ancient name of Allahabad.

**PARÁGÁ ਪਰਾਗਾ** } *s. m.* The quan-  
**PARÁGGÁ ਪਰਾਗਾ** } tity of grain  
thrown at once into a mill, or oil press, or into a pan for parching, or passing into a pan for frying.

**PARAGTÁUNÁ ਪਰਗਟਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to appear.

**PARÁHCHIT ਪਰਾਹਚਿਤ** } *s. f.* Cor-  
**PARÁHCHITT ਪਰਾਹਚਿਤ** } rupted from

the Sanskrit word *Parāschit*. Atonement, expiation.

**PARAHLÁD ਪਰਹਲਾਦ** *s. m.* The son of Harnakesh, the king of *Daityá*.

**PARÁHUNÁ ਪਰਾਹੁਣਾ** } *s. m.* A guest:  
**PARAUHNÁ ਪਰੌਹਣਾ** } —*chār dindā*  
*dā parāhūḍ, s. m.* lit. A guest of four days; *met.* temporary; transitory, *i. e.*, the life is transitory.

**PARÁÍ ਪਰਾਈ** *a., s. f.* Strange; a stranger.

**PARÁÍ ਪੜਾਈ** *s. f.* Tearing, rending; *i. q.* *Parwā*.

**PARÁÍÁ ਪਰਾਇਆ** *s. m.* A stranger.

**PARÁICHÁ ਪਰਾਇਚਾ** *s. m.* A caste of Muhammadans engaged ordinarily in peddling; a pedlar.

**PARÁIN ਪਰਾਇਣ** *s. f.* An ox goad; *i. q.* *Purāḍ*.

**PARÁK ਪਰਾਕ** *s. m.* A kind of large cake made double with sugar, between the two parts and fried in *ghí*.

**PARÁKARÍ ਪਰਾਕੜੀ** *s. f.* The name of a sweetmeat, the same as *Parák* but smaller.

**PARÁKARM ਪਰਾਕਰਮ** *s. m.* Power, prowess, ability.

**PARÁKARMAN ਪਰਾਕਰਮਣ** *s. f.* }  
**PARÁKRAMÍ ਪਰਾਕਰਮੀ** *s. m.* } *A*  
powerful, bold person;—*a.* Powerful, bold.

**PARAKH** परख *s. f.* Trying, assaying, proving, distinguishing, experiment, examination, trial, temptation.

**PARAKHṆĀ** परखणा *v. a.* To examine, to test, to assay, to prove; to try, to get, to obtain, to secure:—*dātā kāl parakhīye, dhenā Phaggan māh, ghar kī nār parakhīye je dhan palle nāh.* Test a benefactor in time of famine, milch cattle in the month of Phaggan, test a wife at the time when there is no money in the purse.—Prov.

**PARĀKHORĪ** पराखोरी *s. f.* Service.

**PARĀKRIT** पराकृत *s. m.* Common, vulgar, low; the vulgar language, the old language of India. The name given to provincial forms of Sanskrit later than the Pali; these forms were the precursors and parents of the present Aryan languages of India which may be called modern Prakrits.

**PARĀL** पराल *s. m.* Straw of rice, *chīgā, kangū,* refuse of sugarcane; (K.) an outer door of a house leading from the *dāgan* or inner yard.

**PARĀLABHAT** परालभट } *s. f.*  
**PARĀLABHAD** परालभट } Fate, lot,  
destiny, predestination, venture, chance, fortune, gain.

**PARĀLĪ** पराली *s. f.* Straw of rice, *chīgā, kangū;* *met.* a mean and low person.

**PARAL PARAL** परल परल *s. m.* Incessant falling of water and tears; *c. w.* *paigā, rogā.*

**PARAM** परम *a.* First, supreme, best, excellent, great:—*paramārath, s. m.* See *paramārth* in *Parm*:—*paramārthī, s. m.* See *paramārthī* in *Parm*:—*Paramātmā, s. m.* The great spirit, the supreme God:—*param bhagat, s. m.* A great worshipper:—*param bhagat, s. f.* A great worship:

—*param gat, s. f.* Final emancipation:—*param gītā, s. m.* The highest wisdom, the knowledge of the Supreme God:—*param hāns, s. m.* An ascetic of the highest order, who has subdued all his senses by abstraction and meditation:—*param pad, s. f.* High rank or status; eminence:—*param parā, ad.* In lineal succession, from time immemorial:—*Param purkh* or *pursh, s. m.* The supreme person, God. Also see *Parm*.

**PARĀN** पराण *s. m.* Breath, life, soul, used only in the plural; *met.* beloved, sweetheart:—*parān deve, chhuffne, tidyne, nikalne, v. n.* To lose courage, to give up the spirit:—*parān partishat, s. f.* Imparting life to the image of divinity by certain spell.

**PARĀNĀ** पराणा *s. f.* The place for bullocks in drawing water from a well.

**PARAND** परीर *s. m.* A handsome parasite (*Loranthus Longiflorus*, Nat. Ord. *Loranthaceae*) with branches sometimes 6 or 7 feet long, large broad leaves and orange-coloured flowers, which is found in the Punjab Himalaya up to 3,000 ft.

**PARĀNDĀ** परांदा *s. m.* Parti-coloured yarn used by women for tying up their hair.

**PARĀNDĪ** परांदी *s. f.* (*dim.* of *Parāndā*.) The foot of a bedstead;—*ad.* Towards the feet:—*sarāndī pau, parāndī pau lakk wichch dūgā hai.* Lie headways or footways, the back is bound to come in the middle.—Prov. Six of one and half a dozen of the other.

**PARĀNĪ** परानी *s. m.* An animal being (used only of man kind); the soul, the spirit of one deceased, a ghost.

**PARAP** पराप *s. m.* (M.) A female camel till four years old.

**PARĀPAR** परापपर *s. f.* The sound of beating with a shoe.

PARÁPAT ਪਰਾਪਤ *s. f.* Gain, income, produce, advantage, benefit, acquisition ; —*a.* Acquired, attained, obtained :—*parápat honá, v. n.* To be obtained, to be realized.

PARÁPHÁT ਪਰਾਘਾਟ *s. f. (M.)* The dawn ; *i. q. Pahi.*

PARÁR ਪਰਾਰ *s. m.* Year before last, year after next.

PARÁRTHNÁ ਪਰਾਰਥਣਾ *s. f.* Prayer, a petition to heaven, supplication.

PÁRAS ਪਾਰਸ *s. m.* The philosopher's stone, a touchstone for gems ; Persia ; a tree, see *Jammú* ; —*a.* Well-developed, perfect, sound ; robust, strong :—*páras pípál, s. m.* A tree (*Thespesia populnea*, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceae*) only two specimens are known to grow in the Panjab, at Khangarh in the Muzaffargarh district. They were raised from seed brought from the south by a *fakir* about sixty-five years ago ; their seed does not ripen. The Hindus carry off their leaves to be used in *pájá* at deaths.

PARÁSCHITT ਪਰਾਸਚਿਤ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Paráish-chitt.* See *Pardhchitt.*

PARASNÁ ਪਰਸਣਾ *v. a.* To touch.

PARASTÍ ਪਰਸਤੀ *s. m.* A tree (*Populus Alba*, Nat. Ord. *Salicaceae*) which grows wild to a considerable size in parts of the basins of the Jhelum and Chenab, and is occasional on the Sutlej. It is commonly planted at Peshawar, and grows at Lahore. It is propagated by cuttings. The timber is white and soft, but not strong and durable, and is not valued.

PARÁT ਪਰਾਤ } *s. m.* Morning,  
PARÁTÁ ਪਰਾਤਾ } the dawn of day :—  
*parát, parátá samá, parátá kál, s. m.* The same as *Parát.*

PARÁT ਪ੍ਰਾਤ } *s. f.* A large plate in  
PARÁT ਪਰਾਤ } which dough is kneaded, a large brass kneading dish ; a turn, or course across a field in reaping or digging.

PARÁTRÁ ਪਰਾਤੜਾ *s. m.* A wooden kneading trough.

PARÁUNÁ ਪੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to tear or rend.

PARÁUNTHÁ ਪਰਾਉਂਠਾ *s. m.* } A kind  
PARÁUNTHÍ ਪਰਾਉਂਠੀ *s. f.* } o f  
PARÁUTHÁ ਪਰਾਉਠਾ *s. m.* } pastry  
PARÁUTHÍ ਪਰਾਉਠੀ *s. f.* } made  
by baking or frying thin cakes interlaid with butter or *ghí.*

PARÁWÁ ਪੜਾਵਾ *s. m.* Anything put under the feet of a bed, table, to make it stand level or to raise it.

PÁRÁWÁR ਪਾਰਾਵਾਰ *s. f.* Limit, boundary.

PARÁYÁ ਪਰਾਯਾ *s. m.* See *Parád.*

PARB ਪਰਬ *s. m.* A sacred day, a season of religious festival, an anniversary festival, a holy day ; one of the eighteen divisions of the book called *Mahábhárat.* Pain, usually in the form of *pir parb.*

PARBÁL ਪਰਬਾਲ *s. m.* See *Parád.*



PARBAL ਪਰਬਲ *a.* Very strong or powerful, predominant, resistless. I

PÁRBASÁÑDE ਪਾਰਬਸਾਂਦੇ *ad.* To the utmost, to the extent of one's power. I

PARBASÍÁ ਪਰਬਸੀਆ *a.* Depending on the will or power of another, precarious. I

PARBAT ਪਰਬਤ *s. m.* A mountain, a hill. I

PARBATÍ ਪਰਬਤੀ *s. f.* The upper part of a horse's bridle;—*a.* Pertaining to the mountains, mountainous. I

PARBATÍ ਪਰਬਤੀ } *s. m.* A mountaineer.  
PARBATÍÁ ਪਰਬਤੀਆ }

PÁRBATÍ ਪਾਰਬਤੀ *s. f.* The name of the wife of *Mahádev*.

PARBEKHAN ਪਰਬੇਖਣ *s. m. f.* That which is offered at a funeral ceremony to *dertás* called *pitar* (manes.) I

PARBES ਪਰਬੇਸ *a.* Entering, having access. I

PARBH ਪਰਭ *s. m.* See *Parabh*; the patron of a *Dám*. I

PARBHÁÍ ਪਰਭਾਈ *s. f.* Lordship, mastership.

PARABHKAR ਪਰਭਕਰ } *s. m.* The  
PARABHKAR ਪਰਭਕ੍ } sun; a  
caste of Brahmins. I

**PÁRCHÁ ਪਾਰਚਾ** *s. m.* A fragment, a piece, a scrap;—(M.) The trough into which the water from the *párchhá* falls. It is placed more or less at right angles to the *párchhá*.

**PARCHAND ਪਰਚੰਡ** *a.* Greatly kindled, flaming, blazing; fierce; *c. w. hongd.*

**PARCHÁR ਪਰਚਾਰ** *s. m.* Publication, proclamation, propagation of any matter or religion, a propaganda.

**PARCHÁRAK ਪਰਚਾਰਕ** *s. m.* A publisher, a proclaimer, a preacher.

**PARCHÁU ਪਰਚਾਉ** *s. m.* Diversion, entertainment.

**PARCHÁUNÁ ਪਰਚਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To engage, to entertain, to divert.

**PARCHÁWÁ ਪਰਚਾਵਾ** *s. m.* Diversion, entertainment, amusement; the means of amusement.

**PARCHH ਪੜਛ** *s. f. (M.)* A mat; *i. q. Saf.*

**PARCHHÁ ਪੜਛਾ** *s. m.* A piece, a fragment;—*a.* Desolate, ruined, broken in pieces, brought to naught:—*parchhe láh sittge, v. n.* To reduce to fragments, to bring low:—*parchhá gat, a.* Desolate, destroyed, ruined, *c. w. hongd, karná.*

**PÁRCHHÁ ਪਾਰਛਾ** *s. m.* A wooden trough into which the water from the pots of a Persian wheel falls. It is fixed under the *baír*, and parallel to it.

**PARCHHÁÍN ਪੜਛਾਈਂ** *s. f.* A shadow, shade.

**PARCHHANDÁ ਪਰਛੰਡਾ** *s. m.* See *Pachhandá.*

**PARCHHÁNWÁN ਪਰਛਾਂਵਾਂ** } *s. m.* See  
**PARCHHÁNWÁN ਪੜਛਾਂਵਾਂ** } *Par-*  
*chháwán.*

**PARCHHATTÍ ਪੜਛੱਤੀ** *s. f.* A shelf in the corner of a room, by means of an under roof, a shelf made smooth and without cracks, capable of holding the smallest things without loss.

**PARCHHÁWAN ਪੜਛਾਵਣ** *v. a. (M.)*  
To console, especially used of a visit of condolence to a family in which a death has occurred.

**PARCHHÁWÁN ਪਰਛਾਵਾਂ** } *s. m.* A  
**PARCHHÁWÁN ਪੜਛਾਵਾਂ** } shade,  
a shadow; the rickets.

**PARCHNÁ ਪਰਚਣਾ** *v. n.* To be engaged, to be entertained, to be amused, to be diverted.

**PARCHOL ਪਰਚੋਲ** *s. f.* Inquiry, investigation; *c. w. karní.*

**PARCHON ਪਰਚੋਂ** *s. f.* Knowledge (of any one), acquaintance, familiarity, friendship, notoriety.

**PARCHPARCHÁ ਪਰਚਪਰਚਾ** *s. m.*  
Amusement, entertainment.

**PARCHSARCHJÁNÁ ਪਰਚਸਰਚਜਾਣਾ**  
*v. n.* To be tamed, to be pleased with, to be amused; to be engaged.

**PARCHÚN ਪਰਚੂਣ** *s. m.* Grain, flour, groceries, (commonly not used alone but with *haṭṭ, haṭṭí*, as *parchún dí haṭṭ haṭṭí*.)

**PARCHÚNÍÁ ਪਰਚੁਣੀਆ** *s. m.* A dealer in grain, groceries.

**PARDĀ** पर्दा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Pardāh*. A screen, anything that conceals, privacy, secrecy, modesty; the face of the earth, world; a musical tone, a note of the gamut; the flat plates of brass which are fixed crosswise between the body and strings of a *sitar*, (musical instrument); a film, fine web, eye-lid; the drum of the ear:—*akal te pardā paigā, v. n. lit.* To have the intellect curtained, to be hoodwinked, to be blind:—*be pard, a.* Unveiled, naked:—*bā pardā, ad.* In private, *sub rosa*, secretly:—*pardā chakkā, chukkā, uṭhāṇā, v. a.* To lift or raise the curtain; to reveal, to expose a secret:—*pardā chhāḍḍā, v. a.* To draw the curtain:—*pardā ḍhakkā, v. n.* To cover misdeeds:—*pardā fāsh hoḡā, v. n.* To lose credit or good name, to become notorious:—*pardā fāsh karā, v. a.* To disclose or betray secrets or misdeeds, to lose credit:—*pardā karā, v. a.* To hide, to screen:—*pardā naṣṭā, pardā dār, wālā, s. f.* A woman who always remains in strict seclusion and does not appear before strange men, and who is, therefore, excused from appearing in person in a court of justice:—*pardā paigā, v. n.* To be drawn (the curtain), to be concealed:—*pardā rakkhā, v. n.* To keep one's secret, to hide one's fault.

**PARDACHCHHĀ** पर्दच्छिन्ना *s. f.*  
**PARDAKKHĀ** पर्दक्खिन्ना *s. f.* Turn-  
 ing, encompassing, pilgrimage, circum-  
 ambulation of holy places.

**PARDĀDĀ** पर्दादा *s. m.* A paternal  
 great grand father.

**PARDĀDĪ** पर्दादी *s. f.* A paternal  
 great grand mother.

**PARDĀḌ** पर्दाड *s. f.* (*Paḍ*) A  
 large tooth, an after tooth; *i. g.* *Huḍḍ*.

**PARDABOHĪ** पर्दबोही *a.* Tyranniz-  
 ing over another.

**PARDES** परदेस *s. m.* Another coun-  
 try, a foreign country, a strange land.

**PARDESAN** परदेस *s. f.* } A stran-  
**PARDESI** परदेसी *s. m.* } ger, a  
 foreigner, one sojourning in a strange  
 land.

**PARDHĀN** परधान *s. m. f.* A chief,  
 a leader, a president, a minister or  
 counsellor of state:—*pardhāntā, s. f.*  
 Leadership, headship, the standing or  
 office of a *pardhān*:—*chor uchakkā chan-*  
*dhārī te guṇḍī rann pardhān.* A thief  
 and a pick-pocket are *Chaudhārīs* and  
 lascivious woman, a leader.—Prov.

**PARDHĀNĀ** परधाना *a.* Honorable,  
 dignified, worthy of leadership (used  
 commonly with *dānā* or *dānā pardhānā*.)

**PARDOHTĀ** पर्दोहता *s. m.* A great  
 grand son, *i. e.*, a daughter's grand son.

**PARDOHTĪ** पर्दोहती *s. f.* A great  
 grand-daughter, *i. e.*, a daughter's  
 grand-daughter.

**PARE** परे *ad.* Beyond, yonder, at a  
 distance, on the other side, farther; (the  
 word is generally used with *pare* *pareḍe*,  
*parere*, as *pare* *parere*, *pare* *pareḍe*):—  
*parewadr, prep., ad.* Beyond, yonder, at  
 a great distance, farther:—*gore lākhe*  
*hāth nā pāṇ, jhūṭe bhāḡḡe nere nā jāṇ,*  
*edāṇ pare parere (pareḍe) jāṇ.* Do not  
 take a black or a red bullock, don't go  
 near a swaying bullock, or a runaway  
 bullock, turn well aside from them.—Prov.

**PĀRE** पांरे *s. m.* The same as *Killar*  
 which see.

**PAREḌE** परेडे *ad.* Beyond, yonder,  
 at a distance.

PAREKHÁ ਪਰੇਖਾ *s. m.* Examination.

PARELÍ ਪੜੇਲੀ *s. f.* Ground left to lie fallow, fallow ground; a riddle.

PAREM ਪਰੇਮ *s. m.* Pure love or affection.

PAREMAN ਪਰੇਮਣ *f.* } *a.* Beloved,  
PAREMÍ ਪਰੇਮੀ *m.* } having pure love or affection.

PAREN ਪਰੇਨ *s. m. (K.)* A goad for driving bullocks.

PÁRE PAINÁ ਪਾੜੇ ਪੈਣਾ *v. n.* To lie in a pit without eating and drinking until some favour is obtained (practised by certain *fakírs*.)

PARERE ਪਰੇਰੇ *ad.* On the other side of something, at a distance.

PARES ਪੜੇਸ *s. m. (K.)* Neighbourhood, vicinity; *i. q.* *Paṛos*.

PARESAN ਪੜੇਸਣ *s. f.* } A neigh-  
PARESÍ ਪੜੇਸੀ *s. m.* } bour; *i. q.* *Paṛosaṅ, Paṛosí*.

PARSEUSHÁN ਪਰੇਸੇਉਸ਼ਾਂ *s. f.* A graceful little fern (*Adiantum venustum*, Nat. Ord. *Filices*) very common in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya. In Chumba it is pounded and applied to bruises, and the plant appears to supply in the Panjab most of the officinal *hansuráj*, which is administered as an anodyne in bronchitis, and is considered diuretic and emmenagogue; *i. q.* *Par-i-siyá-washán*.

PARESHÁN ਪਰੇਸ਼ਾਣ *a.* Perplexed, bewildered; *c. w.* *karná*.

PARESHÁNÍ ਪਰੇਸ਼ਾਣੀ *s. f.* Perplexity, embarrassment.

PARESHṬÁ ਪਰੇਸ਼ਟਾ *s. m.* A demon, an evil genius; an angel.

PARET ਪਰੇਤ *s. m.* } A departed  
PAREṬNÍ ਪਰੇਤਣੀ *s. f.* } spirit, a ghost; a fiend; a wretch, a person of filthy disposition:—*paret karam, kiryá, s. m.* The obsequies performed to purify the unclean spirit in the infernal regions and speed its flight to the *pitar lok*, the abode of gods.

PARETHAN ਪਰੇਥਣ } *s. f.* Flour or  
PAṚETHUN ਪੜੇਥਣ } meal reserved in kneading to prevent the dough from sticking to the hands in making it up into bread (commonly *Paletḥaṅ*.)

PAREWÍ ਪੜੇਵੀ *s. f.* Wrestling, as practised by the class called *Mall*, in behalf of some one who has vowed to *Nagáhá* to spend money in this way; *i. q.* *Chhiṅj*.

PARGÁH ਪਰਗਾਹ } *s. f.* Assistance  
PARGÁH ਪੜਗਾਹ } afforded in an emergency, special kindness; *c. w.* *láṅgí*.

PARGÁI ਪਰਗਾਇ *s. f.* A tree (*Quercus Ilex*, *Q. Baloot*, Nat. Ord. *Cupuliferae*) common in part of the arid tracts of most of the Panjab rivers. It is also abundant on the Eastern skirts of the Suleman Range, Trans Indus. Ploughs and handles are at times made of its wood, but it is not much valued, and is mostly used for fuel; a considerable part of that used in the station of Peshawar is furnished by it. The leaves being very prickly, the branches are employed for fences, and the leaves are sometimes used for winter fodder. The fruit is said to be a favourite food of the *láṅgúr* monkey (*Presbytes Entellus*).

PARGANÁ पन्नगणा	} s. m. Corrupt- ed from the Sanskrit word <i>Pargāṣ</i> . An inferior divi- sion of a country less than a district.	PA
PARGANÁ परगणा		PA
PARGÁS परगाम	s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit <i>Parkāśh</i> . Manifesta- tion, light. See <i>Parkāśh</i> .	PA
PARGAT परगत	} a. Corrupted from the San- skrit word <i>Parkat</i> . Obvious, notorious, public, apparent, visible:— <i>pargat tāt</i> , <i>pargatāī</i> , s. f. Visibility, publicity, mani- festation.	PA
PARGHAT परघट		PA
PARGATĀUNĀ परगटाउना	v. a. To cause to appear.	h p k a s p h r
PARGATNĀ परगतना	v. n. To ap- pear, to become apparent or manifest.	PA t
PARGOLĀUNĀ परगोलाउना	v. a. To make one grateful, to show favour, or kindness, to oblige.	PA l
PARHĀ परहा	} s. f. A council, an assembly, a <i>paṣ- chāyat</i> , a kind of verse.	PA
PARHE परहे		PA
PĀRHĀ पारहा	} s. m. A deer, an elk, the hog deer ( <i>Cervus porcinus</i> ) is so called in Muzaffar- garh;—a. Well read, learned (spoken in derision.)	c s t r i
PĀRHĀ परहा		PA
PARHĀf पारहाई	s. f. Teaching to read, instruction; wages for teaching to read.	PA i
PARHĀfYĀ पारहाईया	s. m. A reader, a learned man (not much used.)	PA i

—(M.) a fish (*Kotopterus chitala*.) It has a number of eyelike marks near its tail:—*pariband*, *s. m.* An ornament:—*parí-go*, *s. m. f.* In Peshawar a term for a special sort of down or feathers selling at about three seers for rupee.

**PÁRÍ ਪਾਰੀ** *s. f.* Mercury of an inferior kind to *Párá*; the wooden trough into which the juice of sugarcane falls as it issues from the press; a small *kuppé* or skin vessel for holding *ghí*, oil; a small earthen *gharé*.

**PARIÁLÁ ਪਰਿਆਲਾ** *s. m.* A tree. See *Dhák*, *Dhaul*.

**PARIBHÁKHÁ ਪਰਿਭਾਖਾ** *s. f.* Definition.

**PARÍHÁ ਪਰੀਹਾ** *s. m.* One who serves food at a table.

**PARIHÁ ਪਰਿਹਾ** *s. m. f.* A council, an assembly of the council called *Paṛch* or *Paṛchāt*.

**PARÍHṆÁ ਪਰੀਹਣਾ** *v. a.* To serve at table, to distribute the food; to fill the plates or dishes with food; *i. q.* *Paríth-ṇá*.

**PARÍHṆÍ ਪਰੀਹਣੀ** *s. f.* Distributing food, setting food or sweetmeats before friends.

**PARÍKHIA ਪਰੀਖਿਆ** *s. f.* Ex-  
**PARIKKHIA ਪਰਿੱਖਿਆ** *amina-*  
**PARIKKHIA ਪਰਿੱਖਿਆ** *tion,*  
trial, proof.

**PARIKKHAK ਪਰਿੱਖਕ** *s. m.* One who examines, proves or tries, an assayer, an examiner.

**PARÍṆ ਪਰੀਨ** *s. f.* Succession, a following of things in order, series of things following one another either in time or place; *c. w.* *bannhṇé*.

**PARISIYÁWASHÁN ਪਰਿਸਿਯਾਵਿਸ਼ਨ**  
See *Paṛseushán*.

**PARÍT ਪਰੀਤ** *s. f.* Love, friendship; sympathy, fellow feeling, humanity.

**PARÍTÁ ਪਰੀਤਾ** *s. m.* (*lit.* beloved.) One of the Brahmins who officiate at weddings; they hold a secondary place, and attend to anything that may require their services, and have no specific duties assigned to them.

**PARÍTAM ਪਰੀਤਮ** *s. m., a.* One held dear, a friend, a favourite, one beloved or dearest, most beloved, affectionate.

**PARÍTHÁ ਪਰੀਠਾ** *s. m.* A quantity of food given to a relative or one's *bard-darí* on any joyful occasion; also see *Ríthá*.

**PARITHWÍ ਪਰਿਥਵੀ** *s. f.* The earth, a region of the earth, land:—*parithwí náth*, *patí*, *s. m.* (*lit.* Lord of the earth) A king, a lord, a ruler; a title of God:—*parithwí páí*, *s. m.* (*lit.* Nourisher of the earth.) A king, a lord, a ruler; a title of God; *i. q.* *Píthé*.

**PARITMÁ ਪਰਿਤਮਾ** *s. m.* Likeness, an image, statue; idol.

**PARJ ਪਰਜ** *s. m.* A musical mode.

**PARJÁ ਪਰਜਾ** *s. f.* People, subjects, a subject; a tenant:—*parjá pálak*, *patí*, *s. m.* A name given to Brahma; God as the Creator or Nourisher; a lord, a king:—*parjá pat*, *s. m.* A title given to potters:—*rájá ráj kare parjá sukhtí wase*. When the king rules, his subjects prosper.—Prov.

**PARJĀNĀ ਪਰਜਾਨਾ** *v. m.* To lose the power of smell, to spoil, to become fetid, to lose scent (perfumes), to lose colour, to fade (cloth.)

**PARJĀT ਪਰਜਾਤ** *a.* Of a different caste;—*s. f.* See *Parjāti*.

**PARJĀTĪ ਪਰਜਾਤੀ** *s. f.* Another race or nation, another caste, or species, another kind, a different caste.

**PARKĀJ ਪਰਕਾਜ** *s. m.* The business or interest of another.

**PARKĀJĪ ਪਰਕਾਜੀ** *s. m.* One who is attentive to the interests of others, an assistant, a benefactor.

**PARKĀR ਪਰਕਾਰ** *v. m.* Manner, method, kind, sort, way, species;—*s. f.* A pair of compasses, a carpenter's compass:—*kai parkār dā, ad.* Of many sorts:—*kai parkār nāl, ad.* In many respects.

**PARKĀS ਪਰਕਾਸ** } *s. m.* Sunshine,  
**PARKĀSH ਪਰਕਾਸ਼** } lustre, light, ex-  
pansion, diffusion, manifestation, publi-  
city;—*a.* Open, manifest, famous, cele-  
brated, public; blown;—*ad.* Openly,  
publicly; *c. w. honā, karnā.*

**PARKAT ਪਰਕਤ** *s. m.* (M.) A child born in its step-father's house.

**PARKH ਪਰਖ** *s. f.* See *Parakh*.

**PARKHĀĪ ਪਰਖਾਈ** *s. f.* Inspection; the act of examining or assaying; wages for the same.

**PARKHĀĪĀ ਪਰਖੈਈਆ** } *s. m.* An  
**PARKHĀŪĀ ਪਰਖਉਆ** } examiner,  
**PĀRKHĪ ਪਾਰਖੀ** } an inspec-  
**PĀRKHŪ ਪਾਰਖੂ** } tor, a pro-  
ver, an assayer, a tempter.

**PARKHĀNĀ ਪਰਖਾਣਾ** } *v. a.* To  
**PARKHĀUNĀ ਪਰਖਾਉਣਾ** } cause to  
be examined, to cause to be assayed, to  
cause to be proved or tempted.

**PARKHŪNĀ ਪਰਖਣੀ** *v. a.* To examine,  
to try, to prove, to assay, to inspect, to  
tempt.

**PARLĀ ਪਰਲਾ** *a.* Of the other side,  
next in order:—*parlā pār, ad.* On the  
other side, far off, far away; going to  
the extremity—*parle darje dā, parle sire  
dā, ad.* Great, extreme, excessive, in a  
complete degree, in the extreme:—*parlā  
pīth, s. f.* Ruin, destruction;—*a.* Ruin-  
ed, destroyed.

**PĀRLĀ ਪਾਰਲਾ** *a.* Belonging to the  
other side of a river, valley.

**PARLO ਪਰਲੋ** } *s. m. f.* Corrupted  
**PARLŪ ਪਰਲੂ** } from the Sanskrit

word *Parlay*. Universal destruction, the  
consummation of all things, a deluge, the  
final conflagration, the final destruction  
of all things, strictly speaking the *Parlo* is  
the destruction of the world by water and  
fire; and several such events are suppos-  
ed to have occurred already between the  
different days of Brahma, and several  
more are yet expected; the last, which  
is to destroy the entire universe is called  
*Mahān Parlo* or the great destruction;  
vexation, oppression, affliction, great  
calamity:—*Nāh dī parlo, s. f.* The  
Noachian Deluge.

**PARLOK ਪਰਲੋਕ** *s. m.* See in *Par*.

**PARM** परम *s. m.* The same as *Param* which see :—*paramānand*, *s. m.* The supreme bliss :—*paramārath*, *s. m.* The first, best, excellent and greatest meaning or intention ; the first pursuit, the best end, virtue, merit, spiritual knowledge, any excellent aim, the best sense, the sense of the *Japī* (*Jap paramārath*), the form of worship and adoration prescribed by Guru Nanak ; the great purpose :—*paramārathi*, *a.* Religious, seeking the best end, virtuous :—*paramātmā*, *s. m.* The great spirit, the Supreme God. See *Param*.

**PARMAL** परमल *s. f.* Sandal wood.

**PARMĀN** परमाण *s. m.* Attestation, proof, warrant, limit ; instance, example ; dose ; quantity ; proportion, measure ;—*a.* Approved of.

**PARMESAR** परमेसर } *s. m.* Cor-  
**PARMESAR** परमेसर } rupted from  
the Sanskrit words *Param Ishar*. God,  
The Supreme Being :—*Parmeshar tāt*, *s. f.*  
The Godhead, divinity.

**PARMEU** परमेउ } *s. m.* Gonorrhœa,  
**PARME** परमे } *Sues venerea* ; any  
disease caused by heat.

**PARMĀUN** परमीण्ड *s. f.* A shrub  
(*Gymnosporia spinosa*, Nat. Ord. *Celastrineæ*) with strong spines, common Trans-Indus, in the Salt Range. In the Salt Range the smoke of the seeds is said to be good for tooth-ache.

**PARNĀ** परना *s. m.* A handkerchief ;  
hope, trust, reliance (rarely used in the  
latter meanings.)

**PARNĀ** पारना *v. a.* To tear.

**PARNĀ** पारना *v. a.* To lose scent  
(perfumes), to become fetid, to fade, to  
lose colour.

**PARNĀNĀ** पारनाना } *s. m.* A  
**PARNĀNĀN** पारनानं } mother's  
grandfather.

**PARNĀHU** परनाहु *s. m.* A wedding,  
a marriage ; *i. q.* *Pharnāh*.

**PARNĀHUṆĀ** परनाहुना *v. a.* To  
give in marriage, to cause to be married ;  
*i. q.* *Pharnāhuṇā*.

**PARNĀLĀ** परनाला *s. m.* A water  
shoot, a drain, a spout, a gutter from the  
roofs of houses.

**PARNĀLĪ** परनाली *s. f.* A small  
*Parnāḷā* ; the hollow on each side of the  
backbone of a fat person or animal.

**PARNĀM** परनाम *s. m.* Salutation,  
obaisance, respects, a bow.

**PARNĀN** परनं } *s. m.* (M.) Marri-  
**PARNEWĀ** परनेवा } age :—*parnān*

*khushī nāl hai, nā tān he marnā*.  
Marriage depends on consent ; if not, it is  
death.—Prov.

**PARNĀNĪ** पारनानी } *s. f.* A  
**PARNĀNNĪ** पारनानी } mother's  
grandmother.

**PARNĀR** परनार } *s. f.* The wife  
**PARNĀRĪ** परनारी } of another man.



PARNATTÁ ਪਰਨੱਤਾ s. m. } A des-  
 PARNATTÁ ਪੜਨੱਤਾ s. m. } cendant  
 PARNATTÍ ਪਰਨੱਤੀ s. f. } of the  
 PARNATTÍ ਪੜਨੱਤੀ s. f. } sixth  
 generation; i. q. *Parwattá, Parwattí.*

PARNÁWAN ਪਰਨਾਵਣ } v. a.  
 PARNÍWANÁ ਪਰਨੀਵਣਾ } (M.) To  
 marry:—*Present participle: parnendá;*  
*Future: parnesdā; Past participle: par-*  
*náyá:—hik dhukdā nahin, main du parn-*  
*adā. Even one (wife) is not procurable,*  
*(yet he says) I will marry two.—Prov.*

PARNE ਪਰਨੇ ad. Towards, on, side, as is  
*parne, this side, sir parne piā he fell on*  
*the head.*

PARNEH ਪਰਨੇਹ s. m. A disease,  
 jaundice.

PARNIÁ ਪਰਨਿਆ s. m. } (M.) A mar-  
 PARNÉ ਪਰਨੀ s. f. } ried person.

PARNÍJAN ਪਰਨੀਜਣ v. n. (M.)  
 Passive voice of *Parníwan*. To be mar-  
 ried. *Present participle: parnindá;*  
*Future: parnisān; Past participle:*  
*parniā:—palle nahin paisā, Jumerāt par-*  
*nisān. Not a penny in his purse (yet he*  
*says) I shall be married on Thursday.—*  
*Prov.—nā parniā nā janj gid. He is*  
*not married, nor has he been to a wed-*  
*ding.—Prov. i. e. He is an ignorant*  
*person.*

PAROHAT ਪਰੋਹਤ s. m. A family  
 priest.

PAROHATAN ਪਰੋਹਤਣ } s. f. The  
 PAROHATANÍ ਪਰੋਹਤਣੀ } wife of  
 PAROHTÁNÍ ਪਰੋਹਤਾਣੀ } a family  
 PAROHTIÁNÍ ਪਰੋਹਤਿਆਣੀ } priest.

PAROJAN ਪਰੋਜਣ  
 sign, use, exig

PAROKÁ ਪਰੋਕ  
 ing to last yea

PAROKHÁ ਪਰੋਖ  
 invisible, not |  
 one's knowled

PAROKHE ਪਰੋਖੇ  
 secretly.

PAROLÁ ਪਰੋਲ  
 for wiping a  
 a mill.

PÁRON ਪਾਰੋਨ  
 of a river.

PARONÁ ਪਰੋਨ  
 fruit, vegetab

PAROPÍ ਪਰੋਪੀ  
 capacity equa  
 to one seer ni  
 English quart  
*pāndā. Wha*  
 change for fiv

PAROSAN ਪਰੋਸਣ  
 PAROSÍ ਪਰੋਸੀ

PAROSNÁ ਪਰੋਸਨਾ  
 food at table.

PAROSSÁ ਪਰੋਸਸਾ  
 serves food at  
 one who has  
 dinner, or to

**PAROTÁ ਪਰੋਤਾ** *s. m.* The same as *Paroid*; a large compass with a graduated scale used in marking out wheels.

**PAROTÁ ਪਰੋਤਾ** } *s. m.* A great  
**PAROTARÁ ਪਰੋਤਰਾ** } grand-son, the  
 son of a grandson in the male line.

**PAROTH ਪਰੋਠ** *s. m.* (*Pof.*) See *Parággá*.

**PAROTÍ ਪਰੋਤੀ** } *s. f.* A female des-  
**PAROTÍ ਪਰੋਤੀ** } cendant of the  
**PAROTARÍ ਪਰੋਤਰੀ** } fourth generation  
**PAROTARÍ ਪਰੋਤਰੀ** } in the male line,  
 a great grand-daughter in the male line.

**PARPANCH ਪਰਪੰਚ** *s. m.* Deceit, falsehood, treachery; the world.

**PARPANCHÍ ਪਰਪੰਚੀ** *a.* Deceitful, false, treacherous.

**PARPAR ਪਰਪਰ** *s. m.* The sound produced during violent purging; *i. q.* *Pir-pir*.

**PARPÁTÁ ਪਰਪਾਟਾ** } *s. f.* Custom,  
**PARPÁTÍ ਪਰਪਾਟੀ** } usage, habit,  
 disposition, a betrayer of secrets, a tattler,  
 a tale bearer.

**PARPHULLAT ਪਰਫੁਲਤ** *a.* Glad, happy, pleased, contented; flourishing (a garden.)

**PARPOTÁ ਪਰਪੋਤਾ** *s. m.* A great grand-son, *i. e.*, a son's grandson.

**PARPOTÍ ਪਰਪੋਤੀ** *s. f.* A great grand daughter, *i. e.*, a son's grand-daughter.

**PARSÁD ਪਰਸਾਦ** } *s. m.* Food or  
**PARSÁD ਪ੍ਰਸਾਦ** } sweetmeats  
**PARSHÁD ਪਰਸਾਦ** } offered to  
 the *devtás*, victuals; favour, kindness;  
 the leavings of a *gurá*; food that has  
 been offered to the deities, food.

**PARSÁDÍ ਪਰਸਾਦੀ** } *s. f.* Bread,  
**PARSHÁDÍ ਪਰਸਾਦੀ** } food.

**PARSANG ਪਰਸੰਗ** *s. m.* Association, mention, discourse, subject of discourse; the company of a vicious person.

**PARSÁNG ਪਰਸਾਂਗ** *s. m.* (*Pof.*) See *Parággá*.

**PARSÁUNÁ ਪਰਸਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause one to worship at an idol's temple or other sacred place.

**PARSÁUSHÁN ਪਰਸਾਉਸ਼ਾਂ** *s. f.* A kind of medicine. See *Paraseusháq*.

**PARSE ਪਰਸੇ** } *s. m.* Perspiration,  
**PARSEU ਪਰਸੇਉ** } sweat.

**PARSHÁWARSHÁ ਪਰਸਾਵਰਸ਼ਾ** *s. m.* Maiden hair fern (*Adiantum capillus Veneris*, Nat. Ord. *Filices*) not uncommon along ditches in the extreme north-west, and occasional in wells further east in the Panjab plains, and common in the Siwalik tract. In the Salt Range it is given with pepper as a febrifuge.

**PÁRSÍ** ਪਾਰਸੀ *s. m.* A Persian; the Persian language; a follower of Zoroaster;—*a.* Of or pertaining to Persia.

**PARSIJNÁ** ਪਰਸਿੱਜਣਾ *v. n.* To sweat, to perspire.

**PÁRSÍK** ਪਾਰਸੀਕ *s. m.* A good Persian scholar.

**PARSÍNÍ** ਪਰਸੀਨਾ *s. m.* Perspiration, sweat.

**PARSINN** ਪਰਸਿੰਨ } *a.* Corrupted  
**PARSINN** ਪਰਸਿੰਨ } from the Sanskrit word *Prasann*. Pleased, delighted, acquiescing, satisfied:—*parsinntái*, *s. f.* Pleasure, acquiescence, satisfaction; *c. w.* *hoṇá*.

**PARSNÁ** ਪਰਸਣਾ *v. n.* To touch a sacred object in one's devotions, to sprinkle the water of purification, to make an offering, or otherwise to perform one's devotions.

**PARSON** ਮਰਸੋਂ *ad.* The day before yesterday, the day after to-morrow.

**PART** ਪਰਤ *s. m.* A fold, a ply, a layer, a crust, a stratum.

**PART** ਪੜਤ *s. f.* Falling down; comparison of an article with a sample.

**PARTACHCHH** ਪਰਤੱਛ } *v.* Corrupted  
**PARTAKKH** ਪਰਤੱਖ } from the Sanskrit word *Partakksh*. Obvious, apparent, evident, public, present.

**PARTAGGIÁ** ਪਰਤੱਗਿਆ *s. f.* A vow, an engagement, a solemn resolution; trust, credit.

**PARTAL** ਪਰਤਲ *s. f.* The baggage of a horseman, carried all on one bullock or pony; the lofty pine, *Pinus excelsa*, Nat. Ord. *Coniferae*.

**PARTAL** ਪੜਤਲ *s. f.* A battalion:—*partal dá sapáhi*, *s. m.* A soldier of a battalion.

**PARTÁL** ਪੜਤਾਲ *s. f.* Search, inquiry, investigation.

**PARTALÁ** ਪਰਤਲਾ } *s. m.* A sword-  
**PARTALÁ** ਪੜਤਲਾ } belt; a comparison, comparison of one article with another in traffic; a complete answer, an answer by which a sincere inquirer is satisfied, or an opponent silenced.

**PARTÁLÍÁ** ਪੜਤਾਲੀਆ *s. m.* One who searches, inquires or investigates; a man who examines land, after it is measured, an examiner.

**PARTANGGIÁ** ਪਰਤੰਗਿਆ *s. m.* See *Partaggiá*.

**PARTÁP** ਪਰਤਾਪ *s. m.* Glory, majesty, dignity; splendour; energy, real courage; auspices, prosperity, felicity:—*partáp máṇ*, *partáp wán*, *wáld*, *a.* Prosperous, glorious, famous, majestic, honourable.

**PARTÁPÍ** ਪਰਤਾਪੀ *a.* Glorious, majestic.

**PARTÁUNÁ** ਪਰਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To observe, to examine, to try, to tempt.

**PARTÁWÁ** ਪਰਤਾਵਾ *s. m.* Examination, trial, proof, temptation.

**PARTIBARTÁ** ਪਰਤਿਬਰਤਾ *s. f.* See *Patibartá*.

**PARTISHṬĀ** परतिष्ठता } *s. f.* The  
**PARTISHṬHĀ** परतिष्ठहा } ceremony  
 of opening or dedicating a new house,  
 or garden, the consecration or endowment  
 of a temple.

**PARTĪT** परतीत *s. m.* Belief, faith,  
 trust, confidence, reliance :—*partit māṅ* ;  
 —*a.* Believing, trustworthy, confident,  
 reliable.

**PARTNĀ** परतना *v. n.* To change  
 the side of anything by turning it.

**PARTOH** परतोग *s. f.* A son's wife.

**PĀRŪ** पारू *s. m.* One who rends or  
 tears.

**PARUCHHNĀ** पञ्चुहना *v. a.* (*Pot.*)  
 To catch in play (a ball or any falling  
 object); *i. q.* *Bochnā*.

**PARŪN** पारू *s. m.* (*M.*) A sieve made  
 of brass or iron; *i. q.* *Chhānuṅṅ*.

**PARŪNGĪ** पारूंगी *s. m.* The same as  
*Mārū, Marghang* :—*janglī parūngī, s. f.*  
 An oak (*Quercus dilatata*, Nat. Ord. *Cupu-*  
*liferæ*) which grows to the largest size of  
 any oak of the N.-W. Himalaya. It is  
 common in many places on all the rivers  
 and is abundant on the Sufed Koh, Trans-  
 Indus. The large acorns ripen about  
 August, and generally germinate within  
 a very short time after falling. The  
 timber is whitish, hard and heavy, and  
 one of the best furnished by these oaks,  
 but is said to be apt to warp, and to be  
 subject to the attacks of insects. It is  
 used for plough shafts. *Jāmpān* poles,  
 helves, door-frames, for charcoal. The  
 leaves are stored for winter fodder for  
 cattle and sheep.

**PARŪTHĀ** पारूथा *a. (M.)* Cooked  
 over night. To eat food cooked over-  
 night is supposed to injuriously affect  
 the intellect and memory :—*parāthā*  
*ṭukar khāvan, wisārā paidā karaṇde.*  
 To eat last night's scraps produces  
 forgetfulness.—Prov.

**PARWĀ** पर्वदा } *s. m.* The first day  
**PARWĀ** परदा } of either half of a  
 lunar month, the first day of the moon's  
 increase or wane.

**PARWĀĪ** परदायी *s. f.* Easterly wind;  
*i. q.* *Purd*.

**PARWĀĪ** पर्वदायी *s. f.* Tearing  
 rending, cleaving; wages for the same.

**PARWĀH** परदाह } *s. f.* Corrupt-  
**PARWĀHĪ** रपदाही } ed from the  
 Persian word *Parwā*, and Sanskrit word  
*Parwāh*. Care, concern; the flow of a  
 stream; the current of earthly affairs :—  
*be parwāh, a.* Careless, heedless; in-  
 different :—*be parwāhī, s. f.* Careless,  
 indifference, disregard, independence.

**PARWĀL** परदाल } *s. m.* Trichiasis,  
**PARWĀL** पर्वदाल } Entropion.

**PARWĀN** परदाह *a., s. m.* Acceptable,  
 agreeable; the Tamarisk *Tamarix orien-*  
*talis*, Nat. Ord. *Tamariscinæ*.

**PARWĀNGĪ** परदाहंगी *s. f.* Permis-  
 sion.

**PARWĀR** परदार *s. m.* A family  
 embracing progenitors, descendants and  
 dependents; a halo round the moon.

**PĀRWADGĀR** परदरगार } *s. m.*  
**PARWARDGĀR** परदरगार } The  
 Preserver, The Cherisher, God; an attri-  
 bute of the Deity.

**PARWASTÍ परवस्ती** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Parvarish*. Fostering, cherishing, maintenance, protection, breeding, nourishment.

**PARWATTÍ परवत्ती** *s. f.* (*Pop.*) See *Walár, Walhár; Dakári; Satráwáld; Tardí.*

**PARWÁUNÁ पर्ववृत्ता** *v. a.* To cause to tear or rend.

**PARWES परवेस** } *s. m.* Enter-  
**PARWESH परवेश** } ing, access; the  
religious ceremony observed previous to  
inhabiting a new house.

**PARWIRT परविरत** *a.* Engaged in,  
- undertaking.

**PARWIRTÍ परविरती** *s. f.* Engage-  
ment in, undertaking.

**PARWISTÁ परदिमता** } *s. m.* The  
**PARWISHTÁ परदिमता** } first day  
of the solar month, date (solar time.)

**PÁS पाम** *prep.* Near, by, to;—*ad.*  
Beside, alongside; close by, at hand:—  
*pás áuqá, v. n.* To come near to, to  
approach, to reach:—*pás baiṭhád, v. n.*  
To sit by or in the company of:—*pás báq, pás máq, s. m.* A watch, a guard;  
a beam in roofs placed in immediate con-  
tact with the wall to which it is parallel:  
—*pás hoqá, v. n.* To pass an examina-  
tion:—*pás paigá, v. n.* To fall to one side  
(a cart):—*pásín paigá, v. n.* To extend  
towards each other (used of a fat man  
or horse):—*pás ná paigá, v. n.* Not to  
pass away, to occur, to happen, to take  
place (fate, lot):—*pás rahiṭá, v. n.* To  
be present or at hand, to wait or attend  
to:—*pás rakkhád, v. n.* To keep by or  
near to, to retain.

**PÁSÁ पामा** *s. m.* A dice, a throw of  
dice:—*pásá paigá, v. n.* To be thrown  
(dice); to be lucky in throwing.

**PASÁB पमाष** *s. m.* Urine. See *Pasháb.*

**PASÁD पमाद** *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Fasád*. A quarrel,  
mutiny, rebellion, fighting, depravity,  
wickedness, mischief; trouble, calamity,  
difficulty:—*pasád dí jar, s. f.* Matter,  
root or cause of dispute, a fomentor of  
disturbance; *c. w. hoqá, karná.*

**PASÁDAN पमादण** *s. f.* } *a.* Corrupt-  
**PÁSÁDÍ पमादी** *s. m.* } ed from  
**PASÁDÍÁ पमादीआ** *s. m.* } the Ara-  
bic word *Fasádí*. Mischievous, vicious,  
factions, quarrelsome, mutinous, rebel-  
lious, seditious; a quarrelsome, mis-  
chievous person.

**PASADDAN पमडण** } *s. m.* Quarrel-  
**PASADDUN पमडण** } ling, inciting  
to mutiny, stirring up sedition.

**PASÁHUNÁ पमाहुता** *v. a.* To perform  
the ceremony of stripping, purifying, and  
adorning a bridegroom on the first day of  
the wedding; to pour off water from  
boiled rice.

**PASAM पमम** *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Pashm*. A fine kind  
of hair produced by the Thibetan goat;  
hair. (The finest varieties come from  
Turfan and Changthan); a thing of no mo-  
ment; the pubic hair of either sex:—  
*pasam barábar samjhad, v. a.* To despise:  
—*pasam dár, a.* Woollen, woolly, having  
shaggy hair, having a hairy nap:—*pasam  
te marná, v. n.* To be perfectly contented  
and independent, to despise, to disregard:  
—*pasam ná ukkhará, v. a.* To suffer  
nothing from the enmity of another, *lit.*  
not to have a single pubic hair uprooted,  
a phrase of greatest contempt for an  
adversary.

**PASAMNÁ पसमना** *v. a.* To have the teats stroked preparatory to milking.

**PASAND पसंद** *a.* See *Pasind*:—*dil pasand, s. f.* The same as *Tind*, which see:—*sháh pasand, s. m.* The best kind of Multani mango (*Magnifera Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Anacardiaceæ*) with a thinskin and smooth velvety flat stone, the fruit of which in former times, was kept for the reigning sovereign.

**PASANG पसंग** } *s. m.* A make-weight, want of equality between the two sides of a balance, that which is put on one scale to make it balance the other:—*pásang dená, r. a.* To give a make weight:—*pásang karná, v. a.* To make scales even:—*takkri wichh pásang hongá, v. n.* To be uneven (a balance.)

**PASÁRÁ पसारा** *s. m.* Extension, spreading out, things scattered about.

**PASÁRHATTA पसारहटा** *s. m.* A druggist's shop, a quarter where there are many druggists' shops.

**PASÁRÍ पसारी** *s. m.* An apothecary, a druggist.

**PASARNÁ पसरना** *v. a.* To be stretched out, to be spread out.

**PASARNÁ पसारना** *v. a.* To extend, to stretch forth.

**PASÁRPUNÁ पसारपुना** *s. m.* The business of a druggist.

**PAS ATTÁ पसँटा** *ad.* See *Pasittá*.

**PASÁUNÁ पसाउना** *v. a.* To cause to stick, to entangle, to catch, to thrust in, to entangle in a case, to set (as a knife blade in the handle); to pour off the water of boiled rice.

**PASÁURÍ पसाउरी** *s. f.* Food given to the family barber at weddings and some other occasions by the connections by marriage. It consists of four cakes of bread with sugar or other condiments.

**PASENDÚ पसेंदु** *s. m.* A small handsome tree (*Diospyros Montana*, Nat. Ord. *Ebenaceæ*) whose bright green spring foliage looks pleasant. Is not uncommon along the Siwalik tract up to near the Ravi, and occasional out in the plains westward from Delhi to near Sirsa. The fruit is not eaten. In some places it is applied to the hands for boils, to which *bhisti's* are said to be subject.

**PASER पसेर** } *s. f.* The Witch hazel  
**PASERÍ पसेरी** } (*Parrotia jacquemontiana*, Nat. Ord. *Hamamelidæ*) It grows in clusters and thickets. The leaves are browsed, the wood which is hard and strong is used for a variety of purposes.

**PASERÁ पसेरा** *s. m.* } A weight of  
**PASERÍ पसेरी** *s. f.* } five seers.

**PÁSH पास** *s. m.* The same as *Ragg-chál* which see in *Ragg*.

**PASHÁB पशाब** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Pesháb*. Urine;—(*M*) Semen; hence a son, offspring:—*pasháb karná, v. a.* To make water:—*pasháb nikalá, v. n.* To urinate in one's clothes through fright; hence to be in fear of; *i. q.* *Pasáb*.

**PASHA M पशम** *s. f.* See *Pasam*.

**PASHKAND पशकंद** *s. m.* The same as *Akk* which see.

**PASHMARN पशमरन** *s. m.* The same as *Mamirá* which see.

PASIJJNÁ पसिज्जना *v. n.* To sweat, to become wet with perspiration.

PASÍLÁ पसीला *a. (M.)* On one side, apart, aside:—*medá pai píá ándá, khar íhí pasílá.* My husband is coming, stand aside.—Song.

PASÍNÁ पसीना *s. m.* Perspiration, sweat.

PASIND पिसिंद *s. m., a.* Choice; approval, approbation, acceptance; pleasing.

PASITTÁ. पसित्ता *ad.* Aside, behind, away from the front.

PASKADD पसक्क *a.* Of low stature, dwarfish; a dwarf (properly *pastákadd.*)

PASLÁ पासला *a.* Belonging to a side, being near.

PASMAUNÁ पसमाउना *v. a.* To stroke a cow's teats to bring the milk down.

PASMÍNÁ पसमीना } *s. m.* Cloth  
PASHMÍNÁ पशमीना } made of *pasam*,  
woollen goods;—*a.* Woollen.

PÁSNÁ पासना *s. m.* The heel; (in *comp.*) side:—*pásná dóná, v. a.* To make a horse run by striking him with the heels:—*pásná de jóná, v. a.* To deviate from a direction; to fail in fulfilling an order.

PASOÁ पसोआ *s. m.* Soaking and fomenting the feet and legs in warm water in which certain herbs have been steeped (practised in fevers.)

PASRÚ पसरु *s. m.* One who stretches forth his feet; one who becomes more pertinacious in his demands.

PÁSSÁ पससा *s. m.* Side:—*pásá láigá, v. n.* To turn on the side:—*pásse pai bhange, v. n.* To continue bruising one's sides (spoken of one who spends his time in lying idly on a *chérpái*):—*pásá láigá, márná, v. n.* To turn on one side:—*Jatí dá hássá te garib dá bhange pásá.* At the laugh of a *Jatí* an ordinary man's rib would break.—Prov. His laugh and wits are clumsy.

PASSALÍ पसली *s. f.* A rib, the region of the ribs, the side.

PÁSON पसों *prep.* From, by, by means of.

PÁSOPÁS पासोपास *ad.* Near together, side by side.

PASSARNÁ पसरना *v. a.* To become more pertinacious in demands; the same as *Pasarná* which see.

PASTÁ पसता *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Past*. Dwarfish:—*pastá kadd, a., s. m.* Dwarfish; a dwarf.

PASTÁKÍ पसताकी *a.* Of a light green, like the colour of a parrot or pistachio-nut; *i. q.* *Pistákí.*

PASTÁNÁ पसताना *s. m.* See *Pasitrá.*

PASTÁUNÁ पसताउना *v. a.* To be sorry, to grieve, to repent; *i. q.* *Pachh-táuná.*

PASTÁWÁ पसतावा *s. m.* Regret, sorrow; repentance; *i. q.* *Pachh-táwá.*

PÁSTÍ पसती *s. f.* A thin bread.

**PASTÚWANNÁ पसतुवन्ना** *s. m.* A small tree, the same as *Dhamma*, *Dhama* which see.

**PASTÚWANNE पसतुवन्ने** *s. m. (Pot.)*

A plant (*Grewia oppositifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Tiliaceae*) which occurs in the lower hills, Trans Indus, and in the Salt Range. The fruit is eaten, but is very poor. The timber is strong and tough and is used for shafts. It emits an offensive odour when burned:—*peret pastúwanne*, *s. m.* The same as *Wanúthi* which see.

**PASUÁJ पसुआज** *s. f.* Corrupted

**PASWÁJ पसुवाज** *s. f.* from the Persian word *Peshwáz*. The garment worn by women of the *Kanjar* class when dancing. It is a petticoat made very full.

**PASUÁRÁ पसुआरा** *s. m.* The region of the ribs, the side; (commonly used in the plural).

**PASÚJ पसुज** *s. m.* A running-stitch.

**PASÚJANÁ पसुजना** *v. n.* To sew with a running stitch, to run.

**PASUNG पसुंग** *s. m.* See *Pasang*.

**PAT पत** *s. f.* Honour, character, a good name:—*pat rakkhá*, *v. n.* To preserve one's good name, honour, credit:—*pat utar jānī*, *utarānī*, *v. n.* To be disgraced:—*pat utārānī*, *v. a.* To disgrace.

**PÁT पाट** *s. m.* A plank, a shutter.

**PATÁ पाटा** *s. m.* A foil, a wooden scimitar used for fencing; a dog's collar; a lock of a man's hair; a piece of sack-cloth on which sugar is trampled and worked in the process of purifying it; an amulet on the neck of a colt; a white

streak in a horse's forehead; ornamental silver work on a bride's shoes; a deed (see *paṭṭā*):—*paṭebāj*, *s. m.* A fencer, a cudgeller:—*paṭe bājī*, *s. f.* Fencing, playing with clubs.

**PATÁ पठा** *s. m.* A mark, a sign, a token, a trace, a hint, address or place to which one is directed:—*patā deṇā*, *v. a.* To direct, to point, to give a clue:—*patā lagḥunā*, *v. a.* To trace, to search, to seek for:—*patā lagḥunā*, *v. n.* To have a trace, to get an inkling.

**PATÁÍ पाटाई** *s. f.* Digging; training an ox or buffalo to the yoke; wages for the same.

**PATÁJÚ पतजु** *s. m.* A small round fruit used medicinally and for rosaries; See *Jid potā*.

**PÁTAK पाटक** *s. m.* Division, dissension, breach; *c. w.* *paṭunā*, *paṭunā*.

**PATÁKÁ पठाका** *s. m. (M.)* Husks of grain, without grains; a shrub (*Abutilon indicum*, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceae*) not uncommon, wild, up to the skirts of the Sulaiman Range. It is given in coughs.

**PATÁKÁ पाठाका** *s. m.* A crash, a crack, a cracker; a kind of whip lash, by the loud crack of which gardeners scare away birds, a bamboo fixture used for the same purpose; a kind of fire-work; the *vulva* of a young girl not yet married (abusive).

**PATÁKÍ पाठाकी** *s. m.* The same as *Par-bik*; *Parmīzun* which see.

**PATÁKHEN पठाखेन** *s. m.* The same as *Phindāh* which see.



**PATÁKNÁ ਪਟਾਕਨਾ** *v. a.* To thump, to pound, to beat, to knock, to throw down, to strike against.

**PATÁKNÁ ਪਤਾਕਨਾ** *v. a. (K.)* To clean, to sift anything.

**PATAL ਪਤਲ** *s. f. (M)* A screen made of reeds of the *Saccharum sara*. *Patals* are used for many purposes. They form the walls of huts and enclosures. In roofing, a *patal* is placed over the beams and below the mud of the roof. *Patals* are used for screens and shades of all kinds.

**PATĀL ਪਟਲ** *s. f.* The directory of one of the five divisions of worship.

**PĀTAL ਪਾਤਲ** *s. m.* A small saw used in making combs, skinning pieces of earthen dishes, stones and shells on water. As in making "duks and drakes."

**PATĀL ਪਤਾਲ** } *s. m.* One of the

**PĀTĀL ਪਾਤਾਲ** } seven regions under the earth or towards the South Pole which are the abode of demons and the Nagas. The seven are *A-tal*, *Vi-tal*, *Sa-tal*, *Baś-tal*, *Tai-tal*, *Mah-tal* and *Pa-tāl*. The last mentioned is not often used as a generic term for the whole of the seven; it is also the name of a town in the world of the Serpent race. More generally used *Pu-tāl* signifies the nether regions, the regions below the earth; infernal regions, hell:—*patāl jātar*, *s. m.* An apparatus for the calcination or sublimation of metals which is formed of two earthen pots, the upper being inverted over the lower, the two are cemented at their necks, and placed in a hole containing fire:—*uh Ji jar patāl tīkar laggi hot hai*. His root is planted up to the nether region; i. e., he is firm-footed.

**PATAL CHAMMĀ ਪਤਲ ਚੰਮਾ** *a.* Naturally weak and thin, incapable of being fattened.

**PATĀLŪ ਪਤਾਲੂ** *s. m.* A testicle.

**PATAMBAR ਪਟੈਬਰ** } *s. m.* Silk  
**PĀTAMBAR ਪਾਟੈਬਰ** }  
**PATAMBAR ਪਤੈਮਬਰ** } cloth or garment.  
**PĀTAMBAR ਪਾਤੈਬਰ** }

**PATAN ਪਟਣ** *v. a. (M.)* To tear, to bite (as a dog); to root up. *Present participle*: *patēddā*; *Future*: *patēsān*; *Past participle*: *paṭīd*; *Passive*: *paṭījan*:—*jai kās kūtē paṭīd, nat khalle wī unko mēro*. Give the man, whom the dog has bitten, seven blows of a shoe as well.—Prov. of double meaning: he not only got bitten but beaten as well. Seven blows of a shoe are supposed to prevent any bad effects of a dog's bite:—*bhīrīs sānh, paṭījan bāṭe*. When buffalo bulls fight small plants are torn up.—Prov. small people suffer when great people fall out.

**PATANB ਪਟੈਬ** *s. m.* Ostentation.

**PATANĀDAR ਪਤੈਦਰ** *s. m.* An ancestor, a forefather (a term of disrespect.)

**PATANG ਪਤੰਗ** *s. f.* A moth attracted by a light, a miller; a paper kite; the Wukkum, Bakkum or Sappan wood of Sindh; *Cassalpinia sappan*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*.

**PATANGĀ ਪਤੰਗਾ** *s. m.* A moth, an insect:—*kīrd patangā*, *s. m.* Insects, euphemistic for a snake.

**PATANGGHĀ ਪਟੰਘਾ** *s. m.* A hook; help; *i. q.* *Paṭhangghā*.

**PATĀPAT ਪਟਾਪਟ** *ad.* Quickly, rapidly; the sound of beating with shoes; *i. q.* *Paṭāpar*.

**PATĀPURĀNĀ ਪਟਾਪੁਰਾਨਾ** *a.* Old and torn.

**PATAR ਪਤ੍ਰ** *s. m. (M.)* Ear drops.

PATHORÁ ਪਠੋਰਾ } *s. m. f.* A young  
 PATHORÍ ਪਠੋਰੀ } he-goat, a young  
 cock; a very young person.

PATHRÁH ਪਥਰਾਹ *s. m.* Stoning:—  
*pathráh deṅṭ* or *karní*, *v. a.* To stone.

PATHRAILÍ ਪਥਰੇਲੀ }  
 PATHRÍLÍ ਪਥਰੀਲੀ } *a.* Stony.

PATHRÁUNÁ ਪਥਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
 stone.

PATHRÍ ਪਥਰੀ *s. f.* A small stone,  
 a flint; the gravel; stone in the bladder;  
 Vesical Calculus.

PATHWÁÍ ਪਥਵਾਈ *s. f.* Moulding  
 bricks, cowdung; dressing timber;  
 wages for the same.

PATHWAIYÁ ਪਥਵੈਯਾ } *s. m.* One  
 PATHWAYYÁ ਪਥਵੱਯਾ } who makes  
 up cowdung into cakes, a brick maker;  
 a hewer of timber.

PATHWÁUNÁ ਪਥਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
 cause to be made (cowdung into cakes,  
 earth into bricks); to cause to be hewn.

PATÍ ਪਤੀ } *s. m.* A lord, a master, a  
 PATI ਪਤਿ } husband, an owner.

PATI ਪਤਿ *s. f.* Honour, respect; *i. q.*  
*Pat.*

PATÍ ਪਾਤੀ *s. f.* A letter, an epistle,  
 correspondence:—*khetí, pátí, bentí aur*  
*ghoré ká tang, ápsé hatthíá kījýe tén*

*jicaghdé dhang.* Cultivation, correspon-  
 dence, prayers, and seeing to the girth of  
 your horse, should all be done with  
 one's own hand, and that is the way to  
 live (properly.)

PATÍÁHAR ਪਟਿਆਹੜ *s. f.* A rope  
 or hip strap to prevent a load from slipp-  
 ing forward.

PATÍÁNÁ ਪਤਿਆਣਾ *v. a.* To  
 soothe.

PATÍARÁ ਪਤਿਆਰਾ *s. m.* Trust, con-  
 fidence, belief, dependence.

PATIAUHRÁ ਪਤਿਔਹਰਾ } *s. m.* The  
 PATIAURÁ ਪਤਿਔਰਾ } younger  
 brother of a husband's or wife's father.

PATÍÁUNÁ ਪਤਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To con-  
 fide in, to trust, to believe, to depend on;  
 —*v. a.* To inspire confidence.

PATIBIRTÁ ਪਤਿਬਿਰਤਾ *s. f.* Corrupt-  
 ed from the Sanskrit word *Patibartá*. A  
 chaste woman, a woman faithful to  
 her husband.

PATIGGAR ਪਤਿੱਗਰ *s. m.* The guilt  
 supposed to be incurred in receiving  
 alms.

PATIGGRÍ ਪਤਿੱਗਰੀ *s. m.* } One who  
 PATIGGRO ਪਤਿੱਗ੍ਰੋ *s. f.* } receives  
 alms incurring as is supposed, a measure  
 of guilt thereby.

PATÍHS ਪਤੀਹਸ *s. f.* A younger  
 sister of a husband's or wife's father; *i. q.*  
*Patís.*

**PATÍJ ਪਤੀਜ** *s. f.* Faith, belief, trust, confidence.

**PATÍJNÁ ਪਤੀਜਣਾ** *v. n.* To believe, to trust in, to confide in, to rely upon.

**PATÍL ਪਤੀਲ** *a.* Thin, flimsy, of poor texture (cloth.)

**PATÍLÁ ਪਤੀਲਾ** *s. m.* A wide mouthed metallic pot made of copper (*degchá, dechhá,*)

**PATÍLÁ ਪਟੀਲਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A flat board fastened upright at the end of the *gághí* or driving-seat of a well, it serves the driver as a backboard.

**PATÍR ਪਤੀਰ** *s. m.* Dough in which there is no yeast.

**PATÍRÁ ਪਤੀਰਾ** *a., s. m.* Without yeast, unleavened; also the same as *Kéndar* which see.

**PATÍS ਪਤੀਸ** *s. f.* The same as *Patíshí*; a medicinal herb (*Aconitum Heterophyllum*, Nat. Ord. *Banunculaceae*) found in many parts of the Panjab Himalaya. The root is very bitter, and in Hazara is given for the eruptive fevers of children; in Chamba it is taken for indigestion. From some parts of the hills it is largely exported to the plains, where it is medicinally used. As a tonic and febrifuge it is undoubtedly of some value. It unlike the other members of the Aconite family is non-poisonous.

**PATIT ਪਤਿਤ** *a.* See *Patat*.

**PATISHTÁ ਪਤਿਸਟਾ** } *s. f.* See  
**PATISTÁ ਪਤਿਸਟਾ** } *Partishá.*

**PATJHÁR ਪਤਜਾੜ** *s. f.* The falling of leaves, the season when the trees shed their leaves; the losing of one's good name.

**PATKÁ ਪਟਕਾ** *s. m.* A cloth worn round the waist, a girdle, a coarse kind of turban given to wrestlers

**PATKANÁ ਪਟਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To dash against anything, to throw on the ground with violence, to knock;—*v. n.* To fall to the ground.

**PATKÁUNÁ ਪਟਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To dash, to throw down.

**PATKÍ ਪਟਕੀ** *s. f.* Falling down, dashing on the ground; deceit, trick, fraud:—*patkí dehi*, *v. n.* To dash on the ground, to throw against anything with violence:—*patkí mórni*, *v. a.* To throw one's self on the ground.

**PATLÁ ਪਤਲਾ** *a.* Thin, lean, weak; rare, subtle.

**PATLÁÍ ਪਤਲਾਈ** *s. f.* Thinness, leanness, fineness.

**PATNÁ ਪਟਣਾ** *v. n.* To be paid, to be obtained; to agree together, to be struck or closed.

**PÁTNÁ ਪਾਟਣਾ** *v. n.* To be torn, to be rent, to split, to burst, to break.

**PATNÁLÁ ਪਤਨਾਲਾ** *s. m.* A spout, to carry water off from the roof of a house, a conduit.

**PATNÍ ਪਤਣੀ** *s. f.* A wife—*patní patigro*, *s. m.* That which is given to the family Brahman by a bridegroom to expiate the supposed sin of having received a wife.

- PÁTŇÍ ਪਾਤਣੀ *s. f.* One who lives near a ferry, bridge; being near a ferry.
- PATŌHLÁ ਪਟੋਹਲਾ *s. m.* } The clothes  
PATŌHLÍ ਪਟੋਹਲੀ *s. f.* } of a doll.
- PATŌHLÍ ਪਟੋਹਲੀ } *s. m.* One who  
PATŌHYÁ ਪਟੋਹਯਾ } strings pearls,  
PATŌÍ ਪਟੋਈ } a maker of  
PATŌIN ਪਟੋਇਣ } silk fringe and  
tape, a man who works in silk.
- PATOHU ਪਤੋਹੁ *s. f.* A son's wife (not much used, provincial); *i. q.* *Partoh.*
- PATORNÁ ਪਤੋਰਨਾ *v. a.* To wet (green ears of corn.)
- PATPATŪLÁ ਪਤਪਤੂਲਾ *s. m.* The same as *Párylá* which see.
- PATPHERÁ ਪਟਫੇਰਾ *s. m.* One who prepares silk for spinning and weaving.
- PATRÁ ਪਤਰਾ } *s. m. f.* The Cinna-  
PATRAJ ਪਤਰਜ } *momum albiflorum*,  
Nat. Ord. *Hauraceæ*, considered hot and  
cardiac, used in digestive and splenic  
diseases, cardiac nerve and uterine dis-  
orders, as an antidote in cases of snake  
bite and opium poisoning.
- PATRÁ ਪਟਰਾ *s. m.* A plank on which a washerman beats his clothes; a plank to sit on.
- PATRÁHŇÁ ਪਤਰਾਹਣਾ *v. n.* (K.) To go bare foot.
- PATRANG ਪਟਰੰਗ } *s. m.* A silk-  
PATRANGGÁ ਪਟਰੰਗਾ } dyer.
- PATRÁNÍ ਪਟਰਾਣੀ *s. f.* A favourite queen.
- PATREER ਪਤਰੇਰ *s. m.* (M.) A father's brother's son, cousin.

- PATRI ਪਤਰੀ *s. f.* A thin slip of iron, such as is nailed round packing cases or to keep two broken bits of wood together; *i. q.* *Pattrí.*
- PATRÍ ਪਟਰੀ *s. f.* A narrow board or plank; the banks of a canal; a road way for foot passengers; a small board on which Hindus sit while performing religious ceremonies; a four cornered stick on which shoe makers trim their leather;—(M.) A flat square locket of gold or silver hung round the neck attached by rings to a thick silk chain; also worn hanging on the forehead by women. *Pattris* are generally worn in sets of three, a large one between two smaller ones. A *pattrí* is intended to contain an amulet; hence it is often called *tawit* or *phull* which is really the name of the amulet inside a fine variety of roofing and paving tile.
- PATRÍS ਪਤਰੀਸ *s. f.* The same as *Pattris* which see.
- PATRÍYÁ ਪਤਰੀਯਾ *s. m.* (M.) A father's brother, an uncle.
- PATROTÁ ਪਤਰੋਟਾ *s. m.* (M.) An earthenware kneading-dish:—*áwanjo sajjano ghar bār tusáddá, kháo pío dpád, tawwá patrófá asáddá.* Come and go, my friends; my house and all in it is yours; but eat and drink your own things; baking-plate and kneading-dish is all I will give.—Song of the inhospitable *Zimáddér.*
- PÁTSÁH ਪਾਤਸਾਹ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
PÁTSHÁH ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ } from the Persian  
word *Bádsah.* A king, a sovereign, a ruler:—*pát sháh gardí, s. f.* The overturning of a monarchy; *c. w. honí, paigí.*
- PÁTSÁHÍ ਪਾਤਸਾਹੀ } *s. f.* A king-  
PÁTSHÁHÍ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹੀ } dom, an em-  
pire, a realm; royalty; reign, a kingly government;—*a.* Imperial, royal.
- PATSAN ਪਤਸਨ *s. m.* The same as *sankukṛd* in *Sav* which see.

**PATT पट** *s. f.* Silk; the thigh; the breadth (of cloth); a sandy plain; digging; a board;—*a.* Upside down, overturned, lying on the face with the back up; wicked; an imperative of *v. n.* *Pattāḍ*:—*paṭṭ bastar, s. m.* A silk cloth:—*paṭṭ pau, paṭṭ puṇḍ, paṭṭ pau, paṭṭ paun, s. m.* Deceit, trick, fraudulent dealing, wickedness:—*paṭṭ paṭṭ, part.* Dug, having dug;—*ad.* Quickly, soon, rapidly; distinctly:—*paṭṭ pherā, s. m.* One who prepares raw silk for spinning, weaving:—*paṭṭ rang, paṭṭranggi, s. m.* A silk dyer.

**PATT पत्त** *s. m.* A leaf; a ball of tobacco prepared for the pipe;—*s. f.* Syrup, the various consistencies of the juice of the sugarcane during the process of boiling it down:—*patt paṭṭ dhūṇḍ, v. n.* To search under every leaf, to seek with great care and diligence:—*patt chapḥ jāṭi, chapḥṇi, v. n.* To be over boiled, to be burnt, to lose the natural taste.

**PATT पॉट** *s. f.* Division, branch.

**PATTÁ पत्ता** *s. m.* A leaf:—*pattā chogḍi, s. f. lit.* Leaf cropping; the term applied in *Bara Bangulāt* to the tax paid by shepherds for their sheep runs:—*haije ká pattā, s. m.* See *Bungrá*.

**PATTÁ पॅटा** *s. m.* A deed, particularly a title deed to land or a deed of lease.

**PATTAL पॅटल** *s. f.* A platter made of leaves of the *Butea frondosa* sewed together with bits of straw and used by Hindus; leaves sewed together and used to line grain pits; a door made of thatch, mats; entertainments given to Brahmins:—*baddal wanjan ubhār, pattal mūdhd mār; baddal wanjan ḍalāh, ikk pakendā panj pakā.* If clouds go to the east, you may overturn your leaf platters (*i. e.*, you will have nothing to eat). If clouds go to the west, then cook for five (where) you cook for one (*i. e.*, there will be much rain and a good crop.)

**PATTAN पॅटन** *s. m.* A landing place, a quay, a ferry, a ford, a pass, a bathing place on a river side, a place where the shore is smooth and hard, and the water fordable, any place where a river is crossed.

**PATTANÍ पॅटनी** } *s. m.* One who  
**PATTUNÍ पॅटुनी** } lives near a ferry, bridge.

**PATTAR पॅटर** *s. m.* The same as *Pattāḍ*; (*M.*) the flag of wheat:—*mīt pattar, s. m.* The same as *Múkri*:—*tīl pattar, s. m.* A small tree, the same as *Maṇḍar* which see.

**PATTARÁ पॅटरा** *s. m.* (*M.*) Palm leaf fibre, the term is used largely in the Muzaffargarh District.

**PATTH पॅठ** *s. f.* A young goat that has not yet begun to give milk; a pullet.

**PATTH भष** *s. f.* Food suitable for an invalid.

**PATTHÁ पॅठा** *s. m.* An ornament worn on the arm above the elbow; a young he-goat; a young cock; a stem or blade of grass; a young man under twenty or twenty-five; a mass of molasses candy drawn and worked by confectioners on a peg driven into a post; a tendon; a nerve, a ligament, a muscle; a leaf of tobacco;—(*M.*) a very fatal disease which attacks cattle after they have eaten *jawḍr* which has been insufficiently watered, or immature turnips. The disease is common in the Panjab. There are three theories as to the cause: that it is due to the presence of a bacillus; that insufficient irrigation develops a poison in the *jawḍr*; and that the animals die from gaseous expansion of the stomach caused by eating large quantities of green fodder to which they are not accustomed:—*jai kún laggd paṭṭhā, phul ture ná sagd.* Neither amulet nor charm will avail the animal attacked by *paṭṭhā*.—Prov.

**PATTHÁ पथ** *s. m.* The piece of wood in the centre of a lower millstone in which the iron pin is set, the wooden brace with which a millstone when broken is joined and held together.

**PÁTHHÁ पाथ** *s. m.* A dried cake of cowdung.

**PATTHAR पथर** *s. m.* A stone; a precious stone; *met.* anything hard, troublesome; —*a.* Hard, inflexible; hard-hearted, cruel; heavy:—*patthar chaffi*, *s. f.* A species of fish; an inhabitant of a stony country, i. e., the hills;—*a. (lit. a stone-licker.)* Covetous, avaricious; stingy, miserly:—*patthar chauth*, *s. f.* The fourth day of the second fortnight in *Bhádron*. It is considered a bad omen to see the moon on this day, if one has not previously seen her on the second day of this fortnight, and, to neutralise its malign influence, the unlucky person throws stones into his neighbour's house. The abuse he receives in return wards off the evil effects. Hence the name *Patthar chauth*:—*patthar man*, *s. f.* A shrub (*Callicarpa incana*, *Nat. Ord. Verbenaceæ*) frequent in the outer Himalaya. In Hazarā the leaves heated are applied to rheumatic joints:—*patthar pāṭh*, *v. n.* To fall (stones, hail stones):—*patthar phor*, *s. m.* A stone-cutter.

**PATTHÍ पथी** *s. f.* The mould board of a plough.

**PÁTHHÍ पाथी** *s. f.* Dried cakes of cowdung.

**PATTHÍ पंठी** *s. f.* A girl not yet come to maturity; a kind of scythe the teeth of which are like a saw.

**PATTHNÁ पथना** *v. a.* To make up cowdung into cakes, to make any thing of earth (as bricks); to dress timber roughly

with an axe; to fix, to determine, to intend; to supply, to plan, to plot, to counsel, to scheme.

**PATTHNÁ पठना** *v. a. (M.)* To send.

**PATTHRÁ पथरा** *s. m.* See *Páchan*.

**PÁTHHÚ पाथु** *s. m.* One who works cowdung into cakes.

**PATTÍ पंठी** *s. f.* Part, portion; a share in a village; in the Thal a level space of land free from sand-hills and suitable for wells, a thin plate or strip of iron; a plane bit, a metallic band; a letter, an epistle, a thin chip or scale separated from the surface of anything; the leaf of the cotton plant mixed in small bits with the cotton; a leaf; the chaff of pulses as *dál*, *urđ*, *múng*; a painful swelling in the throat (in the last sense; *c. w. painṭā* in the plural):—*patṭi dār*, *s. m.* A shareholder:—*patṭi dārī*, *s. f.* Sub-division in a village held on shares:—*patṭi Kashmīrī*, *s. f.* See *Shargar*:—*sitāwarpattī*, *s. f.* The same as *Sougaṇḍal*; *Sanmāllī* which see.

**PATTHÍ पंठी** *s. f.* A kind of coarse woollen cloth, a bandage; the side piece of a bedstead; a wooden slate; a quarter or section of a place, a row or cluster of houses; a breadth of cloth; a plate; a portion of a woman's hair when parted and combed towards each side; a mass of molasses candy worked by confectioners on a peg driven into a post; a cricket bat; a kind of coarse tape; a copper plate on which astronomical calculations are engraved; (*M.*) a strip or division of land, a strip of cloth or of metal. In the parts of the Multan district irrigated by canals it has a special meaning. The whole of the cultivated land is divided into separate estates called *khúh* (wells) and *patṭis*; *khúh* is an estate with a well in it; *patṭi* an estate with no well and dependent on canal water for its irrigation.

**PATṬNÁ ਪਟਣਾ** *v. n.* To dig, to dig up, to eradicate, to up root ; to open.

**PATṬRÁ ਪੱਤਰਾ** *s. m.* A leaf ; the leaf of a book :—*patṭrá hoṡá*, *v. n.* To flee in haste, to disappear :—*til. patṭrá*, *s. m.* The same as *Paṭlé* which see :—*tre patṭrá*, *s. m.* A plant (*Trifolium pratense*, *T. fragiferum*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosa*) growing in parts of the N. W. Himalaya up to the Indus :—*tri patṭrá*, *s. m.* A plant (*Marsilea quadrifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Marsileaceae*) abundantly growing in water throughout the Panjab plains. This is the *nardoo* famous as furnishing a sort of food from its tubers to famished travellers in Australian wilds. The plant is eaten as a pot-herb in some parts of India.

**PATṬRÍ ਪੱਤਰੀ** } *s. f.* An almanac ; a let-

**PATṬRÍ ਪੱਤਰੀ** } ter ; (in *compos.*) a paper, a document, a writing ; pieces of iron put on boxes, boards and doors ; leaves of pulses ; wheat bran more than usual in quantity as when wet grain is ground ;—(*M.*) Leaves of *Moṡh* or of sugarcane. *Moṡh patṭrí* is first rate fodder ; sugarcane *patṭrí* is only used as fuel for boiling the cane-juice.

**PATTU ਪੱਤੂ** *s. m.* (*K.*) A small field.

**PATṬÚ ਪੱਟੂ** *s. m.* A kind of woollen cloth, having several breadths of *paṭṭí* sewed together ; a worthless, knavish, wicked **ਮੁੰਨੀ**

**PATÚÁ ਪਟੂਆ** *s. m.* *Paṡohí.*

**PATÚÁHAN ਪਟੂਆਹਣ** } *s. m.* The  
**PATÚÁHAN ਪਟੂਆਹਾਂ** } womb,  
the belly ; properly *Peṡwáháṡ*.

**PATUKÁ ਪਟੁਕਾ** *s. m.* A cloth girdle, a coarse kind of turban given to wrestlers ; *i. q.* *Paṡhá.*

**PATWÁ ਪਟਵਾ** *riffa*, Nat have beer Indies. Is acid red c jelly.

**PATWÁHÁ** the womb.

**PATWÁÍ** ੨ wages for

**PATWANT**  
**PATWANT**

**PATWÁR ੧**  
*Paṡwárá.*

**PATWÁRÍ** official who He is resp accounts, r proprietors accounting *lamṡardárá* share of la.

**PATWÁRA** 1 of a *Paṡwá*

**PATWÁUN.** to be dug.

**PAU ਪੈ** *s. m.* gratuitous, merit ; the

**PÁU ਪਾਉ** *s.*

**PAÚÁ ਪਉ** drink to the of acquirin

or his employer ; a wooden sandal ; the Ace in certain games ; a quarter of a seer weight.

PAUDDĀ ਪੈਛਾ *s. m.* A foothold cut in a wall or a steep hill.

PAUH ਪੈਹ *s. f.* Dawn, early in the morning :—*pauh phatṭī*, day-break.

PAUHAL ਪਾਉਹਲ } *s. f.* The initiatory rite of

Sikhism :—*pauhal parshād*, *s. m. met.* A beating with a shoe ; *c. w. denṭī*, *lainṭī*. Also see *Pahul*.

PAUHAR ਪੈਹਰ *s. m.* A full watch :—*pauhar bhar*, *pauhar sard*, *s. f.* A watch ; *i. q. Pahir*.

PAUHBANNHNĀ ਪੈਹਬੰਨੁਣਾ } *v. a.*  
PAUH LĀUNĀ ਪੈਹਲਾਉਣਾ } To sit  
in ambush, as a hunter ; to form a settled purpose to do a thing so as not to be turned aside from it.

PĀUK ਪਾਉਕ *s. m.* Purulent matter, (properly *Pāk*.)

PAUKHĀ ਪੈਖਾ *s. m.* An influence supposed to be exerted by the person who happens to come along first after one has begun any work ; (*c. w. denṭī*) ; a foot, a foot-step ; *i. q. Pokhā*.

PAUKHAR ਪੈਖੜ } *s. m.* A hopple.  
PAUKHUR ਪੈਖੁੜ }

PĀULĀ ਪਾਉਲਾ } *s. m.* A four anna bit.  
PAULĀ ਪੈਲਾ }

PĀULĪ ਪਾਉਲੀ } *s. f.* A four anna  
PAULĪ ਪੈਲੀ } piece, a quarter of a  
rupee ;—*s. m.* One who weaves the kind of silk called *Daryāṭī*.

PĀULĪ ਪਾਉਲੀ *s. m. (M.)* A weaver :—*pāulī charhe shikār*, *Mauld khair gujār* ! Lord preserves us ! the weaver is going out hunting :—*āp pāulī te Sayad naukār*. Himself a weaver and he has a *Sayad* for his servant.—*pāulīn de Pathān waqārī*. What ! a *Pathān* the forced labourer of weavers !—Prov.

PAULLĀ ਪੈੱਲਾ *s. m.* A shoe.

PAUN ਪੈਂ *s. m.* A term in certain card games ; an ace ; (*M.*) saffron :—*pauṅgar*, *s. m.* A dyer :—*pauṅ bōrdān*, *s. m.* Twelve aces.

PĀUN ਪਾਉਂ *s. m.* A foot (especially in poetry) ; in prose usually *pair*.

PAUN ਪੈਣ *s. f.* Wind, air :—*pauṅ chakkī* ;—*s. f.* A windmill.

PAUNĀ ਪੈਣਾ } *v. n.* To fall, to lie  
PAUNĀ ਪਉਣਾ } down, to be ill ; *i. q.*  
*Painḍ* ;—*s. m.* Three quarters, a quarter less than a unit.

PĀUNĀ ਪਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To find, to obtain ; to put, to cast ; to pour ; to put on clothes, to dress, to clothe one's self, to wear.

PAUNĀN ਪੈਨਾਂ *s. m. (M.)* A quarter less. *Paunān* differs from *Munnān* which also means a quarter less, in that *Munnān* is used with units and *Paunān* with the other numbers, two, three. Thus *Munnān* seer  $\frac{1}{4}$  ser ; *pauṅnān dū ser*  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ser ; but *munṅnān dū ser* is never allowable.



g of a pair

of trousers.

PAUND ਪਾਉਂਦ } s. f. The foot of a  
PAUNDÍ ਪਾਉਂਦੀ } bedstead; i. q.  
*Paiṇd.*

PAUNDÁ ਪੈਂਡਾ s. m. See *Ponnd.*

PAUNDUR ਪੈਂਦੁਰ s. m. (M.) See *Paiṇ-*  
*day.*

PAUNE ਪੈਂਣੇ a. A quarter less than the  
number immediately after, as *pauṇe*  
*tann.*

PAUNHCHÁ ਪੈਂਹਚਾ s. m. The foot of  
a dog, cat, fox, and similar animals;  
the wrist.

PAUNHCHNÁ ਪੈਂਹਚਣਾ v. a. To ap-  
proach, to arrive, to reach.

PAUNHCHÍ ਪੈਂਹਚੀ s. f. A bead orna-  
ment for the wrist.

PAUNKHÁ ਪੈਂਖਾ s. m. See *Paukhá,*  
*Pokhá.*

PAUNKHAR ਪੈਂਖੜ s. f. See *Paukhar.*

PAUNT ਪਾਉਂਤ }  
PAUNTÍ ਪਾਉਂਤੀ } s. f. See *Paiṇd.*

PAUNTÁ ਪਾਉਂਟਾ } s. m. An ornament  
PAUNTE ਪਾਉਂਟੇ } or ornaments worn  
on the feet.

## PAWA

means of entertaining them :—*pāre har kol, thamkāwe kol*. Every woman wears (anklets), but only some can make them tinkle :—*chhapar pendi ghagrā*. She wears a petticoat like the roof of a house.—Song.

**PAWAN पवण** *s. f.* Wind, air :—*pawag chakkī, s. f.* The wind mill.

**PAWANDĪ पवन्दी** *s. f.* The foot of a Hindu.

**PAWANNE पवन्ने** *s. m.* The same as *Wagdak*; *Pamank* which see.

**PAWĀR पवार** *s. m.* The *Cassia tora*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*, a warm remedy used in Gout Sciatica and articular pains.

**PAWĀS पवाम** *s. m.* See *Pawār*.

**PAWĀUNĀ पवहुता** *v. a.* (caus. of *Pāugd*) To cause to put.

**PAWITTAR पवित्र** *a.* Pure, clean, holy, undefiled :—*pawittartāī, s. f.* See *Pawit-tartā*.

**PAWITTARTĀ पवित्रता** } *s. f.* Pu-  
**PAWITTARTĀĪ पवित्रतायी** } rity,  
cleanness, holiness.

**PAWITTRĀ पवित्रा** *s. m.* A ring made of the grass called *dabbh*, and worn on the fourth finger, on occasion of presenting certain offerings.

**PĀYĀ पाया** *s. m.* A quarter of a seer.

**PĀYĀN पायान** *s. f.* See *Pāidy*.

**PAYYAL पयल** *a.* Idle, lazy, sloth-  
full (spoken of men or the lower animals.)

**PE पे** *s. m.* See *Palēdar, Dhānnī*.

**PECH पेच** *s. m.* A screw; a fold, a twist; (especially of a turban); a quirk, a quibble; confusion and want of straight forwardness in speaking, subtlety, deceit; intricacy, in any matter of business; any trick in wrestling :—*pech dār, a.* Screw shaped, made with screws (machinery), confused, not clear (a statement, conversation, accounts; deceitful, involved :—*pech ghech, s. m.* Want of clearness, subtlety, deceit, intricacy, confusion :—*pech kas, s. m.* A screw-driver :—*pechmān, pech vās, pech mānī, a.* Made with a screw; wanting in clearness (language) :—*pechmās, pechmānī, pechvās, pechvānī, s. f.* A *hugā* with a long snake-like pipe :—*pechvās, pechvānī, a.* Made with a screw; *c. w. dāg, paig*.

**PECHĀ पेचा** *s. m.* A small turban; a strip of gold cloth wrapped round the turban; entanglement of the thread of two paper kites when made to cut each other.

**PECHĀRIKKĪ पेचारिकी** *s. f.* See *Pachchārikkī*.

**PECHAS पेचम** } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**PECHASH पेचस** } from the Persian  
word *Pechāsh*. Gripping at stool, tenesmus, dysentery.

**PECHHRĪ पेहरी** *s. f.* A kind of granary constructed with withes of bamboos; *i. q.* *Peṛā*.

**PECHĪLĀ पेचीला** *a.* Deceitful, subtle.

**PEDĪ पेदी** *s. f.* The young tobacco shoot that springs up after cutting.

**PEDŪ पेडू** *s. m.* The surface of the belly below the navel.

**PEHLĀ पेहला** } *s. m.* See *Pāḷar*.  
**PEHLAR पेहलर** }

**PEIL MUNĐÍ** **येटिल मुंड़ी** *s. f.*  
The *Tanacetum vulgare*, Nat. Ord. *Compositae* used medicinally in Kashmir.

**PEIN** **येष्ट** *s. f. (M.)* A pelican. The oil extracted from a pelican. This is supposed to cause broken bones to join, and to be so powerful that if rubbed on the palm of the hand it will come out at the back.

**PEJO** **येनै** *ad. (M.)* At all, entirely (always used with negative sentences.) :—*ret pejo nindar nahin di.* Last night sleep did not come at all.

**PEK** **येक** *s. m.* A small rather slender shrubby plant *Plectranthus rugosus*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae* abundant in the Panjab Himalaya and occurring in the Salt Range. In places it is used as bedding to keep away fleas.

**PEKÁ** **येका** } *a.* Of or belong-  
**PEKKÁ** **येका** } to a father :—*gungí*  
*penken gal ná gal hikko jihin.* It is all one whether the dumb woman go to her father's house or not.—Prov. used of persons who sulk.

**PEKE** **येके** }  
**PEKKE** **येके** } *s. m.* See *Peuke*.

**PEKHNÁ** **येधना** *s. m.* } An image  
**PEKHNÍ** **येधनी** *s. f.* } used in certain shows; a puppet; used also in anger and contempt of an oppressor;—*v. a.* To see.

**PEKRÍ** **येकरी** *s. f. (M.)* The unripe fruit of *Wag* tree. See *Wag*.

**PELNÁ** **येलना** *v. a.* To thrust, to put forward, to show, to cause to press upon.

**PELÚ** **येलु** *s. m.* One who shoves, or causes to press upon.

**PEM** **येम** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindí word *Parem*. Love, affection.

**PEMÍ** **येमी** *s. f.* A lover, an affectionate person.

**PEN** **येन** *s. f. (M.)* The hole in the iron of a mattock (*kahi*) in which the woollen handle is fixed.

**PENDÁ** **येदा** *s. m.* } The bottom  
**PENDÍ** **येदी** *s. f.* } of a tub or other vessel, the bottom of a boat.

**PENÍ** **येनी** *s. f.* The same as *Nágdang* which see.

**PENJÁ** **येजा** *s. m.* One who cards cotton;—*s. f.* A machine for carding cotton.

**PENJHÚ** **येङ्गु** *s. m.* Ripe fruit of *Karir* tree, (leafless Caper) possessing strong constipating properties.

**PEORÍ** **येरती** *s. m.* A precipitate collected and dried from the urine of cows fed on mango leaves. It is called *Hardwari*. *Wilyati Peori* is Chrome yellow (Chromate of Lead).

**PEPRÍ** **येपज़ी** *s. f.* Flakes of dried mud crinkled by the action of the sun where water has been standing; cakes of sugar that adhere to the cloth placed beneath the mass in the process of separating molasses.

**PER** **येज़** *s. m.* The box of tools of a goldsmith, or blacksmith; a small box in

which scales are kept; a tree or stem of a tree.

**PERÁ** **ਪੇੜਾ** *s. m.* A kind of sweetmeat; the lump of dough taken from the mass at one time for a cake or loaf:—*ṭhandā perā, s. m.* A mass of soaked and mashed *ddl* sent to friends before a wedding.

**PERÍ** **ਪੇੜੀ** *s. f.* A small tool box; (K.) a granary made of withes.

**PEROÁDHÍ** **ਪੇੜੋਆਈ** *s. m.* (M.) A tracker.

—**PERÚ** **ਪੇਰੂ** *s. m.* A turkey.

**PERÚ** **ਪੇਰੂ** } *s. m.* (K.) A granary  
**PERÚÁ** **ਪੇਰੂਆ** } constructed of withes.

**PES** **ਪੇਸ** } *prop. ad.* Before, in front  
**PESH** **ਪੇਸ਼** } *of, forward:—pesh dúnd,*  
*v. n.* See *Dúnd:—pesh jānt, challat, v. n.*  
To have effect, to be effective:—*pesh kabaj, s. f.* A dagger.

**PESHÁ** **ਪੇਸ਼ਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Peshah*. Work, art, business; harlotry (commonly used in this last sense):—*shágird peshá, s. m.* Menial and house servants; domestics.

**PESHÍ** **ਪੇਸ਼ੀ** } *s. f.* Trial, investiga-  
**PESHÍN** **ਪੇਸ਼ੀਂ** } tion:—*peshíweld, s. m.*  
**PESÍ** **ਪੇਸੀ** } A little after midday,  
(the second Muhammadan prayer.)

**PET** **ਪੇਟ** *s. m.* The belly, the abdomen, the stomach; the womb, pregnancy:—*peṭ gharoṭí dd, (lit. the scrapings*

*of the womb.)* The last child used of a child born subsequently to others when the age of the mother precludes the hope of further offspring:—*peṭ karná, v. a.* To impregnate. See *Dhiddh:—peṭndí hoṭá, v. n.* To be enceinte, to be pregnant:—*peṭ páldá, v. n.* To continue to live, to live from hand to mouth.

**PETÁ** **ਪੇਟਾ** } *s. m.* The filling of  
**PETṬÁ** **ਪੇਟਾ** } cloth, the wool, cross

threads in weaving; breadth, extent; a gut, tripe; amount of a man's possessions, wealth, property; charge, care, keeping:—*idnán peṭṭá reshām dd hai.* Its warp and woof are of silk.—Prov. referring to a person's ancestors on both sides being well born, but more often used ironically of persons of low descent on both sides:—*peṭá raṭṭhā, s. m.* A glutton; one so poor as to be in want of food, and who therefore from a sense of want thinks of nothing else.

**PETÍ** **ਪੇਟੀ** } *s. f.* A girdle, a belt, a  
**PETṬÍ** **ਪੇਟੀ** } surcingle; the ammunition  
box on a gun carriage; the string  
by which a nightingale is held:—*peṭí baggá, s. m.* White-bellied.

**PETÍ** **ਪੇਟੀ** *a.* Bilious, having a tendency to bilious disorders:—*peṭí subhā, subhāu, jussá, s. m.* A bilious temperament, an inability to bear a high degree of heat.

**PETLÁ** **ਪੇਤਲਾ** *a.* Even, level, sloping slightly; (a ferry, ford or bathing place where there is little or no descent to the water.)

**PETRÁ** **ਪੇਟਰਾ** *s. m.* The belly.

**PETTHÁ** **ਪੇੱਠਾ** *s. m.* The fruit (*Benincasa cerifera*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceae* culti-

the gourd:—*petthá*  
l of sweetmeat:—  
The sweetmeat  
bed with sugar.

PETTHAR पेषॅत } *s. m.* A plant,  
PETTHRÍ पेषॅती } the same as  
*Dháp* which see.

PETÚ पेटु *s. m.* A glutton.

PEU पेउ *s. m.* A father.

PEUKE पेउके *s. m.* A father's  
family, including not only the parents,  
but also brothers and sisters, of the  
collateral branches (used usually by a  
wife.)

PEUND पेउँद } *s. f.* A graft; join-  
PEWAND पेईद } ing, piecing (cloth):  
—*peund karní, cháhargí, láungí, v. a.* To  
graft; to piece.

PEUNDÍ पेउँदी } *a.* Belonging to a  
PEWANDÍ पेईदी } graft, produced  
by a grafted tree:—*peundí karná, v. a.*  
To graft.

PEUSÍ पेउसी *s. f.* A cake fried in  
*ghí*, a doughnut.

PEWÁ पेवा *s. m.* A swelling on one  
side of the throat, the quinsy; (*M.*)  
cotton-seed.

PEWÍ पेवी *s. m. f.* Cotton-seed, a blight  
on sugar cane, an insect eating the  
heart of the cane; *i. q.* *Kachrá*.

PEWRÍ पेवरी *s. f.* A wafer pasted  
by Hindus on the forehead.

PEYÁ पेया *a.* Of or belonging to  
the family of one's father (used by a  
woman.)

PHABÁU हषाउ *s. m.* An ornate appear-  
ance.

PHABÁUNÁ हषाउना *v. a.* To adorn,  
to embellish.

PHABBNA हँषना } *v. n.* To  
PHABBJANÁ हँषनाटा } look well,  
PHABNA हषना } to look

beautiful, handsome, fine, fair; to be  
seemly, to have a becoming appearance, to  
be well set off by one's dress and orna-  
ments; to be profitable, to turn out well;  
to be proper and convenient; to be made  
away with dishonestly.

PHABÍÁ हषीला *a.* Good looking, or-  
nate, well attired.

PHÁDAN 'हाडन *s. f.* } In certain  
PHÁDDÍ 'हॉडी *s. m.* } games with  
*courts*, the person who has come farthest  
short of the mark:—*pháddí honá, páindí,*  
*v. n.* To fail utterly in any undertaking.

PHADDAR हँदर *a.* Very fat and  
ugly, worthless, destitute of energy.

PHADLAINÁ हदलेना *v. a.* To catch,  
to seize.

PHADRÚL हदरुल *s. f.* A quarrel,  
a dispute, an uproar.

PHÁG हाग *s. f.* The *Holi*, the festival  
of the *Holi*, so called because held in the  
month of *Phaggas*; the fruit of the *Phag-*  
*icárá* (*Ficus caricoides*, *Nat. Ord. Moraceae*).  
It is eaten by the people.

## PHAGGAN

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PHAGGAN ਫੱਗਣ } s.  
 PHAGGUN ਫੱਗੁਣ } of s  
 from the middle of Februa  
 dle of March.

PHAGLÚ ਫਗਲੂ s. m. J  
 boo in the Kangra District

PHAGÚÁ ਫਗੁਆ s. m. T  
 val (so called because held  
 of *Phaggun*); a present ma  
 festival.

PHAGÚRÁ ਫਗੁੜਾ }  
 PHAGWÁRÍ ਫਗਵਾੜੀ }

PHAGWÁRÁ ਫਗਵਾੜਾ }  
 PHAGWÁRÍ ਫਗਵਾੜੀ }  
*F. caricoides*, Nat. Ord. A  
 monly cultivated in the gr  
 Panjab plains. Its fruit is  
 people.

PHÁH ਫਾਹ s. m. Hangi  
 —*pháh dand*, v. a. To hang  
*marnd*, v. n. To speak c  
 without thinking, to speak

PHAHÁ ਫਹਾ s. m. A  
 a small bunch of cotton  
 plaster; i. q. *Phaihá*, *Phahi*

PHÁHÁ ਫਾਹਾ s. m. Snari  
 choking; a noose, a halte  
 cotton; a plaster :—*pháhe d*  
 hang.

PHAHÁÍ ਫਹਾਈ s. f. E  
 entrapping; wages for the s

PHAHÁUNÁ ਫਹਾਉਣਾ v. a.  
 to ensnare, to impede, to car

PHÁHÍ ਫਾਹੀ s. f. A noose  
 halter for hanging; entangl  
 culty; c. w. *lóngá*.

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**PHAILÁUNÁ** हैलाउना *v. a.* To spread, to extend, to make branch out; to scatter, to publish; to calculate, to work out.

**PHAILÁUN** हैलाउट *s. f.* Extension, extent, spreading.

**PHAILÍ** हैली *a.* Bad, deceitful, unprincipled; a rake, a wretch.

**PHAIN** हैट *a.* Excellent, great, superior; *c. w. honád, hojád.*

**PHAINCHÁ** हैंचा *s. m.* A bale of raw silk.

**PHAINSLÁ** हैंसला *s. m.* A decree, a decision, a settlement; *c. w. karnd.*

**PHAKAINT** हकैउ *s. f.* A thrower of a spear or javelin.

**PHAKAR** हकर *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Pakar*. Seizing, laying hold of, acquiring, discerning, ascertaining, detecting, criticising, objection; insisting on a thing, not letting go, holding fast to.

**PHAKARÁÚ** हकराउ *s. m.* One who causes to be seized, one who brings into the hands of another;—*a.* Fit to be seized, likely or liable to be seized.

**PHAKARNA** हकरना *v. a.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Pakarnd*. To seize, to hold, to obtain, to acquire.

**PHAKÁUNÁ** हकाउना } *v. a. (caus.*  
**PHAKÁ DENÁ** हका देना } *of Phakk-*  
*ád).* To cause to eat by throwing into

the mouth, to give anything to be eaten in this way; to administer (medicine).

**PHAKÍR** हकीर *s. m.* } Corrupt-  
**PHAKÍRNÍ** हकीरनी *s. f.* } ed from  
the Persian word *Faqír*. A mendicant, a devotee, a *faqír*. See *Fakír*.

**PHAKÍRÍ** हकीरी *s. f.* See *Fakírí*.

**PHAKK** हक *s. f.* A gentle shower; fine chaff of rice or barley;—*ad.* Quickly:—*phakk painí, v. n.* To rain gently, to drizzle.

**PHAKKÁ** हका *s. m.* The quantity of grain thrown into the mouth at once; the grain given periodically by farmers to the village carpenter, blacksmith, and menial servants, &c.—*phakká ku, ad.* About a handful, a small quantity of grain:—*phakká ná chhaddád, v. n.* To be entirely ruined:—*phakká ná rahind, v. a.* To have lost all:—*dánd phakká, s. m.* Grain produce.

**PHAKKAR** हकर *s. f.* Wrangling, mutual abuse, raillery; an abuser, an indecent chatterer.

**PHAKKAR** हकर *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Fagar*. A genuine *faqír*; an honourable, liberal, and kindly disposed person:—*phakkar lok, s. m.* The same as *Phakkar*.

**PHAKKARÍ** हकरी *s. f.* Destruction; abuse, dishonour, defamation, injury; treating with rudeness, quarrelling (commonly *Phakkarí khudrí, kharábtí*.)

**PHAKKARĪNÁ** हकरिना *a.* Droll, playful, disposed to ridicule; a jester, a buffoon; wages for destroying, defaming.

PHAKKARYÁ फक्कर्या *s. m.* An abuser, an indecent talker.

PHAKKÍ फक्की *s. f.* Medicine consisting of several drugs pulverized and mixed together; *c. w.* *Phakkṇá*.

PHAKKṆÁ फक्कटा *v. a.* To throw anything into the mouth from the palm of the hand; to take medicine; to squander.

PHAKRÁ फक्कड़ा *s. m.* The *Premna Arborea*.

PHAKRÁÍ फक्करायी *s. f.* Causing to be seized, delivering over to one; wages for the same:—*phakráí detí, kháñtí, v. a.* To be caught or seized.

PHAKRÁUNÁ फक्कराउना *v. a.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Pakráí*. To cause to be apprehended, to give into one's hands, to hand over, to bring to one's knowledge, to cause to be understood, to explain.

PHAKKU फक्कु *s. m.* (K.) Threshing floor; the fees of a *Chaukidár*, blacksmith, carpenter given thence.

PHAL फल *s. m.* Fruit; advantage, result, consequence, reward; moral; a blade, a spear head; (*in comp.*) fold; as *chau phal*, four fold of a knife or sword; (M.) the blade of a sickle; the iron or wooden pin connecting the two pieces of the shaft:—*phaldár, a.* Fruitful, prolific:—*phal dáít, s. m.* (Pot) A ploughshare:—*phal-wáñ, a.* Fruitful.

PHÁL फाल *s. f.* A small wedge; (corruption of the Persian word *Fál*) an omen, an augury, a presage, a divination; *c. w.* *páuní, paíní*.

PHÁLÁ फाला *s. m.* The coulter of a plough, a ploughshare:—*pháláí jáná, v. n.* To be cut or wounded with the coulter of a plough.

PHALÁ फला *a. (in comp.)* Fold;—*chau-phalá, s. m.* Fourfold (used only of cloth); the same as *Phuláhtí*.

PHALÁHAL फलाहल	} <i>s. f.</i> Edible fruits, vegetables; law-ful food for Hindus on fast days as buckwheat; <i>kháñtí, kurní; i. q.</i> <i>Phalohár</i> .
PHALÁHAR फलाहार	
PHALÁHÁR फलाहार	
PHALÁIR फलाहिर	

PHALÁÍ फलायी *s. f.* Copulation of cows, buffaloes; wages to a herdsman for the same.

PHALÁN फलान *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Fulán*. *Membrum virile* (abusive), the organs of generation:—*phalán thok, s. m.* The same as *Phalán*.

PHALÁNÁ फलाना	} See <i>Faláná</i> .
PHALÁNÍ फलानी	

PHALÁNGH फलान्ग *s. f.* Jumping, leaping, a jump, a leap.

PHALÁR फलार *s. m.* Expanse, spreading out, enlargement.

PHALÁU फलाउ *s. m.* Spreading, scattering, expanse.



**PHALÁUNÁ** फलौना *v. a.* To spread, to scatter, to prolong; to cause to copulate; (used of buffaloes, cows.)

**PHALAUÍ** फलौरी *s. f.* A fritter made of the meal of gram.

**PHALHÁ** फलुहा *s. m.* } A wicker gate,

**PHALHÍ** फलुही *s. f.* } passage; a square wooden frame slightly loaded, drawn by oxen treading out grain, a threshing frame:—*phalhe ndl, v. n. (M.)* To thresh with the *Phalhá*.

**PHALÍ** फली *s. f.* A peas cod, a single plantain; a bean; the seed-pod of any leguminous plant, but particularly of peas; a loop; a stick of lac; the seed vessel of *múng, mánh, harudnh*;—(*M.*) The piece of wood connecting the ties of the *baip*:—*phalí guár, s. f.* A tall plant (*Cyamopsis psoraloides*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*), occasionally cultivated as a hot weather crop for its pulse, west to the Ravi. Its stem and leaves appear to be officinal:—*maror phalí, s. f.* See in *Maror*:—*múng phalí, s. f.* See in *Múng*.

**PHÁLÍ** फाली *s. f.* A small coultter. In Karnal a species of chloride of Ammonium.

**PHALIÁ** फलिआ *s. m. (K.)* A path or passage through a hedge round a house.

**PHALIÁT** फलिआट } *s. m.* The hull  
**PHALIÁT** फलिआउ } of certain kinds of pulse; the broken shreds of the pods and stalks of pulses.

**PH** ALIRÁ फलीरा *s. m.* A plough share.

**PHALÍBÍ** फलीरी *s. f.* An old worn out ploughshare.

**PHALLÍ** फॅली *s. m. (M.)* Husks of *mánh, múng, moth, rawdy* and *chaul* without grain.

**PHALJÁ** फलजा *s. m.* The same as *Dúdfas* which see.

**PHALNÁ** फलना *v. n.* To bear fruit; to have the itch, small-pox, boils:—*phalíá phullíá honá, v. n.* To be fruitful or luxuriant, i. e., to have children.

**PHANGRÁ** फनगरा *s. m.* The *Tribulus lanuginosus* and *T. Restris*, Nat. Ord. *Zygophyllaceæ* used as a diuretic.

**PHALOHIR** फलोहिर *s. m. (M.)* A mallet, the head of which is curved and the handle fixed in the centre, used to break clods and to consolidate the slopes of water channels.

**PHALOHÁR** फलोहार *s. f.* See *Phaldhar*.

**PHALORÁ** फलौरा *s. m.* } A wooden  
**PHALORÍ** फलौरी *s. f.* } hoe or scraper.

**PHALRÁJÁ** फलराजा *a.* Fruitful.

**PHÁLRÍ** फालरी *s. f.* A diaper, a clout.

**PHÁLSÁ** फालसा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Fálsah*. The name of a small tree (*Grewia Asiatica*, Nat. Ord. *Tyliacæ*) commonly cultivated in the plains for its pleasantly acid small fruit, also the name of the fruit. The leaves and buds are used medicinally. There are two varieties the *Shakare* and the *Sharbali*.

**PHÁLU** फालु *s. m.* A ploughshare.

**PHALÚHÁ** फलुहा *s. m.* A small burning coal, a blister caused by a burn; cloth tied at intervals and dyed so as to leave rows of white spots; also the name of the *Phálsá*.

PHALUHÁR ਫਲੁਹਾਰ *s. f.* See *Phald-har*.

PHALÚHMAN ਫਲੁਹਮਣ } *s. f.* A  
PHALÚHMANÍ ਫਲੁਹਮਣੀ } tender  
twig, the extremity of a branch or vine.

PHALWÁN ਫਲਵਾਨ *s. m. (M.)* A kind of good grass. (*Andropogon Bladhii*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*.) It makes excellent sweet hay, not so fragrant or tender as English hay, but still not to be despised. It is found mixed with *Ohheubar* and *Ked*.

PHÁMÁN ਫਾਮਾਂ *a.* Tired, wearied; *i. g.* *Pháwdp*.

PHAMB ਫਬ } *s. f.* A fine kind of  
PHANB ਫੰਬ } hair, a product of  
PHANBH ਫੰਭ } Thibetan shawl goat.

PHAMBÁ ਫੰਬਾ } *a.* Slightly twisted  
PHANBÁ ਫੰਬਾ } (yarn); a roll of  
PHANBHÁ ਫੰਭਾ } wool or cotton pre-  
pared for spinning; a small wad of cotton.

PHÁMPLÍ ਫਾਮਪਲੀ *s. f. (Pot.)* A shrub (*Berchemia sp.* Nat. Ord. *Rhamnaceæ*) which is not uncommon from the Sutlej to the Chenab. In most places the small black fruit is only eaten by goats, in a few also by man.

PHAN ਫਣ } *s. f.* The hood head of a  
PHANU ਫਣੁ } Cobra.

PHÁNÁ ਫਾਨਾ } *s. m.* A wedge, a pin,  
PHÁNÁN ਫਾਨਾਂ } a peg; obstruction,  
hindrance; (*M.*) an inner vertical piece of wood connecting the upper and lower cross bars of a yoke and preventing their

separation. *Pháná* is also the peg which keeps the cross bars of the rake and scraper from slipping off the handle.

PHANAKNÁ ਫਣਕਣਾ *v. n.* To rise, to improve in one's circumstances.

PHÁNCHÁ ਫਾਂਚਾ *a.* Having crooked feet, walking with the toes turned outward.

PHAND ਫੰਦ *s. m.* Art, handicraft; deceit, fraud, artfulness.

PHANDÁ ਫੰਦਾ *s. m.* A noose, snare, net, trap:—*phandé wíchh phandá*, *v. n.* To be caught in a snare.

PHANDAN ਫੰਦਣ *a., s. f.* Artful, false; a deceitful woman.

PHANDAR ਫੰਡਰ *a.* Barren, unusually tardy in bearing (used of the lower animals); (*M.*) a cow or buffalo, which has ceased from age to yield milk or to calve.

PHANDÁUNÁ ਫੰਡਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to acquire without labour.

PHANDHÁ ਫੰਧਾ *s. m.* A snare, a trap, entanglement, difficulty.

PHANDHAK ਫੰਧਕ } *s. m.* A bird  
PHANDHUK ਫੰਧੁਕ } snare; a  
fowler, a hunter.

PHÁNDHAN ਫਾਂਧਣ *s. f.* } A bird-  
PHÁNDHÍ ਫਾਂਧੀ *s. m.* } catcher,  
an ensnarer, a captivator.

PHANDHNA ਫੰਧਣਾ *v. a.* To ensnare, to noose;—*v. n.* To jump, to leap. PH. d

PHANDHNA ਫੰਦਣਾ *v. a.* To cheat, to deceive. PH. T u

PHANDHNA ਫੰਡਣਾ *v. a.* To acquire without labour; to strike, to beat severely. PH. a

PHANGGAN ਫੰਗਣ } *a. s. m.* Cunning, shrewd, PH. th  
PHANGGUN ਫੰਗੁਣ } *ning, shrewd,* PH. as  
managing, dexterous; a cunning man, a smart child (used ironically of a stupid person.) PH. O

PHANGGH ਫੰਘ *s. m.* A wing. PH. (J

PHANK ਫਾਂਕ } *s. f.* A slice, a PH. (J  
PHANKAR ਫਾਂਕੜ } piece, a portion, PH. be  
a division.

PHANKRA ਫਾਂਕੜਾ *s. m.* } A vain PH. In  
PHANKRI ਫਾਂਕੜੀ *s. f.* } boaster, PH. m  
PHANKRIYA ਫਾਂਕੜੀਆ *s. f.* } a fop. PH. A

PHANYAR ਫਨਯਰ *s. m.* The cobra, PH. A  
*Naja Tripudians.* PH. w  
di

PHANI ਫਣੀ *a.* Flat headed (a snake); PH. A  
also (in comp.) Phag like:—*nágphagé,* PH. Pl  
*s. f.* The flat-leaved cactus. PH. lac  
up  
pu  
Th  
Bi

PHANNA ਫਾਨਾ } *s. m.* See PH. A  
PHANNAN ਫਾਨਾਂ } *Phané.*

PHANNU ਫਨੁ *s. m.* Advantage, profit; PH. A  
*c. w. páungé, phiké, khoké.*

## PHAR

**PHAR ਫਰ** *s. m.* The shoulder-blade :

—*phar phar. ad.* See *Pharan pharan* :—  
*tilphar, s. m.* A plant, the same as *Pallá*  
which see.

**PHAR ਫਰ** *s. m.* A gaming place ;  
trick, fraud, deceit ; false pomp ;—*s. f.*  
A side piece in the frame of a cart ;  
boasting :—*phar machdand, jagdand, v. a.*  
To get up a system of fraud :—*phar*  
*mdand, v. a.* To boast, to swagger :—  
*phar wikhdand, v. a.* To make a great  
show of what one has.

**PHÁR ਫਾੜ** *s. f.* One part of any thing  
split or slit in pieces.

**PHÁRÁ ਫਾੜਾ** *s. m.* Solder.

**PHÁRÁ ਫਰਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A woodenscraper ;  
a flag.

**PHARÁHÁ ਫਰਾਹਾ** *s. m.* } A noose,  
**PHARÁHÍ ਫਰਾਹੀ** *s. f.* } a snare,  
a hindrance, an impediment ; *c. w. páung,*  
*paing.*

**PHARAGGARÁ ਫਰੱਗਰਾ** *a. (K.)* Light  
as of dawn, or of a candle in a dark room.

**PHARÁÍ ਫਰਾਈ** *s. f.* Causing to be  
seized, delivering over ; reward for seiz-  
ing ; *i. q. Phakráí.*

**PHARÁKÁ ਫਰੱਕਾ** *s. m.* The drying  
of anything, sunning with a view to dry-  
ing ; the shining out of the sun on a  
rainy day, the scattering of clouds after  
rain.

**PHARAKKÁ ਫਰੱਕਾ** *s. m.* See *Pharká.*

**PHARAKNÁ ਫਰਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To wink,  
to flash, to quiver, to move, to shake one's

self ; to be separated, to have a difference  
with any one, to make a difference.

**PHARAKNÁ ਫਰਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To flutter,  
to quiver, to throb, to palpitate, to twitch,  
to shrug the shoulders ; to flap the  
wings ; to shake the ears (as a dog does).

**PHARAN ਫਰਨ** *v. n. (M)* To be well-to  
do, to be powerful. *Present participle :*  
*phardá ; Future : pharsán ; Past participle,*  
*pharid.*

**PHARAN PHARAN ਫਰਨ ਫਰਨ** *ad.*  
Gently, smoothly, evenly, continuously.

**PHARAR ਫਰਰ** *a.* Barren, unusually  
tardy in bearing ; (applied to the lower  
animals.)

**PHARÁÚ ਫਰਾਉ** *a.* Fit to be seized,  
liable to be seized ;—*s. m.* One who  
delivers over.

**PHARÁUNÁ ਫਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause  
to be seized, to deliver over, to give in  
charge.

**PHARBÁ ਫਰਬਾ** *a.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Farbah.* Fat, fleshy.

**PHARDÁ ਫਰਦਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A rich well-  
to do man.

**PHARH ਫਰ** *s. f.* A piece of board in  
the wheel of a spinning wheel ; boasting,  
prating.

**PHARH ਫਰੁ** *s. m.* The shoulder-blade.

**PHARHÍ ਫਰਹੀ** *s. f.* A small shield  
used in fencing ; an enlarged spleen.











then only for a little while till the calf is brought back again:—*phermán gherwán*, *phertón ghermán*, *ad.* Alternately.

**PHERNÁ** **हेनटा** *v. a.* To injure, to do mischief to, to spoil.

**PHERNÁ** **हेरटा** *v. a.* To turn, to cause to revolve, to cause to make a circuit, to give back, to bring round:—*bahárt*, *bauhkar*, *jhárá pherá*, *v. a.* To sweep; to beat with a broom:—*juttí pherá*, *v. n.* To beat with a shoe:—*pochchá pherá*, *v. n.* To whitewash (especially with a light coloured earth):—*tamáchá pherá*, *v. a.* To strike.

**PHESAKLÁNE** **हेसकलाने** *s. m.* The same as *Lénak*, *Légá* which see.

**PHET** **हेट** *s. f.* Girding the loins, ad-dressing one's self to any business; a wicked woman.

**PHETṬÁ** **हेṬ** *s. m.* } Calamity, difficul-

**PHETṬÍ** **हेṬÍ** *s. f.* } ty; (*c. w. paigá*,

*paigá*); a disease to which camels and dogs are especially subject. It occurs in the rains, also at commencement of the hot weather when the camels are laden with heating goods. It is due in the rains to noxious exhalations and attacks of mosquitoes. This is a lingering disorder and the animal generally dies. It eats little, stays out in the sun and becomes a mere bag of bones. The skin shrivels up;—*a.* Unprofitable, useless; crooked, to one side, not straight; not to the purpose; (*K.*) level (a road.)

**PHÍ** **ही** } *s. f.* Doubt, objection; *i. g.*  
**PHÍH** **हीह** } *fr.*

**PHIDÁ** **हिरा** *s. m. (M.)* A small ash-coloured bird with a long tail.

PHÍM ਫੀਮ *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Afyán*. Opium. See *Afím*.

PHÍMAN ਫੀਮਣ *s. f.* } An opium  
PHÍMÍ ਫੀਮੀ *s. m.* } eater.

PHIMBHÁ ਫੀਮਭਾ *s. m.* A blister  
PHINBHÁ ਫੀਭਾ } however produced.

PHINCHÍ ਫੀਚੀ *s. f.* A small stick used in the game called *geḍiáq*.

PHIMHNÍ ਫਿੰਮੁਣੀ *s. f.* A fine eruption,  
PHIMMHANÍ ਫਿੰਮੁਣੀ } tion, a pimple.

PHIND ਫਿੰਡ *s. m.* A play ball:—  
*phind khúndí, s. f.* Playing with ball and bat.

PHINDÁK ਫਿੰਦਾਕ *s. m.* A tree (*Cra-tægus oxyacantha*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*) not uncommon from the Ravi westward, and found in the Suleman Range. On the Chenab particularly the fruit is large and worth eating.

PHINSÍ ਫਿਨਸੀ *s. f.* See *Phimbhí*.

PHIPHRI ਫਿਫਰੀ *s. f.* A disease of horses.

PHIPHNI ਫਿਫਨੀ *s. f.* The same as *Mamrdí* which see.

PHIPPHAR GALLHÁ ਫਿਫਰਗੱਲੁ *a.* Having swelled cheeks.

PHIPPHRÁ ਫਿਫਰਾ } *s. m.* The  
PHIPPHRÁ ਫਿਫਰਾ } lungs.

PHIR ਫਿਰ *ad.* Again; then, afterwards, after that, what next.—*phir ángá, v. n.* To come again, to come back.—*phir jángá, v. n.* To turn back, to return, to turn away, to turn: *phir phir, ad.* Over and over again, often, repeatedly, many times:—*phir wí, ad.* Once more, still, yet, notwithstanding;—*intj.* What again!

PHIRÁHÍ ਫਿਰਾਹੀ *s. f. (M.)* A town crier, a drummer.

PHIRÁIT ਫਿਰਾਇਤ *s. m.* One who sells goods from house to house, a pedlar.

PHIRAT ਫਿਰਤ *s. m.* Turning, rambling, going about; exchange, return:—*phirat ghírat, s. f.* Going and coming, going about.

PHIRÁU ਫਿਰਾਉ *s. m.* Turning.

PHIRÁÚ ਫਿਰਾਉ *a.* Not to be relied on, changeable, fickle; a woman who repeatedly disappoints hopes of pregnancy.

PHIRÁUN ਫਿਰਾਉਣ } *s. m.* Corrupt-  
PHIRAUN ਫਿਰੌਣ } ed from the Arabic word *Faraun*. Pharaoh; *met.* an untrustworthy, faithless person; a proud man.

PHIRÁUNÁ ਫਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to turn, to cause to walk about.

PHIRÁUTÍ ਫਿਰਾਉਟੀ *s. m.* A small wheel like a *jhalhár* on the edge of a pond or *na'ah*, for raising water. It is worked by the foot.

PHIRHMANÍ ਫਿਰਮਣੀ } *s. f.* See  
PHIRMAHNÍ ਫਿਰਮੁਣੀ } *Phimhí*.

PHIRKÁ ਫਿਰਕਾ *s. m.* A ramble, a saunter, intercourse; (corrupted from the Arabic word *Firqah*) a sect, a tribe, a class.

**PHIRKANÍ ਫਿਰਕਣੀ** *s. f.* A revolving mould used in gilding; a revolving instrument used in twisting ropes, anything turning on an axis.

**PHIRNÁ ਫਿਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To turn, to return, to go back, to ramble, to make a circuit, to walk; to abandon one's intentions, to bend, to be a wry or crooked: —*jháre phirná*, *v. n.* To sit at stool.

**PHIRNÍ ਫਿਰਨੀ** *s. f.* A fine preparation of rice and milk congealed.

**PHIRTÁ ਫਿਰਤਾ** *s. m.* Return hire.

**PHIRTÍ ਫਿਰਤੀ** *s. f.* Turning, returning; exchange, return hire, a blight on cotton and young sugar cane occasioned by sand storms.

**PHIRTÚ GHIRTÚ ਫਿਰਤੂ ਘਿਰਤੂ** }  
**PHIRTÚNGHIRTÚN ਫਿਰਤੂੰ ਘਿਰਤੂੰ** }  
*a.* Changeable, unsteady, unsettled, moveable.

**PHISAKLÁNÁ ਫਿਸਕਲਾਣਾ** *s. m.* A plant burned for the manufacture of Soda.

**PHÍSBEKKAR ਫੀਸਬੇੱਕਰ** *s. m.* The same as *Sampní* which see.

**PHISALAN ਫਿਸਲਣ** *s. f.* A sloping place, a slippery ground.

**PHISALNÁ ਫਿਸਲਣਾ** *v. n.* To slip, to slide; to fail of an agreement, to fly from a bargain.

**PHISALNÍ ਫਿਸਲਣੀ** *a.* Slippery.

**PHISLÁT ਫਿਸਲਾਟ** *s. m.* Slipping, sliding.

**PHITNÍ** **ਫਿਟਨੀ** *s. f. (Pof.)* The same as *Kokander* which see.

**PHITT** **ਫਿਟ** *s. f.* Cursing:—*phitt jād*, *v. n.* See *Phittad*.

**PHITTHNÁ** **ਫਿਥਣਾ** *v. n.* To mash, to have the inside squeezed out, to discharge matter.

**PHITTNÁ** **ਫਿਟਣਾ** *v. n.* To be spoiled, to lose good qualities, to become insipid; to be cursed; to be coagulated (milk); to be proud.

**PHITTRÍ** **ਫਿਟਰੀ** *s. f.* A curse;—*phittríán dá phet*, *s. m.* A seditious, quarrelsome person.

**PHOG** **ਫੋਗ** *s. m.* Refuse, dross; shallowness; *i. g. Phok*;—(*M.*) A shrub (*Calligonum polygonoides*, Nat. Ord. *Polygonaceæ*) that grows extensively in the *Thal* of Sindh *Ságar Doáb*; (*Pof.*) also the same as *Pháy* which see.

**PHOGALLÍ** **ਫੋਗਲੀ** } *s. f. (M.)* The  
**PHOGRÚ** **ਫੋਗਰੂ** } fruit of the *Phog*  
shrub which is made into bread or  
cooked as a vegetable.

**PHOGRÍ** **ਫੋਗਰੀ** *s. f.* A climbing plant (*Ficus reticulata*, Nat. Ord. *Moraceæ*) found in the Panjab Sewalik tract up to near the Indus. It is browsed by goats.

**PHOILSAH** **ਫੋਇਲਸਾਹ** *s. m.* Lightning struck.

**PHOK** **ਫੋਕ** *s. m.* See *Phokaf*; also the same as *Phog* which see.

**PHOKAT** **ਫੋਕਟ** *s. m.* The mare left after extraction of juice or a tincture, is dregs, sediment.

**PHOKÁ** **ਫੋਕਾ** } *a.* Empty, deprived  
**PHOKAR** **ਫੋਕਰ** } of juice, energy,  
without substance, insipid, tasteless,  
without influence.

**PHOKHRAJ** **ਫੋਖਰਾਜ** *s. m.* A topaz, the varieties are *sáfrángí* and *sard*.

**PHOKÍ** **ਫੋਕੀ** *s. f.* A cupping horn; *c. w. láugí*.

**PHOKLÁ** **ਫੋਕਲਾ** *a.* Ill-seasoned, unsavory, insipid; *i. g. Phuklá*.

**PHOLÍ** **ਫੋਲੀ** *s. f.* A water channel for a canal out.

**PHOLLÁ** **ਫੋਲਾ** *s. m.* A nebula or leucoma, a speck in the eye.

**PHOLNÁ** **ਫੋਲਣਾ** *v. a.* To open, to loosen, to lay bare the inner most parts of anything, to disclose, to discover; to dig up.

**PHOLO** **ਫੋਲੋ** *s. f.* *Penis pueri*.

**PHOLUK** **ਫੋਲੁਕ** } *s. m.* Anything  
**PHOLUR** **ਫੋਲੁਰ** } without substance  
**PHOLUR** **ਫੋਲੁਰ** } or juice, chaff, the  
hull of pulse, dregs; *i. g. Phok*.

**PHORÁ** **ਫੋਰਾ** *s. m.* A sore, a boil.

**PHORNÁ** **ਫੋਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To break, to crack, to separate:—*bhánáá phorád*, *s. n.* To break a vessel; *met.* to divulge or disclose a secret.

**PHOS** **ਫੋਸ** *s. m.* Cow or buffalo dung freshly cast:—*marhí te phos márná*, *v. n. lit.* To defecate on a tomb; to be ungrateful of one's favours.



**PHUKK डूँक** *s. f. (K.)* The soul :—*phukk nikalgt, v. n.* To die.

**PHUKKÍ डूँकी** *s. f. (M.)* Powder, anything pulverized ; *i. q. Phakkt.*

**PHUKLÁ डूकला** *a.* Ill-seasoned, unsavory, insipid ; *i. q. Phokld.*

**PHUKNÁ डूकना** } *v. n. a.* To be  
**PHÚKNÁ डूकना** } burnt ; to blow  
with the mouth or bellows ; to burn.

**PHÚKNÁṬÁ डूकनाटा** *s. m. (Poṭ.)* The bladder ; *i. q. Phukdunḍ.*

**PHÚKNÍ डूकनी** *s. f.* Bellows, a blow-pipe, the bladder.

**PHÚL डूल** *s. f.* The name of the famous ancestor of the Maharajas of Patiala, Jind, Nabha and the Sardars of Bhadaur and Malaud, &c. The families are called after his name ; a female buffalo with a white spot in the forehead. See *Phull* :—*Phúlkidn misl, s. f.* One of the Sikh confederacies :—*phúl bhanghá, s. m.* The male plant of *Cannabis India* :—*kamal-phúl, s. m.* See *Nilkant, Nilakṣi* :—*phúl gogird, s. m.* Flowers of Sulphur :—*kan-phúl, s. m.* The same as *Radam* or *Shamuket* which see :—*phúl kanṛ, s. m.* The *Deutzia staminea* :—*Mahádeu ká phúl, s. m.* See *Niggt* :—*phúl makhhá, s. m.* An aquatic plant (*Asterantha longifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Nymphaeaceæ*) found in the west of the Sutlej. Its seeds are eaten by the *Kashmiris* :—*paigambarí phúl, s. m.* See in *Paigambarí* ; *i. q. Mumanní* :—*phúl supyá, s. m.* The galls of *Arecal-atechu* :—*phúl tuḡ, s. m.* *Tuḡ* flowers used as a yellow dye :—*túlenni phúl s. m.* See *Phillá* :—*phúl karn, s. m.* An ear-ring.

**PHULÁH डूलाह** } *s. f.* The name of a  
**PHULÁHÍ डूलाही** } tree (*Acacia Modesta*,  
Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) of which sticks  
for cleaning the teeth are made.

**PHÚLAN डूलन** *s. m.* The same as *Ogal* which see.

**PHULÁNCH डूलांच** *s. f.* The same as *Ráde* which see.

**PHULÁṬ डूलाट** *s. f.* Pomp, display, parade, show ; swelling, spreading.

**PHULÁU डूलाउ** *s. m.* Swelling ; showy attire, costly array, splendid equipage, pomp, show, parade.

**PHULÁUNÁ डूलाउना** *v. a.* To please, to make happy, to gladden ; to puff up, to inflate.

**PHULAURÍ डूलैरी** *s. f.* A fritter made of the meal of gram ; *i. q. Phalaurí.*

**PHULBAHIRÍ डूलबैहरी** } *s. f.* A  
**PHULBAIHRÍ डूलबैहरी** } skin disease,  
Leucoderma.

**PHULEL डूलेल** *s. f.* Oil impregnated with the essence of flowers.

**PHULÍ डूली** *s. m.* A salt of soda used in infusing tea.

**PHULIÁ डूलिआ** *s. m.* See *Phullá.*

**PHULKÁ डूलका** *s. m.* } A very thin  
**PHULKÍ डूलकी** *s. f.* } *chupáit* ;—*a.*  
Light, not heavy :—*halká, phulká, a.*  
Light as a feather.

**PHULKANÁ डूलकना** *v. a.* To lighten by washing a cloth ; to puff out of the mouth (any light thing).

**PHULKARÍ डूलकारी** *s. f.* Embroidered cloth.

**PHULL डूल** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Phúl*. A flower, a blossom ; an ornamental work resembling flowers ;

the menses ; a kind of metal, a metallic cup ; the palate, the tip of the finger ; the scum of melted butter ; a small gold or silver ornament worn by women on the both sides of the head, a kind of a drawer ; the finest kind of sugar ; a white spot on the forehead of a cow, horse ; the bones of a deceased person after the corpse has been reduced to ashes they have to be cast into the Ganges ; any light thing ; (M.) an amulet, a charm. The belief in the power of amulets is universal. Those who give, or rather sell, amulets are, firstly, *Sayals and Kureshts* who are considered more pleasing to God than others ; secondly, the incumbents of shrines and their sons ; thirdly, impostors who persuade people of the efficacy of their amulets. It is not essential that a person should be either learned or moral to establish his character as a giver of efficacious amulets. Amulets are asked and given for almost every human want or to avert every possible ill, and to cure every kind of sickness. Amulets are written on pieces of paper and on leaves, and sometimes consist of legible words as *yá Allah*, but more often of unintelligible signs. The price paid is called *mokh*, and whenever the desired result is attained, another amulet is made in addition to the one previously obtained :—*phull dūge*, *v. n.* To menstruate :—*bilānā dá phull*, *s. m.* (M.) A charm to win the heart of a woman :—*phull chunman*, *v. a.* (M.) (*lit.* to pluck flowers.) A part of the ceremonies at Muhammadan marriages which are distinct from the religious service. A *Mirdas* places on the bride's head a flock of cotton which the bridegroom blows away. This is done seven times :—*phull chugge*, *chunye*, *v. a.* To collect the bones of the cremated corpse to sending them to the Ganges.—*dushmanā dá phull*, *s. m.* (M.) An amulet to make two persons quarrel especially a married couple so that the husband may divorce his wife :—*phull jhapī*, *s. f.* (*lit.* a shower of flowers.) A particular kind of firework :—*gulāb dá phull*, *s. m.* A light rose colour :—*halākat dá phull*, *s. m.* (M.) An amulet to make an enemy die :—*phull jēnd*, *v. n.* See *Phullāḍ* :—*phull jēhā*, *wargā*, *a.* Light as a flower, very light :—*phull jhargā*,

*v. n.* To fall from a lamp or candle little piece of charred or half consumed wick—*matī dá phull*, *s. m.* (M.) To produce much butter in the churn :—*mūld dá phull*, *s. m.* (M.) An amulet to avert *mūld* :—*najar dá phull*, *s. m.* (M.) An amulet to avert the evil eye :—*sinhdā dá phull*, *s. m.* (M.) The charm attached to a churn-dasher to attract all the butter in the neighbour's churns :—*phull wārtī*, *s. f.* A flower garden.

**PHULLÁ** **हुला** *s. m.* An ox with a white blaze on his forehead ; roasted *makkī*, *jawār* ; (M.) the burnt part of a candle wick.

**PHULLÍ** **हुली** *s. f.* A cow with a white spot on her forehead ; a fine kind of mineral alkali ; *penis pueri*.

**PHULLÍAN** **हुलीआं** *s. m. pl.* Rice, roasted *Judr* or maize.

**PHULLNÁ** **हुलना** *v. n.* To swell, to be puffed up, to be inflated, to be proud to be pleased, to be glad ; to bloom.

**PHULLO** **हुल्ले** *s. f.* A cow with a white spot in her forehead ; *met. penis pueri*.

**PHULPHULÁT** **हुलहुलाट** *s. f.* Pomp, show ; a white spot on the forehead of animals.

**PHULSEL** **हुलसेल** *s. f.* A shrub (*Viburnum stellulatum*, Nat. Ord. *Capprifoliaceæ*) frequently found on some of the rivers of Panjab Himalaya. The ripe fruit though sour is eaten.

**PHULU** **हुलु** *s. f.* A male buffalo with a white spot on the forehead.

PHULWÁÍ ਫੁਲਵਾਈ } *s. f.* The  
 PHULWÁÍ ਫੁਲਵਾਈ } same as  
*Relá, Urañ* which see.

PHULWÁRÁ ਫੁਲਵਾਰਾ *s. m.* The same  
 as *Tatá* which see.

PHULYÁRÍ GULÁB ਫੁਲਯਾਰੀ ਗੁਲਾਬ  
*s. f.* The *Rosa brunonian*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceae*,  
 a small sized wood used for walking  
 sticks.

PHUMMHAN ਝੱਮੁਣ *s. f.* A tassel.

PHUMMHANÍAN ਝੱਮੁਣੀਆਂ *s. f. pl.* A  
 kind of rustic dance done by *Bhardís*;  
*c. w. páunían*.

PHUNÁR ਝੰਮਾਰ *s. m.* See *Phudr*.

PHUNDA ਝੰਦਾ *s. m.* A tassel.

PHUNDAÍ ਝੰਡਾਈ *s. f.* Hitting with  
 a cowp; *c. w. kháñ*.

PHUNDAUNÁ ਝੰਡਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
 to shoot or throw at a mark.

PHUNDAUNÁ ਝੰਡਣਾ *v. a.* To throw or  
 shoot at a mark.

PHUNHÁR ਝੰਹਾਰ *s. f.* See *Phúhar*.

PHUNHÁRÁ ਝੰਹਾਰਾ *s. m.* See *Phuhárá*.

PHUNKÁR ਝੰਕਾਰ *s. m.* The hissing  
 of a snake; a noisy expulsion of breath;  
*s. g. Phulár*.

PHUNKÁRÁ *s. m.* } The hissing of a  
 PHUNKÁRÍ *s. f.* } snake.

PHUNKÁRNÁ ਝੰਕਾਰਣਾ *v. n.* To  
 hiss, to blow.

PHUNPHÁN ਝੰਘਾਂ } *s. f.* Boasting,  
 PHUN PHUN ਝੰਘੁ } self-glorification,  
 exalting oneself; *c. w. karní*.

PHUNT ਝੰਤ *s. f.* The *Cucumis monor-*  
*dica*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceae* cultivated  
 throughout the Panjab plains for its  
 fruit:—*bañ phánt*, *s. f.* The same as  
*Ragghál* which see.

PHUNTAR ਝੰਤਰਾ *s. f.* The same as  
*Reward chéñ* which see.

PHUPÁRÍ ਝੁਪਾਰੀ *s. f.* The same as  
*Parmiañ* which see.

PHUNSI ਝੁਣਸੀ *s. f.* A pimple.

PHUPHÁRÍ ਝੁਫਾਰੀ *s. f.* The *Celastrus*  
*spinosa* made into walking sticks.

PHUPHEHAS ਝੁਫੇਹਸ *s. f.* A father-  
 in-law's sister; (*Pos*) a younger sister of  
 a husband's or wife's father; (*c. w. Pat-*)

PHUPHERÁ BHÁÍ ਝੁਫੇਰਾ ਭਾਈ *s. m.*  
 The son of a paternal aunt or cousin.

PHUPHERÍ BHAIN ਝੁਫੇਰੀਭੈਣ *s. f.*  
 The daughter of a paternal aunt, a  
 cousin.

PHUPHIAUHRÁ ਝੁਫਿਆਉਰਾ *s. m.* A  
 father-in-law's sister's husband.

PHUPHLAUNÁ ਝੁਫਿਆਉਣਾ *v. n.* To  
 become soft and ripe; to ferment, to  
 become spongy and swollen (a sore, the  
 face; also certain soils from the  
 effect of continued rain).

PHUPPHÁ ਝੁਫਾ } *s. m.* A pater-  
 PHUPPHAR ਝੁਫਰ } nal aunt's hus-  
 band, a father's sister's husband.



PHUPPHÍ ਫੁੱਛੀ *s. f.* A father's sister,  
a paternal aunt.

PHURAKNÁ ਫੁਰਕਣਾ *v. n.* To beat,  
to throb.

PHURÁṬÁ ਫੁਰਾਟਾ *v. n.* The hissing  
of a snake; the snorting of a horse;  
a forcible and noisy expulsion of breath;  
*c. w. mārnd.*

PHURDÁ PHURDÁ ਫੁਰਦਾ ਫੁਰਦਾ  
*a.* Fresh (water) from the well.

PHÚRH ਫੁੜ੍ਹ *s. m.* The same as *Phá-*  
*har*:—*phúrph purd*, *s. m.* See *Phúhar*.

PHURHÍ ਫੁੜ੍ਹੀ *s. f.* See *Phúhar*.

PHURÍAHAN ਫੁੜਿਆਹਣ } *s. f.* An  
PHURÍANDH ਫੁੜਿਆਂਧ } ill  
PHURÍANH ਫੁੜਿਆਨਹ } odour,  
caused by burning fatty substances, hair,  
feathers.

PHURJ ਫੁਰਜ *s. m.* The same as *Tagpd*  
which see.

PHÚRÍAN ਫੁਰੀਆਂ *s. f. (M.)* Mats  
made of date palm film.

PHURKARÁ ਫੁਰਕੜਾ *s. m.* Snorting,  
clearing the nose (used of the horse,  
ass, and mule.)

PHURNÁ ਫੁਰਨਾ } *v. n.* To come to  
PHURNÁ ਫੁਰਨਾ } mind; to be hoped  
for; to produce an affect; to quiver;—*s. m.*  
The sternal notch; an ornament worn on

the neck over this hollow; the region of  
the heart; purpose, determination.

PHUR PHUR ਫੁੜ ਫੁੜ *s. m.* Snort-  
ing slightly.

PHURRÁ ਫੁਰੜਾ *s. m.* See *Phurkar*.

PHURT ਫੁਰਤ *a.* Hasty, quick:—*phurt-*  
*báj*, *s. m.* The same as *Phurt*.

PHURTAILÁ ਫੁਰਤੈਲਾ } *a.* Hasty,  
PHURTELÁ ਫੁਰਤੀਲਾ } quick, ac-  
tive, smart, ready.

PHURTI ਫੁਰਤੀ *s. f.* Haste, celerity,  
alacrity, promptitude:—*phurti náh*, *ad.*  
Quickly, instantly.

PHÚS ਫੁਸ *s. m.* Old dry grass or  
straw; *met.* a very old man or woman.

PHÚSI ਫੁਸੀ *s. f.* A lazy man:—*meph*  
*wasse Dewdli jehd phúsi tehd hdi*. If  
rain falls in *Dewdli*, the lazy man (*lit.* the  
man made of straw) is as (well off as) the  
(good) ploughman.—Prov.

PHUSKNÁ ਫੁਸਕਣਾ }  
PHUS PHUS KARNÁ ਫੁਸ ਫੁਸ ਕਰਨਾ }  
*v. n.* To cry, to lament.

PHUS PHUSÁṬ ਫੁਸਫੁਸਾਟ *s. m.* Cry-  
ing, lamentation.

PHÚSRE ਫੁਸੜੇ *s. f. pl.* Tatters and  
shreds, rags.

PHUSS ਫੁੱਸ *s. f.* The sound of break-  
ing wind.

**PHÚSSÍ** हुँसी *s. f.* Making wind with-  
out a noise; *c. w. mdrnd.*

**PHÚT** हुत *s. f.* The same as *Deḍḍá*  
which see:—*phát kaḍḍá, s. m.* The same  
as *Kaḍḍíerí*; *Láḍḍá*; *Lashorí* which see.

**PHÚṬ** हुट *s. f.* Disruption, separation,  
disunion, discord; *c. w. paigḍ*

**PHUṬAIL** हुटैल *a.* Separate.

**PHUTAK** हुतक *a. m.* Fused glass used  
as a medicine.

**PHUṬÁR** हुटार *s. f. (M.)* A crack, a  
crevice, a cleft; *i. g. Bhadd.*

**PHUṬAUNÁ** हुटाउना *v. a.* To cause  
to be broken.

**PHUṬKAL** हुटकल *a.* Odd, unpaired,  
separate, dispersed; miscellaneous.

**PHUṬKARÍ** हुटकरी *s. f.* A small  
piece of coagulated milk; a blot, a spot,  
a stain.

**PHUṬKÍ** हुटकी *s. f.* Disunion, sepa-  
ration; destruction; *c. w. paijádḍá, paigḍ.*

**PHUṬKUR** हुटकुर } *a.* Scattered, dis-  
**PHUṬKUR** हुटकुर् } persed; *c. w.*  
*Phuṭkal.*

**PHUṬṬ** हुँट *s. f.* A species of long  
muskmelon which bursts when  
ripe; disunion, a quarrel; old worn  
out metallic vessels;—*s. m.* Dim. is  
*Phuṭṭí* which see:—*phuṭṭ jágḍá, v. n.* See  
*Phuṭṭḍá.*

**PHUṬṬÍ** हुँटी *s. f.* The contents of a  
small cotton pod; uncleared cotton, i.e.  
with the seed in it; a large lump of,

coagulated milk; a blot, a spot, a stain:  
—*pá phuṭṭí dá bhánjín. d. dh pahar chátín.*  
What! pick cotton for four hours and a  
half and get only a quarter of a seer as  
wages!—Prov.

**PHUTṬNÍ** हुँटना *v. n.* To burst, to  
break; to boil; to ooze out; to sprout,  
to shoot, to germinate.

**PI** पी } *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
**PIÁ** पीआ } Sanskrit word *Piye*. A  
friend, a lover, a husband, a beloved ob-  
ject:—*piá báḍḍá, s. m.* See *Báḍḍá.*

**PIÁ** पਿਆ *part.* (from *paigḍ*.) Used as  
an emphatic particle prefixed to verbs,  
and varying in gender and number with  
the subject of the verb, denoting conti-  
nuance in a thing, as *piá kháḍḍá hai*, he  
continues eating.

**PIÁD** पਿਆद *s. f.* Infantry.

**PIÁDÁ** पਿਆदा *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Piyáddah*. A foot  
soldier; a pawn at chess; an ace.

**PIÁÍ** पਿਆड़ी *s. f.* Drinking; wages  
for giving to drink.

**PIÁJ** पਿਆज *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Piyáz*. An onion; *Allium cepa*,  
the same as *Paḍ wassal* which see:—A  
plant (*Iris Kumaonensis*, Nat. Ord. *Iridex*)  
with narrowish leaves and purplish blue  
flowers having a pleasant odour, is com-  
mon in parts of the Panjab Himalaya.  
In Chamba the root and leaves are given  
in fever:—*láḍḍní piáj, chirá piáj, s. m.*  
The same as *Gaḷ wassal* which see.

**PIÁJÍ** पਿਆजी *a.* A Corruption of  
the Persian word *Piyází*, lit. Of or  
resembling an onion; a pinkish colour of

a very light red or flesh colour;—*s. f.* A field weed (*Asphodelus fistulosus*, *A. clavatus*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*) abundant in most parts of the plains of the Panjab so much so near Jhelum as to be troublesome to the cultivator. It is eaten as a vegetable in times of famine. The seeds are used medicinally.

PIÁJJÍ **ਪਿਆਜੀ** *s. f.* The name of a black seed which grows in wheat.

PIÁK **ਪਿਆਕ** *s. m.* A drinker, one who is very fond of any particular drink.

PIÁK **ਪਿਆਕ** *s. f.* The same as *Rajdín* or *Sharol* which see.

PIÁLÁ **ਪਿਆਲਾ** *s. m.* } Corrupted  
PIÁLÍ **ਪਿਆਲੀ** *s. f.* } from the Persian word *Piyálah*. A cup; spirits; the priming pan of a gun:—*hampiyá'd*, *hampawá'd*, *s. m. lit.* One cup, one morsel; a very intimate or bosom friend.

PIÁLNÁ **ਪਿਆਲਣਾ** } *v. n.* To cause  
PIÁLNÁ **ਪਿਆਲਨਾ** } to drink, to water.

PIÁR **ਪਿਆਰ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Pí*. Love, affection, friendship, attachment; natural love:—*piár rakhá'd*, *n.* To entertain an affection for:—*piár karná*, *v. a.* To love, to caress.

PIÁRÁ **ਪਿਆਰਾ** *a.* Dear: in the sense of affection and also of being priced too high.

PIÁRIRIÁ **ਪਿਆਰਿਰਿਆ** *a.* Indifferent, useless, worthless, fallen and decayed, uncared for.

PIÁS **ਪਿਆਸ** *s. f.* Thirst; desire:—*piás bujhá'd*, *v. a.* To quench thirst:—

*piás laggá'd*, *v. n.* To be thirsty:—*piás marní*, *v. a.* To bear up against thirst:—*piás marní*, *v. n.* To pass away (thirst.)

PIÁSÁ **ਪਿਆਸਾ** *a.* Thirsty; intensely desirous:—*piásé marná*, *v. n.* To die of thirst; to be very thirsty; *i. q.* *Tiháyá*; *c. w.* *rakhá'd*, *hondá*.

PIÁUNÁ **ਪਿਆਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To give to drink, to cause to drink.

PÍB **ਪੀਬ** *s. f.* See *Píp*.

PÍCH **ਪੀਚ** *a., s. m.* Hard, tight (a knot in thread or cord); tightness, hardness.

PICHAKNÁ **ਪਿਚਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To be squeezed; to be shriveled up.

PICHCHH **ਪਿੱਛ** *s. f.* Rice water, congee.

PICHCHHÁ **ਪਿੱਛਾ** *s. m.* Past time; following, pursuit, the rear:—*pichchhá chhuá'd*, *v. a.* To get rid oneself of, to shake off, to get rid of; to remove any obstacle:—*pichchhá chhadá'd*, *v. n.* To give up or over, to abandon, to let alone:—*pichchhá karná*, *v. a.* To follow, to go after, to pursue:—*pichchhá ná chhuá'd*, *v. n.* To press eagerly, to pursue to the last.

PICHCHHE **ਪਿੱਛੇ** *ad., prep.* After, behind, in lieu of, on account of; afterwards, in the absence of; for, for the sake of:—*pichchhe áwá'd*, *v. n.* To come after, to follow; to come late:—*pichchhe chhadá'd*, *v. a.* To leave behind:—*pichchhe laggá'd*, *v. n.* To follow after:—*pichchhe paigá*, *v. n.* To dance attendance on; to run after; to pursue with determined resolution; to persecute:—*pichchhe páwá'd*, *v. n.* To outstrip, to surpass; to lay by, to store up:—*pichchhe pichchhe*, *ad.* Be-

hind, one after the other, in a train, row or series :—*pichchhe rahigá*, v. n. To keep back, to keep in the rear, to fall behind.

PICHCHHON पिच्छं *ad., prep.* After, behind, afterwards :—*pichchhon topí*, *ad.* Afterwards, at last, at length.

PICHHÁHÁN पिछाहान *ad.* Behind, backward.

PICHHÁHUNÁ पिछाहुना *v. a.* To strain out the water from boiled rice.

PICHHIÁLÍ पिछिआली *s. m.* (*Popí*) The rear ; i. q. *Pichhwárá*.

PICHHALKHURÍ पिछलखुरी *ad.* Backwards,—*s. f.* A hag, a witch.

PICHHÁNGARÁ पिछांगारा *s. m.* (*M.*) A flat basket used for keeping bread.

PICHHÁRÍ पिछारी *s. f.* The rear ; a horse's heel rope :—*paṭṭ dí pichhári te munj díḍṇ wadán*. Heel ropes of silk and a bridle of *Munj*.—Prov. used of two unequal things.

PICHHAUTÍ पिछौटी *s. f.* A bandage or strap passed round a load carried on the back, to aid in supporting it.

PICHHÁWÁN पिछावां *s. m.* (*M.*) A shade, a shadow ; i. q. *Paṛchháuḍṇ*.

PICHHET पिछेत *s. m.* Sowing or doing anything after the proper time.

PICHHETÁ पिछेता *a.* Being after the time, after the proper season.

PICHHLÁ पिछला *m.* } *a.* Latter, last :  
PICHHLÍ पिछली *f.* } —*pichhlí rdt, s. f.*

From three A. M. till the dawn of the day.

PICHHLAGG पिछलग *s. f. m.* The child of a wife by a former husband, a step-child born before the mother's marriage to the step-father.

PICHHOKÁ पिछोका *s. m.* Ancestry, lineage ; the rear of a horse ; a grand father's family.

PICHHWÁRÁ पिछवाड़ा *s. m.* } See  
PICHHWÁRÍ पिछवाड़ी *s. f.* } *Pichhwárá*.

PÍCHKÁ पीचका *s. f.* The same as *Sulámbrá*, *Lídrá* which see.

PICHKÁRÁ पिकरा *s. m.* A name given to some of the sports connected with a wedding ; fire.

PICHKÁRÍ पिकरी *s. f.* A squirt, a syringe ; a clyster :—*pichkári chaldungí, mární*, v. a. To squirt, to discharge from syringe :—*pichkári karní*, v. a. To give an enema.

PICHKÁUNÁ पिककाउना *v. a.* To squeeze, to press together, to shrivel.

PICHLÁ पिकला *m.* } *a.* (*M.*) See  
PICHLÍ पिकली *f.* } *Pichhlá*.

PICHLAG पिकलग *s. m.* (*M.*) The man who follows behind the head cultivator of the *Halará*, the subordinate *Bháiwál* as distinguished from *Sardam-ḡá*.

PÍCHNÁ पीचढा	<i>v. a.</i>	To be hard and tight (a knot in thread or cord; used also of a ring that will not come off the finger.)	PÍE b PÍH H PIE PIE d
PIDDÁ पिँढा	<i>s. m.</i>	The name of a little bird; a tomtit.	PÍE H
PIDDÍ पिँडी	<i>s. f.</i>		PIE
PIDRÁ पिटड़ा	<i>s. m.</i>		PIE
PIDRÍ पिटड़ी	<i>s. f.</i>		d
PIGHALNÁ पिघलढा	<i>v. n.</i>	To be melted.	PÍE H
PIGHLÁÍ पिघलाई	<i>s. f.</i>	The wages of one who melts.	PÍE ri
PIGHLÁU पिघलाउ	<i>s. m.</i>	The act of melting.	PÍE PÍE li a
PIGHLÁÚ पिघलाउ	<i>a.</i>	Capable of being melted.	PÍE d cl p
PIGHLÁUNÁ पिघलाउढा	<i>v. a.</i>	To melt by the application of heat (as wax, metals); to fuse.	PÍE d cl p
PÍH पीह	<i>s. m.</i>	A quarrel, a contest; <i>c. w. pónúđ.</i>	PÍK K pr on pt
PIHÁÍ पिहाई	<i>s. f.</i>	Grinding; wages for grinding.	PIK PIK
PIHÁK पिहाक	<i>s. m.</i>	A grinder, a miller.	w P
PÍHAN पीहण	<i>s. m.</i>	Grain ready to be ground; delay, slowness;— <i>v. a. (M.)</i> To grind.	PIK
PÍHAR पीहण	<i>s. m.</i>	The arrangement of the teeth in the jaw.	PÍE A

## PÍL

the office of a prophet, the commission of a prophet:—*paikambat wák, s. m.* Prophecy.

**PÍL** पील *s. f.* The same as *Pílhá* which see.

**PÍLÁ** पीला *m.* } *a.* Yellow, pale:—  
**PÍLÍ** पीली *f.* } *pílá jau, s. m.*

(*Pop.*) See *Ohúhri saroch, Lawangs; Marád*:—*píli báfi*:—*s. f.* The same as *Palákdá, Súnbal* which see:—*píli jarí, s. f.* The same as *Mamírdá; Parbik* which see:—*píli karbir, s. f.* The *Cerebra manghas*, *Nat. Ord. Apocynaceae*, used as a purgative:—*píli miffí, s. f.* Yellow ochre.

**PILACHNÁ** पिलचढा *v. n.* To adhere, to hang on, to stick fast, (used not of glutinous substances, but of one man sticking to another for the attainment of an object.)

**PILÁÍ** पिलायी *s. f.* Causing to drink; wages for the same.

**PÍLÁÍ** पीलायी *s. f.* Yellowness, yellow colour.

**PÍLAK** पीलक *s. f.* The thin piece of board that supports the wires at the lower end of a *Sáraggi*; a kind of swing; a slender straggling thorny plant (*Solanum nigrum*, *Nat. Ord. Solanaceae*) found Trans Indus in the Salt Range, and as far east as Lahore and Montgomery. In some places the small fruit is eaten; in others it is said to be collected by *Hakims* to be applied in otitis. The leaves are used medicinally as a warm moist remedy. Also see *Maragháne*.

**PILÁK** पिलाक *a.* Given to drinking, a great drinker also see *Palák*.

**PÍLAN** पीलढ *s. f.* A kind of swing or see-saw, consisting of a piece of wood

placed horizontally across an upright post, on which two boys sit, one on each end, and are whirled round.

**PILATTAN** पिलत्त *s. f.* A yellow colour, sallowness, paleness.

**PILÁUNÁ** पिलाउढा *v. a.* To give to drink, to cause to drink.

**PILCHÁUNÁ** पिलचाउढा *v. a.* To cause to adhere.

**PILCHHÍ** पिलढी *s. f.* The name of a tree (*Tamarix dioica*, *Nat. Ord. Tamariscinæ*) which grows near water, and is common along the banks of the great rivers, by the small streams and in other moist sandy places. Baskets are made from its branches. The twigs are used medicinally as astringent.

**PÍLH** पील } *s. f.* The fruit of the  
**PÍLHÚN** पीलु } *Wag tree, which see.*

**PILKAN** पिलकढ *s. m.* The name of a tree with leaves like the mangoes but smaller.

**PILKHAN** पिलखढ *s. m.* A tree (*Ficus venosa*, *Nat. Ord. Moraceae*) which occurs occasionally in the Punjab Siwalik tract up to the *Rávi*. The fruit is eaten. Also the same as *Palákh*.

**PILKÍ** पिलकी *s. m. (M.)* Name given to sub-sections of the *Veshiárdmá* tribe.

**PILLÁ** पिल्ला *m.* } *a.* Pale, yellow,  
**PILLÍ** पिल्ली *f.* } *sallow; half burnt, (bricks); half ripe (fruit);—s. f. A puppy; an insolent person:—karkchí, píli gall, s. f. Unsubstantial, random, untrue speaking.*

PILNÁ पिलना *v. n.* To be threshed, to be trodden, to be pressed, to be ground ; to be pushed, to be shoved.

PILNÁ पिलना *v. a.* To attack, to assault.

PÍLO पीलौ } *s. f.* The name of a  
PÍLOŇ पीलौ } musical mode.

PÍLPÁIA पीलपाटिआ }  
PÍLPÁWA पीलपावा } *s. m.* A pillar.

PILPILÁ पिलपिला *a.* Soft, flabby, flaccid.

PILPILÁŤ पिलपिलाट *s. f.* Softness.

PILPLÁUNÁ पिलपलाउना *v. a.* To be soft, to soften, to be flabby.

PÍLRŮ पीलरु *s. m.* A small shrub (*Lonicera augustifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceae*) which is not uncommon in the Panjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. Its small, red, sweet fruit is eaten.

PÍLSÁ पीलसा *s. m.* A shrub (*Ribes grossularia*, Nat. Ord. *Grossulariaceae*) which is not uncommon wild in the arid parts on the Upper Sutlej, Chenab and Jhelum. The fruit which is small and intensely sour is scarcely ever eaten.

PÍLŮ पीलु }  
PÍLŮŇ पीलु } *s. f.* See *Pílhá*.

PILWÁÍ पिलवायी *s. f.* Causing to drink ; wages for giving to drink.

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PINḌĀ पिंडा *s. m.* The body.

PINḌĀRĀ पिंडारा *s. m.* A Marhattā free-booter.

PINḌĪ पिंडी *s. f.* A hemispherical mass of stone, used at certain Hindu temples, as emblematical of a *Devī*, a small altar of sand, a cubit square, on which oblations to the memon are offered; a stone set up as an image of *Shiva*.

PINḌOL पिंडोल *s. m.* A vegetable of the squash kind, which is very long and slender.

PINḌORĀ पिंडोरा *s. m.* A small village.

PINḌRĀĪ पिन्दरायी *s. f.* The silver fir or Webb's Pine (*Picea Webbiana*, vel *pindrow*, Nat. Ord. *Comferæ*); *i. q.* *Pandráī*

PING पींग } *s. f.* A swing made by  
PINGH पींघ } suspending two ropes  
from the branch of a tree :—*bāī Bāī dē pīng*, *s. f.* A rainbow (lit. the swing of a Lady *Bāī*.)

PINGGAL पिंगल *s. m.* A treatise on prosody or versification; also see *Pinggalā*.

PINGGALĀ पिंगला *s. m.* } A person  
PINGGALĪ पिंगली *s. f.* } who has  
not the use of the hands and feet, a cripple.

PINGHĀ पींघा } *s. m. (M.)* A  
PINGHURĀ पिंघुरा } child's cradle :  
—*bāl kubāl pinghūrion sunjāpde*. A good or a bad child can be recognised from its cradle.—Prov.; *i. q.* *Panghūrā*.

PINGYĀT पिनगायात *s. m.* The *Crataegus oxyacantha* which grows in the Himalaya from five to nine thousand feet. The fruit is unpalatable.

PINJ पींज *s. f.* A row, a rank, a series, a range, a line :—*pīnjo pīnj*, *ad.* In rows.

PINJĀĪ पिंजायी *s. f.* Carding; wages for carding.

PINJAR पिनर *s. m.* The thorax; the bony framework of the chest, which forms the walls of the chest cavity and contains the thoracic contents.

PINJĀUNĀ पिंजाउना *v. a.* To cause cotton to be carded.

PINJNĀ पिनंटा *v. a.* To card cotton.

PINJNĪ पिनंटी *s. f.* The outer piece of timber by which the wheels of a cart are secured.

PINJRĪ पिनरी *s. m.* A cage.

PINJHŪ पिंझु } *s. m. (M.)* The ripe  
PINJHŪ पींझु } fruit of *Karīr* tree;  
PINJHĪ पिंझी } *i. q.* *Peñjhā*.

PINJUN पिनंन *s. m.* The instrument, (bow) with which cotton is carded.

PINJŪR पिनजूर *s. f.* See *Pīlā*.

PINN पिन *s. m.* A quantity of rice, sugar, a mass of wet clay, cowdung; a slothful idle man, (used in derision.)

PINNĀ पिंन *s. m.* A bundle of cord, a ball of twine or other yarn, a ball of sweetmeats; a ball of clay.

PINNANĀ पिंनटा *v. a.* To beg, to ask alms (commonly used with *mangarā*.)



PINNÍ पिन्नी *s. f.* A kind of sweetmeat; a small bundle of string; the calf of the leg; a small ball of moist clay, anything made up in balls with the hands; a mass of wet sand; a bunch of greens.

PINU पीनु *s. f.* The washings of *Kusumbhá*; the eye of an axe or hoe.

PINYÁT पिन्यात *s. m.* See *Pingyát*.

PIOBÁ पिउबा *v. n.* (*Pof.*) The man who supervises the division of the *Káld-páqá*.

PÍP पीप *s. f.* Matter, pus; (*Pof.*) a tassel; *i. q.* *Pák*.

PÍPÁ पीपा *s. m.* Brickdust; a cask:—*pípá hojád, hojád, v. n.* To be ground to powder:—*pípá kar deqá, karnd, v. a.* To grind to powder, to make brick dust.

PÍPAL पीपल *s. m.* See *Pippal*;—*páras pípal, s. m.* The same as *Pahárl pípal*, in *Pahárl* which see:—*gaj pípal, s. m.* See in *Gaj*.

PÍPAT BÚTÍ पीपतबुटी *s. f.* The same as *jatl misák* in *Jatl* which see.

PIPERÍ पिपेरी *s. m.* The edible bulbs of *Tulipa stellata* (Sutlej Valley).

PÍPÍ पीपी *s. f.* A musical instrument, made of a leaf of *Pípal* tree used by boys.

PIPLÁN पिपलान *s. f. pl.* The fruit of the *Pippal*; red peppers.

PIPLÍHÍ पिपलीही *s. f.* A kind of large black ant.

PÍPNÍ पीपनी *s. f.* A fife, a rough substitute for a fife made by boys of a *Pippal* leaf or mango seed.

PIPP पिप *s. f.* The fruit of the *Pippal*.

PIPPÁ पिपा } *s.*  
PIPPÚ पिपु } as *S*

PIPPAL पिपल *s. m.*

sacred fig tree (*Ficus reli Moraceae*). The tree of the Brahmin. It is a cool tree. The leaves are used in diseases. The bark is a fruit is laxative and if eaten is said to remove Asht women to be fruitful:—A red gum said to be the *Kikkar* and used in making

PIPPALÍ पिपली *s. f.* tree like the *Pippal*, but leaves.

PIPPLÁMÚL पिपलामूल *s. m.* root of the long pepper *píplá mál*. He is as every sauce.—Prov. as turns his hands to every

PIPPU पिपु *s. m.* *Bouca* spreading rhizome runs amongst dense thickets numerous little stems tender and succulent. pleasant subacid taste and used as a relish in the *rs Suké gandhal*.

PÍR पीर *s. m.* A religious Muhammadans; a saint a consummate knave:—*s. m. f.* The son or daughter the offspring of a *Pír*:—*bhái, s. f. m.* A follower pilgrim to his shrine, a same *Pír* as oneself:—*gi tel de maránde*. For the oil *Maránde*!—Prov. To one's relatives or friends

PIR पिर *s. m.* A place where grain is stored where men wrestle or animals fight, a battle same as *Badhotar*; (*M.*) the moon.

## PÍR

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PÍR पीर *s. f.* Pain, anguish.

PIR पिर *s. m.* A husband.

PIRÁ पीरा *s. m.* A small basket made of *tíl*.

PÍRÁ पीरा *s. m.* Pain; *i. q.* *P*

PIRÁÍ पिराई *s. m. (M.)* A d  
(*i. q.* *Bharáí*); also see *Parndá*.

PÍRÁÍ पीराई *s. f.* Pressing, squeezing; wages for the s

PIRAR PIRAR पिरर पिरर *s. f.* sound made at stool.

PIRAT पिरत *s. f.* Custom; *c.* *pai jóní*.

PIRÁUNÁ पिराउना } *v. a.* 1  
PIRÁUNÁ पीराउना } to be  
(sugarcane), to cause to be ex  
(oil); to cause to be vexed or an  
*v. n.* To feel pain (as *merí fang*  
*hai*, my leg pains.)

PÍRHÁ पीरा *s. m.* See *Píhrá*

PÍRHÍ पीरी *s. f.* See *Píhrí*.

PÍRHÍ पीरही *s. f.* See *Sháí*  
*Máráá*.

PIRÍ पिरि *s. f.* A small square worked on children's balls or and in stringing bedsteads; a ve basket made of bamboo or *tíl*.

PIRÍ पिरि *s. m. (M.)* A place wrestlers contend; *i. q.* *Pir*.

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PÍSAK पीसक <i>s. m.</i> Anything pulverized or reduced to fine powder, powder.	PISWÁUNĀ
PISÁUNĀ पिसाउणा <i>v. a.</i> To cause to be ground.	cause to b
PISHKAN पिसकन <i>s. f.</i> The same as <i>Sarmāl</i> which see.	PÍT पीड <i>s.</i>
PISHOR पिसोर <i>s. m.</i> The same as <i>Killar</i> which see.	<i>Parit.</i>
PÍSNĀ पीसना <i>v. a.</i> To grind, to pulverize.	PITĀ पिः
PISNĀ पिसना <i>v. n.</i> To be ground, to go to powder by grinding or bruising; to be crushed, to be reduced.	<i>mā, s. m.</i>
PISSŪ पिसू <i>s. m.</i> A flea <i>Pulex penetrans</i> ; the bladder of a goat prepared as a squirt and used by boys.	PÍTAM पी
PISTĀ पिसठा <i>s. m.</i> Corrupted from the Persian word <i>Pistāh</i> . A pistachio nut; ( <i>Pistacia vera</i> , Nat. Ord. <i>Terebinthaceæ</i> ) used as an article of diet and also medicinally; a lap dog; a little man (used in derision):— <i>gull pistā s. m.</i> The gall of druggists which is used as an astringent and dye for silk:— <i>post pistā, s. m.</i> The shells of this fruit:— <i>pistā rang, s. m.</i> Pistachio green.	the Sanskritam.
PISTĀKĪ पिसठाकी <i>a.</i> Of a light green.	PITAMBAR
PISTAUL पिसठौल <i>s. m.</i> A pistol.	PITANBAR
PISTĪ पिसठी <i>s. f.</i> A bitch of the <i>Pistā</i> species.	low colour name of V
PISWĀÍ पिसवाही <i>s. f.</i> Causing to be ground, grinding; wages for grinding.	PITANDAR

PISWÁUNĀ  
cause to b

PÍT पीड *s.*  
*Parit.*

PITĀ पिः  
*mā, s. m.*

PÍTAM पी  
the Sanskritam.

PITAMBAR

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PITANDAR  
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*pitaṇḍareṣu*  
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PITAR पिः  
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PITĀRĀ पि

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## PITÁU

**PITÁUNÁ ਪਿਟਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to beat.

**PITÁUTÁ ਪਿਟਾਉਣਾ** *s. m.* Beating, quarrelling, altercation, trouble.

**PÍTH ਪੀਠ** *s. f.* Barley, ground and mixed with water and given to cows and buffaloes when near calving; the surface of cloth when fine, firm, and smooth; the texture of cloth; (in comp.) a place of worship; also see *Píthí*:—*jálandhar píth*, *s. m.* The region round about *Jaurádmukhi*, and *Kágrá* (a circuit of forty eight kos) within which it is considered very favourable to end one's day.

**PÍTHÍ ਪੀਠੀ** *s. f.* Wet pulse of *másh* or *mángí* and roasted for various varieties of food.

**PÍTHNÁ ਪੀਠਣਾ** *v. a.* To grind, to bruise, to pulverise, to mash.

**PITKÁUNÁ ਪਿਤਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To overcome completely, to subdue, to bring low, to reduce to straits, to seek.

**PITLÍ ਪਿਤਲੀ** *a.* Brazen.

**PITLÍÁ ਪਿਤਲੀਆ** *a.* Brazen, or having a mixture of brass.

**PITMÁLTÍ ਪਿਤਮਾਲਤੀ** *s. f.* The *Jasminum revolutum*, Nat. Ord. *Jasminæ*, used as a perfume and for ring worm.

**PITRÁÍ ਪਿਤਰਾਈ** *s. f.* The paternal relations of three generations from the father to the great grand father.

**PITRORÁI ਪਿਤਰੋਰਾ** *s. m. (M.)* See *Patiauhrá*.

**PITT ਪਿੱਤ** *s. m. f.* Bile (in illness); a turn, a time; prickly heat:—*pitt dá táp*,

*s. m.* Bilious fever:—*pitt de dád*, *s. m.* Bilious diarrhoea:—*pitt páppá*, *s. m.* The name of a medicinal plant, the flat seeds of *Butea frondosa*, and also the seeds of *Fumaria parviflora*, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*, which latter is abundant in fields in the Panjab plains in early spring. The seeds and leaves are considered cooling, diaphoretic, diuretic, and laxative, and enter into the composition of many medicines.

**PITTÁ ਪਿੱਤਾ** *s. m.* Bile, gall-bladder; passion, anger; force of character or will:—*pittá márdá*, *v. a.* To repress anger, to control one's passions.

**PITTAL ਪਿੱਤਲ** *s. m.* Brass.

**PITTE CHHOHÍAN ਪਿੱਤੇਛੋਹੀਆਂ** *s. f.* *pl.* Railing jeering, threatening; *s. v.* *láungláung*.

**PITTH ਪਿੱਠ** *s. f.* The back, the loin, the back part:—*píth de jágá*, *degá*, *v. a.* To flee:—*píth laggá*, *v. s.* To be turned over on the back, to be defeated in wrestling; used of animals it means a galled back:—*píth láugá*, *v. a.* To defeat in wrestling:—*píth pichchhe*, *ad.* Behind, in one's absence:—*píth pichchhe kakhá*, *v. s.* To backbite:—*píth párá*, *v. a.* To help.

**PITTHÚ ਪਿੱਠੂ** *s. m.* A kind of basket carried on the back.

**PITWÁHÁN ਪਿਟਵਾਹਾਂ** *s. m.* The belly.

**PIU ਪਿਉ** *s. m.* A father:—*piuká*, *s. m.* Belonging to a father:—*piuke*, *s. m.* Parent's family.

**PÍU ਪੀਉ** *s. f.* A beloved object, a lover, a husband; a father.

**PIWÁI ਪਿਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Causing to drink; wages for giving to drink.

To cause

branch of a

The brush

or *chavā* *chavā* *chavā* *chavā*, the process of smearing; the colouring of a wall: —*pochhā pāṇḍā*, v. a. See *Pochhā*; to clear the matter; to disclose all secrets.

**POCHNĀ** पेंचन v. a. To smear, (especially of that done by Hindus daily with the earth on the floor and adjacent walls of the place where they eat and cook.)

**POPHĀ** पेंहा a. Stout, cunning, not simple; (used commonly of a boy.)

**PODĪNĀ** पेंदीन s. m. See *Pādḥā*.

**POGGĀ** पेंगा s. m. The tender branch of a tree, a shoot, a twig.

**POH** पें s. m. The name of a Hindu month, i. e., from the middle of December to the middle of January.

**POHAN** पेंह s. m. A cart (provincial.)

**POHKAR MŪL** पेंकर मूल s. m. The same as *Dhép* which see.

**POHLĪ** पेंहली s. f. The seed of Indian saffron (commonly used in the plural); also the name of a thorny plant (*Oxythamus eryacantha*, *C. Tinctoria*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*) abundant in many of the more arid tracts of the Panjab from Ambala up

using your legs—Pov. To eat *Pokhi majar*, i.e., self-sown peas, or to sit down among the plants, is supposed to cause Rheumatism, whereby the use of the limbs is lost.

**POKHNA पोखना** *v. a.* To breed, to nourish

**POKHUN पोखुन** *s. m. (M.)* An omen. The following are some good omens to meet a man; to meet a woman with a full pitcher of water; to see a butcher-bird fly; to hear a stallion neigh; to hear the name of God without seeing the speaker; to meet a sweeper. Amongst bad omens are: to meet a woman; to meet a woman with an empty pitcher; to hear or see a blue jay; to hear or see an owl or kite; to meet a *mullā*, *Brahman*, *fakir* or beggar.

**POL पोल** *s. m.* Hollowness, porosity, a cavity;—*s. f.* Going rapidly.

**POL पोल** } *a.* Hollow, porous,  
**POLL पोल्ला** } *soft.*

**POLÁ पोल्ला** *s. m.* A tree (*Kydia calycina*, Nat. Ord. *Byttneriaceae*) which is common wild in many parts of the Siwalik tract up to the Indus, and occasionally seen planted in the plains. The wood is used for building, charcoal, and fuel. Also the same as *Melni*, which see.

**POLÁCH पोल्लाच** *s. m.* The same as *Lasre* which see.

**POLÍ पोल्ली** } *a.* Dim. of *Pollá*; a  
**POLLÍ पोल्ली** } very thin cake.

**POLO पोल्ले** *s. m.* A Thibetan game, of hockey on horse back. It is now very commonly played by Europeans in India.

former are used medicinally, being given and applied for eruptions. The seeds of the latter are stated to be eaten in times of dearth, and are likewise used medicinally.

**POPAT पोपट** *s. m.* A fire-cracker; a mode of sewing; (*M.*) a butterfly.

**POPATBÚTÍ पोपटबुटी** *s. m.* The same as *Giddar tamakú* which see in *Giddar*.

**POPLÁ पोपल्ला** *s. m.* } One who has  
**POPLÍ पोपल्ली** *s. f.* } lost the teeth  
from some cause, toothless.

**POPNA पोपना** *s. m.* } Something  
**POPNI पोपनी** *s. f.* } very fine and  
delicate (used only in composition):—  
*popná jihá*, *a.* Fine, elegant, delicate.

**POPRI पोपरी** *s. f. (V)* A fish (*Basileus sarani a.*)

<b>POR</b> ਪੋਰ <i>s. f.</i> A hollow bamboo attached to a plough perpendicularly, with the lower end behind the share and the upper having a hopper to contain the seed, which is thus drilled into the furrow in passing along.	get to same ; walkin hands Nat. growin Jhelum
<b>PORÁ</b> ਪੋਰਾ <i>s. m.</i> The portion of a bamboo included between two joints.	<b>POSHÁ</b> <i>poshā</i> tomen paper.
<b>PORÁL</b> ਪੋਰਾਲ <i>s. m.</i> The same as <i>Padálá</i> which see.	<b>POSNÁ</b> cheris with 1
<b>PORHÁYAT</b> ਪੋਰਹਾਯਤ <i>s. m. (M.)</i> A labourer for wages:— <i>māṭṭ porhāyat puttār mīr Alam Khan.</i> The mother a labourer and the son Mir Alam Khan (Lord of the world).—Prov.	<b>POST</b> a pop somni cultiv poppy cinall bark medic Berit-- —pos
<b>PORHÁ</b> ਪੋਰਹੀਆ <i>s. m. (M.)</i> Labour for wages.	<b>POSTA</b> <b>POSTÍ</b> lazy, made
<b>PORÍ</b> ਪੋਰੀ <i>s. f.</i> The portion between two joints of the finger; the same of sugar-cane, grain stalks, bamboo:— <i>porí wargá juráṇ, a. lit.</i> Young like <i>porí</i> , i. e., handsome and tall.	<b>POT</b>
<b>PORNÁ</b> ਪੋਰਨਾ <i>v. a.</i> To drill seed by means of a <i>por</i> .	<b>POT ਪੋ</b> son's rice, c pot ba
<b>PORPRANG</b> ਪੋਰਪਰੰਗ <i>s. f.</i> The same as <i>gandí báṭí</i> which see in <i>Gandí</i> ; also see <i>Dodak</i> .	<b>POTÁ</b> hills tract.
<b>PORTE</b> ਪੋਰਤੇ <i>ad. (M.)</i> On that side, beyond.	<b>POTHÁ</b> (used
<b>POSÁK</b> ਪੋਸਾਕ } <b>POSÁKÍ</b> ਪੋਸਾਕੀ } <i>s. f.</i> See <i>Pushák</i> .	
<b>POSH</b> ਪੋਸ਼ <i>intj.</i> Corrupted from the Persian word <i>Pesh</i> . Get out of the way!	

bacco, onions and eggplants:—*poṭhā band-  
waṣ*, *v. a.* To make land into ridge and  
furrow.

**POTHÍ** ਪੋਠੀ *s. f. (M)* A riding-bul-  
lock:—*kaḍhaṣ poṭhí*, *v. a.* To train a  
bullock for riding.

**POTHÍ** ਪੋਥੀ *s. f.* A book; a religious  
book; one of the divisions of a head of  
garlic, a flake or clove of garlic; a shrub,  
the same as *Tapaddar* which see. In  
Shahpur a weight of wool which equals  
the shearing of one sheep.

**POTHOHÁR** ਪੋਠੋਹਾਰ } *s. m.* A region  
**POTHOWÁR** ਪੋਠੋਵਾਰ } lying between  
the rivers Jhelum and Attock.

**POTHOHÁRÍ** ਪੋਠੋਹਾਰੀ } *s. m., a.* The  
**POTHOWÁRÍ** ਪੋਠੋਵਾਰੀ } inhabitant  
of *Poṭhohár*; of or belonging to *Poṭhohár*.

**POTLÍ** ਪੋਟਲੀ *s. f.* A small bag.

**POTNÁ** ਪੋਤਣਾ *v. a.* To smear or colour  
a wall.

**POTRÁ** ਪੋਤ੍ਰਾ *s. m.* A son's son; *i. q.*  
*Pot*.

**POTRÁ** ਪੋਤੜਾ *s. m.* A child's clout.

**POTTÁ** ਪੋਤਾ *s. m.* A son's son, a  
grandson; a testicle; in the last sense;  
*i. q.* *Phottá*.

**POTṬÁ** ਪੋਟਾ *s. m.* A fowl's claw; the  
end of the finger to the first joint, the  
pulp of a finger.

**POTÚ** ਪੋਤੂ *s. m.* The same as *Laphrú*  
which see.

**POWÁDH** ਪੋਵਾਧ *s. m. (M.)* The east.

**POWÁDHÍ** ਪੋਵਾਧੀ *a. (M.)* Eastern:  
—*powádhí páss*, *ad.* In an easterly di-  
rection.

**POWANÁ** ਪੋਵਣਾ *v. n. (M.)* The same  
as *Pasóná*.

**POWINDÁH** ਪੋਵਿਨਦਾਹ *s. m.* A caste  
of Afghan traders found in the cold  
weather all over India.

**POYÁ** ਪੋਯਾ *s. m.* See *Pold*.

**POYEPÁ** ਪੋਯੇਪਾ *s. m.* A phrase  
used of children as they are taught to  
walk.

**PUÁD** ਪੁਆਦ } *s. m.* The name of  
**PUÁDH** ਪੁਆਧ } a district.

**PUÁHÁ** ਪੁਆਹਾ *s. m.* A region, a dis-  
trict, the suburbs of a place.

**PUÁR** ਪੁਆਰ *s. m.* A trance:—*puár  
ho dūḡd*, *v. n.* To recover from a trance:  
—*puár jáyḡd*, *v. n.* To fall into a trance  
(supposed to be a real death and a subse-  
quent revivification, and the death in this  
case is attributed to an error of the  
angel of death.)

**PUÁRÁ** ਪੁਆੜਾ *s. m.* A quarrel, a  
dispute, a scuffle; separation, disunion,  
difference; *páwḡd*, *paigḡd*, *paigḡ*.

**PUÁUNÁ** ਪੁਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to  
be cast, to cause to put or poured; to  
take anything in place of money in pay-  
ment for a debt.



## PUCHÁRÁ

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**PUCHÁRÁ** पुचारा *s. m.* A th  
of clay for laying on a wall:—  
*deṣḍ, v. a.* To lay a thin coat  
on the walls of a house, to white  
wall; to deceive, to delude.

**PUCHÁUNÁ** पुचाउना *v. a.* To  
to arrive, to bring or convey.

**PUCHCHH** पुँछ *s. f.* Inquiry, i  
gation, questioning, inquiring at a  
honor, respect, esteem:—*puchchh*  
*deṣḍ, v. a.* To answer such in  
—*puchchh gichchh, s. f.* Full in  
—*puchchh puduṣṭ, v. n.* To inquir  
shrine:—*puchchh puresṭ, puresṭ*  
Inquiry, investigation, questioning

**PUCHCHHNÁ** पुँछना *v. a.* To  
investigate, to question, to take  
of; to enquire after one's health;  
sult:—*puchchhḡḡ gichchhḡḡ, v.*  
make a full inquiry.

**PÚCHE** पुँछ *s. f.* A tail; i. q. l

**PUCHHÁUNÁ** पुहाउना }  
**PUCHHWÁUNÁ** पुहवाउना }  
cause to be asked or inquired about

**PUCHHWAIYÁ** पुहवैया } *s.*  
**PUCHHWAYYÁ** पुहवैया }  
quirer, an investigator, one wh  
many questions; of a curious in  
disposition, given to asking needle  
tions.

**PUCHKÁRÁ** पुचकारा *s. m.* } Si  
**PUCHKÁRÍ** पुचकारी *s. f.* }  
ing, soothing:—*puchkárḡḡ deṣḍ, p*  
*deṣḍ, v. a.* To caress, to com  
soothe.

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PUHURIA ਪੁਹੁਰਿਆ *s. f.* Labour, toil, work.

PÚIRE ਪੁਇਰੇ *s. m. pl.* See *Páre*.

PÚJ ਪੂਜ *s. m.* A *Jaiṅ* devotee; any one who is considered worthy to be worshipped, as a learned Brahman:—*pújmāṅ*, *a.* Worthy to be worshipped.

PÚJÁ ਪੂਜਾ *s. f.* Worship, adoration; the idol worship of *Hindús*; offerings, libations; *met.* bathing; *c. w.* *honí*, *karní*:—*pújā partishtā*, *s. f.* Worship and respect.

PÚJAK ਪੂਜਕ *s. m.* A worshipper (of a *devtā*, or the Deity.)

PUJÁLE ਪੂਜਾਲੇ *s. m. (M.) lit.* Reaching; hence ability:—*tain kún pujāle āpnā dī āp kún khabar*. You alone know what you are able to do.—Prov.

PÚJAN ਪੂਜਣ *s. m.* An imperative of *v. a.* *Pájúá*; worshipping.

PUJAN ਪੂਜਨ *v. n. (M.)* To arrive. *Present participle*: *pujā*; *Future*: *puj-sān*; *Past participle*: *punā* and *pujā*:—*druk druk moi te peke nā puni*. She ran till she died; but still did not reach her father's house.—Prov. He did all he could, but failed.

PUJÁRÁ ਪੂਜਾਰਾ } *s. m.* A worship-  
PUJÁRÍ ਪੂਜਾਰੀ } per, one who makes  
*pújā*, a priest.

PUJÁUNÁ ਪੂਜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be worshipped; to cause *pújā* to be performed; to cause to arrive or to be conveyed.

PÚJÍ ਪੂਜੀ *s. f.* The headstall of a bridle, part of the ornamental accoutrements of a horse.

PUJJ ਪੁੱਜ *s. f.* Ability, capacity, reach, strength; receipt; arriving; a term of benediction or blessing (preceded by *Rajj*.)

PUJJAT ਪੁੱਜਤ *s. f.* That which has been paid on a sum due.

PUJJNÁ ਪੁੱਜਣਾ *v. n.* To arrive; i. g. *Pahunchā*.

PÚJMÁL ਪੂਜਮਾਲ *s. m.* A cord twisted tight round a horse's lip or ear to enable the farrier to manage him; i. g. *Ruchmāl*.

PÚJNÁ ਪੂਜਣਾ *v. a.* To worship; to make an offering; to spend uselessly; *met.* to copulate.

PUJWÁUNÁ ਪੂਜਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* See *Pujāunā*.

PUKÁR ਪੁਕਾਰ *s. f.* Bawling, calling out aloud, a cry, a call.

PUKÁRNÁ ਪੁਕਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To call aloud, to bawl, to cry out, to exclaim, to shout; to invoke, to call on God.

PUKHRÁJ ਪੁਖਰਾਜ *s. m.* The name of a precious stone, a topaz; a fairy in the *Indar Sabha* play.

PUKKÁ ਪੁੱਕਾ *a.* Only, without allowances or extras; (commonly *ukhā* *pukhā*.)

PUL ਪੁਲ *s. m.* A bridge *and bannah*, *v. a.* To make a bridge *and sardī*.

*s. m.* According to Moslems a bridge along which on the Judgment day the righteous will pass to heaven, and the wicked fall into hell :—*pul fuffudá*, *v. n.* To break a bridge.

PÚLÁ पुल्ला } *s. m.* A bundle of grass,  
PÚLÍ पुल्ली } a sheaf of grain ; a tree,  
see *Poldá*.

PULÁD पुल्लाद *s. m.* The best kind of steel ; *i q. Faldá*.

PULÁDÍ पुल्लादी *a.* Made of steel.

PULÁÍ पुल्लाई *s. f.* Hollowness, cavity.

PULÁKH पुल्लाख *s. m.* See *Pilkhan*.

PULAR पुल्ला } *s. m.* Hollowness,  
PULÁT पुल्लाट } cavity ; the ether  
of space.

PULÁU पुल्लाउ *s. m.* A dish composed chiefly of rice and flesh ; cavity, hollowness.

PÚLÍ पुल्ली *s. f.* A small bundle of grass or sheaf of grain, a bundle of sheaves ; a bundle of corn given to *Kamins* at time.

PÚLLÁ पूल्ला *s. m.* A tree, the same as *Poldá* which see.

PUMÁI पुमाई *s. m.* A scrambling viscons plant (*Onyobaphus Himalaicus* Nat. Ord. *Nyctaginaceae*) with a large carrot-like root. The flowers are usually reddish but in one variety are white. It is collected for winter fodder.

PUML

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**PURÁ पुरा** *a.* Full, complete, sufficient, entire; whole; fulfilled, accomplished; true, faithful; *met.* crafty, cunning:—*pāre diq, a.* Gone nine months with child or near one's time:—*pāre diq lagga, v. n.* To enter the ninth month of pregnancy:—*pūrā hoqd, v. n.* To be finished, to die:—*pūrā karnā, v. a.* To fill; to complete, to accomplish:—*pūrā nikalqd, paqd, paqd, v. n.* To come out even, to be sufficient:—*pūrā paqd, v. n.* To suffice:—*pūrā sarnā, a.* Entirely gifted, brave; complete, perfect, full; having supernatural powers:—*pūrā utarnā, v. n.* To succeed, to pass (an examination); to come out with credit.

**PURÁ पुरा** *s. m.* A batter cake:—*māl* or *māl pūrā, s. m.* A large thick cake cooked in *ghī* and sugar.

**PURAB पुरब** *s. m.* The east; the country lying to the east of the Ganges, extending from Cawnpur to *Bihār*.

**PURAB पुरब** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Parjan*. A festival, a holiday:—*gurburb, s. m.* An anniversary festival of birth or death, anniversary of the Sikh Gurus.

**PURÁHAṆCHÁRÍ पुराहणचारी**  
**PURÁHUṆCHÁRÍ पुराहुणचारी** }  
*s. f.* Hospitality.

**PURÁÍ पुराई** *s. f.* Fullness, repletion; wages given for filling or for stringing beads.

**PURÁÍ पुराई** *s. f.* Filling, causing to be filled; wages for filling.

**PURÁIN पुराईट** *s. f.* An ox goad; fullness, repletion.

**PURAK पुरक** *s. f.* Practice of drawing in the breath.

**PURÁN पुराण** *s. m.* The name of a class of Hindu *Shástarás* of which there are eighteen in number; oldness, old age; an ox goad; (*i. q.* *Purdīq*.)

**PURAN पुरन** } *s. m.* Filling, that with  
**PURAN पुरन** } which a thing is filled;—*a.* Full:—*Páran Chaqd, s. m.* The name of a son of Raja Rasalu born at Sialkot. He was killed by his father through the machinations of his step-mother *Lánda*;—*v. a. (M.)* To bury; to stick anything in the ground, used even of sticking an arrow in the ground when chaining a distance:—*púran pátar, s. m.* Two earthen dishes filled with uncooked rice and by the side of the bride and Bridegroom at a wedding, or of a boy on whom the *Janeś* is to be put (and also in certain offerings):—*púranmā, púranmāś, púranmāśhī, s. f.* Full moon, the day of the full moon.

**PURÁNÁ पुराना** *a.* Old; ancient; experienced, old fashioned.

**PURÁP पुराप** *s. m. (M.)* A female camel up to 23 years old.

**PURÁTAN पुरातन** *a.* Old, ancient.

**PURÁUNÁ पुराउना** *v. a.* Caus. of *Púrñā, Puronā.* To cause to fill; to cause to string (beads.)

**PÚRBÁ पुरबा** *s. m.* The name of a musical mode.

**PÚRBAN पुरबन** *s. f.* } An inhabi-  
**PÚRBÍÁ पुरबीआ** *s. m.* } tant of the  
 East, a native of *Púrab*.

**PÚRBALÁ** पुरबला *s. m.* Former.

**PÚRBÍ** पुरबी *s. f.* The name of a musical mode sung in the afternoon;—*a.* Belonging to the *Párab*, eastern; a variety of tobacco.

**PURCHAK** पुरचक *s. f.* Excitement.

**PÚRE** पुरे *s. m. pl.* The name of small worms found in water.

**PURÍ** पुरी *s. f.* A large city, (used especially of seven cities esteemed sacred by the Hindus); fullness; the name of a class of *Khattís*.

**PURÍ** पुरी *s. f.* A small leaf or paper package of anything, a powder wrapped in a small paper; a small parcel of spices or sweetmeats put in the skirt of a bride's *chadar* on the second day.

**PÚRÍ** पुरी *s. f., a. Dim. of Párá;* the same as *Párl*:—*párl ná párl*, *v. n. lit.* To be not sufficient; not to succeed:—*párl párl*, *v. n.* To be successful.

**PÚRÍ** पुरी *s. f.* A cake fried in *ghee*, a fritter, a batter cake.

**PURJÁ** पुरजा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Pursah*. A small piece of paper.

**PÚRJLÚ** पुरजलु *s. m.* A plant (*Oreoseris lanuginosa*, Nat. Ord. *Compositae*). Wherever it grows in any quantity, tinder, and occasionally moxas appear to be made from it, sometimes by beating up the body of the leaf with the tomentum on its under surface, but generally by breaking through the former and tearing off the latter to be used alone.

**PURKH** पुरख *s. m.* A man, a male humane being:—*mahán purakh*, *s. m.* A revered or venerable man.

**PURKHÁ** पुरखा *s. m.* A man, an old man (used in poetry and in the vocative.)

**PURKHÁRATH** पुरधारथ *s. m.* See *Pursháráth*.

**PURKHÁRTAHÍ** पुरधारवी *s. m.* See *Pursháráth*.

**PÚRNÁ** पुरना *v. a.* To fill; to blow a conch; to fulfil, to finish, to complete, to pass time; to pay a debt;—*s. f.* The day of full moon;—*v. n. (Pof.)* To be about to rise (moon).

**PURONÁ** पुरेना *v. a.* See *Piróná*.

**PÚROPÚR** पुरेपुर *ad.* In order, in rank, in arrangement; in series, one by the side of another, one by one.

**PÚROPÚR** पुरेपुर *s.* Full.

**PURPURÍ** पुरपुरी *s. f.* The temple, plural *purpurid*.

**PURS** पुरम *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Pursh*. A man; a husband.

**PURSÁNG** पुरमांग *s. m. (M.)* See *Paursáng*.

**PURSÁR** पुरमार *s. m.* An age, a generation.

**PURSHĀRATH** पुरशारथ *s. m.* Power, energy, courage, vigour, bravery.

**PURSHĀRATHĪ** पुरशारथी *a., s. m.* Possessed of great energy and courage; a powerful man, a hero.

**PURSĪS** पुरमीस *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Pursish*. Inquiring, making investigation, (commonly *puchai pursis*).

**PURUCHHĀNĀ** पुरुहन्ता *v. a. (M.) S.* *Jhappāḍ.*

**PURWĀĪ** पुरवाही *s. f.* Causing to be strung; causing to be filled; wages for the same.

**PURWĀUNĀ** पुरवाहुता *v. a. m.* Cause to be strung (beads); to cause to be filled up (a well, or pit).

**PŪRYĀ** पुरया *s. m.* The name of musical mode sung in the afternoon.

<b>PUSĀK</b> पुसाक	} <i>s. f.</i> Clothing, garment; dress, garment.
<b>PUSHĀK</b> पुशाक	
<b>PUSĀKĪ</b> पुसाकी	
<b>PUSHĀKĪ</b> पुशाकी	

**PUSHPI** पुसपी *s. m.* See in *Saṅkh.*

**PUSSAN** पुँमन *v. n. (M.)* To be wetted

**PUSSĪ** पुँसी *s. f. (M.)* Moisture.

<b>PUST</b> पुसट	} <i>a.</i> Strong, strengthening, restorative; see <i>Pushḍī.</i>
<b>PUSHT</b> पुसट	

PUTHARMÁN ਪੁਥਰਮਾਨ *s. f.* The *Calli-carp incana*, a shrub common in the low hills.

PUTLÁ ਪੁਤਲਾ *s. m.* An image, an effigy.

PUTLÍ ਪੁਤਲੀ } *s. f.* A small image, a  
PÚTLÍ ਪੂਤਲੀ } puppet, pupil of the  
eye :—*pútlíā dā tamāshā*, *s. m.* A puppet show.

PUTPARÍ ਪੁਟਪੜੀ *s. f.* See *Purparí*.

PUTPUT BOLNÁ ਪੁਟਪੁਟਬੋਲਣਾ *v. n.*  
To make a successful attempt at talking  
(a little child), to talk plainly.

PUTRELÁ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੇਲਾ *s. m.* An adopted son ; the son of a maid servant.

PUTRELÍ ਪੁਤ੍ਰੇਲੀ *s. f.* Fem. of *Putrelā*.

PUTT ਪੁੱਤ *s. m.* A son.

PUTTÁ DHÍÁ ਪੁੱਤਾ ਧੀਆ *s. f.* Child-  
ren.

PUTTAR ਪੁੱਤਰ } *s. m.* A son.  
PUTTIR ਪੁੱਤ੍ਰਿ }

PUTTARÍ ਪੁੱਤ੍ਰੀ } *s. f.* A daughter.  
PUTTRÍ ਪੁੱਤ੍ਰਿ }

PUTTH ਪੁੱਠ *s. f.* The wrong side, con-  
trariety ; the back ; lying on the face  
with back up ; a process or stage of a  
process (as in compounding medicines) :—*puṭṭh bannhā*, *v. n.* To become strong,  
to grow fat :—*puṭṭh devī*, *v. n.* To wet,  
to steep a medicine, to go through a  
process (in compounding medicine) :—*puṭṭh kanḍā*, *s. m.* A wild shrub (*Achy-  
ranthes aspera*, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ*)  
common in the Punjab plains, and which

also occurs in the Himalaya. The dried  
plant is given to children for colic and is  
medicinally used, as an astringent  
in gonorrhoea. Also the same as  
*nīlkanthī* which see in *Nīl* :—*puṭṭh pairī*,  
*s. f.* A witch.

PUTTHÁ ਪੁੱਠਾ *s. m.* The buttock, the  
hip of an animal ;—*a.* Upside down,  
having the face downward, showing  
the wrong side, inverted :—*puṭṭhā bajhā*,  
*v. n.* To become fat, to be in good con-  
dition (an animal), to fill up a breach  
which has been made in an army in  
battle, to present an unbroken front.

PUTTHÍ ਪੁੱਠੀ *a.* A section of the  
felloe of a wheel ; disappointment in  
a plan, turning out contrariwise ; fem.  
of *Putthā*.

PUTTNÁ ਪੁੱਟਣਾ *v. a.* To dig, to eradi-  
cate.

PUTWÁÍ ਪੁਟਵਾਈ *s. f.* Causing to be  
dug ; wages paid for digging.

PUTWÁUNÁ ਪੁਟਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
to be dug.

PÚWÁH ਪੁਵਾਹ *s. f.* Manured soil.

R.—(ਰ)

RÁ ਰਾ *s. m.* See *Rāi*.

RÁB ਰਾਬ *s. f.* Treacle, molasses ; a  
shallow trench made by boys in certain  
games ; also the same as *Kachálā* which  
see.

RABÁB ਰਬਾਬ *s. m.* A kind of violin  
with three strings, a rebec.



RABĀBĪ ਰਬਾਬੀ } s. m. One  
RABĀBĪĀ ਰਬਾਬੀਆ } who plays on  
the *Rabāb*.

RABĀN ਰਬਾਨ s. m. (K.) A small tree  
(*Chionanthus* sp. Nat. Ord. *Oleaceae*)  
its wood is white, soft, and light, and is  
used for houses and implements in Kang-  
rā, where also the bark is said to have  
medicinal properties, and the leaves are  
used as fodder.

RABAR ਰਬਰ s. m. Going and com-  
ing in vain, failing of the object of a  
journey, returning empty; (cor. of the  
English word Rubber) rubber.

RABARNĀ ਰਬੜਣਾ v. n. To fail in  
what one came for, to go and come to no  
purpose.

RABB ਰੱਬ s. m. The Lord, God:  
—*Rabb-ul-dīn*, s. m. God, Preserver  
of the world:—*Assā bhāle menglā, bhullī*  
*phirī gaṇwār; wāre banne Rabb de, ai*  
*mārakh gaṇwār.* You expect rain in  
*Assā*, O mistaken rustic! trust in Provi-  
dence, foolish rustic!—Prov.

RABBĀ ਰੱਬਾ intj. Oh God!

RĀBBĀ ਰਾੱਬਾ s. m. The firing of  
many guns at once, platoon firing; c. w.  
*mārnā.*

RABBĪ ਰੱਬੀ a. Depending on Divine  
care, having no reliance, but on Divine  
providence (used of the poor and destitute,  
also of that which grows in the jungle),  
—s. f. The winter crop (commonly  
called *Hārphī*), the spring harvest crops  
sown in winter and cut by the month of  
*Hārphī*:—*Rabbī-ul-awwāl*, s. m. The third  
month of the Muhammadans:—*Rabbī-ul-*  
*stnī*, s. m. The fourth month of the  
Muhammadans.

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**RACHCHHIÁ ਰੱਛਿਆ** *s. f.* Preservation, protection, assistance; a red silk tied on the wrist; *i. q.* *Rakkharí*.

**RACHHÁNÍ ਰਛਾਣੀ** *s. f. (Pot.)* A barber's case of tools; *i. q.* *Guchchhi*.

**RACHHPÁL ਰਛਪਾਲ** *s. m.* See *Rachchhak*.

**RACHHPÁLÍ ਰਛਪਾਲੀ** *s. m.* See *Rachchhá*.

**RACHJÁNÁ ਰਚਜਾਣਾ** } *v. n.* To be  
**RACHNÁ ਰਚਣਾ** } absorbed (as  
**RÁCHNÁ ਰਾਚਣਾ** } soil) by rubbing, to be soaked up, to be imbibed, to become acquainted with, to enter.

**RACHNÁ ਰਚਣਾ** *v. a.* To make, to form, to create, to compose.

**RACHNÁ ਰਚਨਾ** *s. m.* Creation, the creature; splendour, pomp.

**RACHWÁÍ ਰਚਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Wages for rubbing, soaking, absorbing.

**RACHWÁUNÁ ਰਚਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause oil to be absorbed, soaked up, or rubbed in; to cause to be created; to cause to be composed.

**RAD ਰਦ** *s. m.* A plant (*Panicum miliaceum*, Nat. Ord. Gramineæ) cultivated in some parts of the Punjab plains, as about Multan, for its grain and for fodder; it is common in many parts of Himalaya up to the Indus. Its grains are considered digestible, and nutritious, and in some parts it is mostly consumed unground; *i. q.* *Chingá*.

**RADÁ ਰਦਾ** *s. m.* A layer of bricks in building, quantity laid on quantity, load piled up on load.

**RADAM ਰਦਮ** *s. m.* A common weed (*Taraxacum officinale*, Nat. Ord. Compositæ) found in the N. W. Panjab. In many places the young plant is eaten as a vegetable, and it is used medicinally in Kashmir. The leaves are found in the Himalaya as in Europe to be excellent food for rabbits.

**RADD ਰੱਦ** *s. f., a.* Vomit; rejected, unacceptable, repulsed, refuted:—*radd siffá*, *v. n.* See *Raddá*, *c. w. hongá*, *hojána*, *karná*.

**RADDÍ ਰੱਦੀ** *a.* Rejected, refuse, worthless;—*s. f.* That which is rejected, odds and ends; waste paper (used commonly of paper.)

**RADDNÁ ਰੱਦਣਾ** *v. a. n.* To reject, to refute; to vomit, to retch.

**RADDÚ BADDÚ ਰੱਦੂ ਬੱਦੂ** *a.* Unsatisfactory, unaccepted, rejected, dismissed.

**RÁDE ਰਾਦੇ** *s. m.* A red fruited plant (*Ribes rubrum*, Nat. Ord. Grossulariæ).

**RÁDH ਰਾਧ** *s. f.* Matter from a boil or sore.

**RÁDHÁ ਰਾਧਾ** } *a. (M.)* Cultivated  
**RÁDHÍ ਰਾਧੀ** } (*soil*):—*Poh dí rádhí tekahon ná khádhí*. Sown in *Poh* was eaten by none.—Prov.

**RÁDHÁ ਰਾਧਾ** } *s. f.* Krishna's  
**RÁDHÁN ਰਾਧਾਂ** } wife:—*Rádhá*  
**RÁDHKÁ ਰਾਧਕਾ** } *nagrí, s. m.*  
**RÁDHKÁN ਰਾਧਕਾਂ** } The name of  
a city; a kind of cloth made there.

RĀDHAN ਰਾਧਨ *v. a. (M.)* To sow.

RADKOF ਰਦਕੋਫੀ *s. m. (M.)* Hill torrent.

RAFĀ DAFĀ ਰਫਾ ਦਫਾ *a.* Far, out of the way, at a distance:—*rafā dafā karnā, v. a.* To send away, to get clear of; to sell, to dispose of, to arrange amicably.

RAFĀKAT ਰਫਾਕਤ } *s. f.* Corrupted  
RAFĪKĪ ਰਫੀਕੀ } from the Arabic  
word *Rafāqat*. Friendship, affectionate intercourse, intimacy.

RAFĪK ਰਫੀਕ *s. m.* } Corruption

RAFĪKŪŪ ਰਫੀਕਣੀ *s. f.* } of the  
Arabic word *Rafīq*. A friend, an associate, a companion.

RAFŪ ਰਫੂ *s. m.* Darning, filling holes in a shawl, with needle work:—*rafū chakkar honā, v. n.* To run away:—*rafū gar, rafū garnī, s. m. f.* A darning, especially of shawls:—*rafū garī, s. f.* The business or art of a *Rafūgar*:—*rafū karnā, v. a.* To darn.

RAG ਰਾਗ *s. f.* A vein, an artery; a nerve, a sinew; a vein in wood, stone; mixture of races; anger, passion:—*rag dār, a.* Veined, veiny; having veins, nerved; a flaw in a jewel; streaked (a stone), of mixed races, *i. e.*, having parents of different castes; bad, wicked;—*s. m.* Cloth of which the threads are uneven, so that some appear like veins:—*shāh rag, s. f.* Artery, the jugular vein, the Aorta.

RĀG ਰਾਗ *s. m.* A tune, a musical mode; music; see also *Gajpīpal, Palūdār*:—*rāg dhāran, rāg dhārī, s. f. m.* A singer of songs:—*rāg nāch, s. m.* Music and dancing; festivities, amusements:—*rāg*

*māld, s. f.* A treatise on music; a treatise on music found at the end of *Adī Granth* of the Sikhs:—*rāg rang, s. m.* Singing, festivity, diversion, pleasure; state, manner, condition of things:—*rāg sāgar, s. m. (lit. a sea of music)* one who sings many tunes.

RĀGAN ਰਾਗਣ *s. f.* A woman who sings songs.

RAGAR ਰਾਗੜ *s. f.* Rubbing, scraping, abrasion of the skin, attrition:—*ragar laggnā, v. n.* To be rubbed.

RAGARNĀ ਰਾਗੜਣਾ *v. a.* To rub, to scrape, to bruise.

RAGARWĀĪ ਰਾਗੜਵਾਈ *s. f.* Rubbing, scraping, bruising; wages for the same.

RAGARWĀUNĀ ਰਾਗੜਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.*  
To cause to be rubbed, bruised.

RAGAT ਰਾਗਤ *s. m.* See *Rakat*:—*ragat pittī, s. m.* See in *Rakat*:—*ragat channā, s. m.* See in *Rakat*.

RAGDARU ਰਾਗਦਰੂ } *s. f.* Dirt,  
RAGDUR ਰਾਗਦੁਰ } sediment;  
settlings.

RAGED ਰਾਗੇਦ *s. m.* Pursuit; pushing back.

RAGEDNĀ ਰਾਗੇਦਣਾ *v. a.* To pursue, to follow hastily, to chase, to drive.

RĀGGĪ ਰਾਗੀ *s. m.* A singer of songs.

- RAGHUBANS ਰਘੁਬੰਸ } *s. m.* The  
 RAGHUBANS ਰਘੁਬਨਸ } posterity  
 RAGHUWANS ਰਘੁਵੰਸ } and race of  
 RAGHUWANS ਰਘੁਵਨਸ } *Rāghu*; the

book containing the history of *Rāghu* and his descendants.

- RAGHUBĪR ਰਘੁਬੀਰ *s. m.* A name of  
 Ram Chandra.

- RAGHUBANSĪ ਰਘੁਬੰਸੀ } *s. m.* One  
 RAGHUBANSĪ ਰਘੁਬਨਸੀ } who is of  
 RAGHUWANSĪ ਰਘੁਵੰਸੀ } the lineage  
 RAGHUWANSĪ ਰਘੁਵਨਸੀ } of *Rāghu*.

- RĀGNĪ ਰਾਗਣੀ } *s. f.* (lit. A female  
 RĀGNĪ ਰਾਗਨੀ } *rāg*) A kind of tune,  
 a tune of a class distinct from *rāgs* (there  
 are thirty, called by the names of as many  
*Devīs* and accounted feminine.)

- RAGRĀ ਰਾਗੜਾ *s. m.* Bruising, mash-  
 ing; rubbing, working into a consistency :  
*—ragrā deṃḍā, siṭṭā, v. n.* See *Ragardā*;  
*c. w. lāṃḍā, mārṇā.*

- RAGRĀĪ ਰਾਗੜਾਈ *s. f.* Rubbing,  
 scraping, bruising; wages for the same.

- RAGRĀUNĀ ਰਾਗੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
 to be rubbed, bruised.

- RĀH ਰਾਹ *s. m.* A way, a road, a  
 path, a mode, manner, custom, habit, the  
 picking on the surface of a mill-stone :  
*—rāh te deṃḍā, v. n.* To come, or return to  
 the road : *—rāh dārī, s. f.* Tolls, duties,  
 transit duties, way bill : *—rāh deṃḍā, v. a.* To  
 give advice : *—rāh jānde nāl laṃḍā, v. n.*  
 To quarrel or fight with one without just  
 cause : *—rāh laiṃḍā, v. a.* To accept or ask  
 advice : *—rāhon korāhon, v. n.* To go astray :  
*—rāh mārṇā, v. a.* To rob or plun-

der on the highway : *—rāh rābāḍ, s. m.*  
 Intercourse, correspondence : *—rāh vekḷḷāḍ,*  
*v. a.* To look out for one, to wait one's  
 coming : *—rāh rāh nāl, ad.* Reasonably,  
 properly : *—rāh rāh dīṭān gallān, s. f.*  
 Fair words, reasonable language : *—rāh*  
*rīt, s. f.* Usage, custom : *—rāh rāhān te*  
*gāh gahān.* When roads remain (untravel-  
 led) threshing is done.—Prov. used of the  
 intense heat of the sun : *—chīṃḍ pakḥ*  
*dīnā panjāḥīn, par je pānī barse rāhīn.*  
*Chīṃḍ* ripens in fifty days, if it rain  
 seasonably.

- RĀHĀ ਰਾਹਾ *s. m.* A pick for roughening a  
 mill-stone; one who roughens mill-stones.

- RAHĀ ਰਹਾ *s. m.* See *Rahāi*; (*M.*)  
 soup : *—rahā haldī te boṭīān murdār.*  
 Soup lawful food, and the soup-meat  
 carrion!—Prov.

- RAHĀĪ ਰਹਾਈ *s. f.* Wages for picking  
 and renewing the surface of a worn mill-  
 stone; also see *Rihāī*.

- RAHĀIS ਰਹਾਇਸ } *s. m.* Dwelling,  
 RAHĀISH ਰਹਾਇਸ } remaining, living,  
 staying.

- RĀHAK ਰਾਹਕ *s. m.* (*M., Poṭ.*) (lit.  
 a cultivator) A tenant; a farm-servant :  
*—rāhak kamāe, te sātā khāe.* If servant  
 works, then the lord eats : *—Sāwāṃ*  
*rāhakān khāwāṃ.* The tenants live on  
 the *Kharīf* crop.—Prov.

- RAHAL ਰਹਲ *s. m.* (*M.*) A wooden  
 lectern or book-rest for supporting a  
*Qurān* or other book.

- RĀHAN ਰਾਹਨ *v. a.* (*M.*) To sow, to  
 cultivate : *—jeṭhī rāph rāhan, v. a.* To sow  
 an early crop : *—kanjḥīn rāph rāhan, v. a.*  
 To sow a late crop.

**RĀHAR** ਰਹਾਰ *s. f.* The remains of Kurumbhā dye, the colour of which has been exhausted; an imperative of *v. a.* *Rāharyā*.

**RAHAR** ਰਹਾਰ *s. m. (Pop.)* Crop:—*rahar kuchhī, gān gabhā, mārakh dē karē.* A fool (only) feels safe about an unripe crop or a pregnant cow.—Prov.

**RĀHARNĀ** ਰਹਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To bake bread; to excite, to irritate, to make angry; to mature, to perfect; to instruct fully.

**RAHĀU** ਰਹਾਉ *s. m.* A refrain in music; a pause in reading; style of reading or singing, tone of voice.

**RAHĀUN** ਰਹਾਉਣ *s. f.* Wages for putting in order or renewing a worn mill-stone.

**RAHĀUNĀ** ਰਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to remain, to procure lodgings for, to get service for; to pick and roughen a worn mill-stone.

**RAHĀWAN** ਰਹਾਵਨ *v. n.* See *Rāhan*.

**RAHELĀ** ਰਹੇਲਾ } *s. m.* An inhabitant of *Rohil-*  
**RAHELLĀ** ਰਹੇਲਾ } *khaz̄* or a descendant from one, a *Bohillā*.

**RĀHĪ** ਰਾਹੀ *s. m.* A traveller; (*Pop.*) sowing seed.

**RAHIKALĀ** ਰਹਿਕਲਾ *s. m.* A small cannon.

**RAHIL** ਰਹਿਲ *s. f.* A furrow.

**RAHILĀ**

**RAHILĪ**

**RAHĪM**

**RAHINĀ**

to remain;  
or continue;  
benumb  
(*haq̄*)  
Again;  
To cease  
*rahi jā*  
*rahigā*,  
to have

**RAHIN**

*a. Bei*

**RAHIN**

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remnant

**RAHIRĀ**

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**RAHIT**

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—*rahit*  
—*rahit*  
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**RAHITB**

**RAHITB**

**RAHITW**

**RAHITW**

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dants.

**BAHKĀM ਰਹਕਾਮ** *s. m. (W.)* The cultivator's share of the crop.

**RAHKĪ ਰਹਕੀ** } *s. f. (M.)* Cultiva-  
**RĀHKĪ ਰਾਹਕੀ** } tion.

**RAHLĀ ਰਹਲਾ** *s. m.* } A cart, a hac-  
**RAHLĪ ਰਹਲੀ** *s. f.* } kery.

**RAHM ਰਹਮ** *s. f.* Mercy:—*rahm dīl*,  
*s. m.* Merciful, compassionate:—*be rahm*,  
*a.* Merciless, cruel.

**RAHMAT ਰਹਮਤ** *s. f.* Divine mercy:  
—*sad rahmat*, *intj.* Bravo! well done!

**RĀHNĀ ਰਾਹਣਾ** *v. a.* To pick (a mill-  
stone), to roughen with a pick.

**RAHRĀS ਰਹਰਾਸ** } *s. f.* See *Rahirās*.  
**RAHURĀS ਰਹੁਰਾਸ** }

**RAHU ਰਹੁ** *s. f.* Sugarcane juice.

**RAI ਰੈ** } *s. f.* Taking one's part, help  
**RAI ਰੈਇ** } in a suit or contrariety,  
help, support; proportion of sugar  
realized from a given quantity of molas-  
ses or sugarcane juice; proportion, rate,  
ratio; opinion, thought. The Himalayan  
Spruce *Abies Smithiana*.

**RĀĪ ਰਾਈ** *s. f.* Mustard (*Brassia campestris*,  
Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*) which is much less  
extensively cultivated in the plains than  
the *sarhon* which it resembles. Its some-  
what acrid oil is burned, used for inun-  
ction and occasionally employed in cooking.  
Its seeds are often added to pickles.  
The seeds are also used medicinally.  
The best kinds of mustard are the pro-  
duct of *Sinapis alba*, *S. nigra*, *S. ramosa*,  
Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*. Also see *Gajpi-*  
*pal*:—*rāi Bandāsi*, *s. f.* See *Sarhon*:—  
*paṇḍ rāi*, *s. f.* See *Palāḍar*.

on Hindus for meritorious services; a  
kind of parrot:—*rāi bahāḍar*, *rāi sāhāb*,  
*s. m.* The title conferred by the Gov-  
ernment on Hindus:—*rāiāng kār tr*, *s. f.*  
See *Gajpīpal*.

**RĀĪHĀN ਰਾਈਹਾਨ** *s. f.* The *Ocymus*  
*pilosum*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*. A carmi-  
native remedy.

**RAIHĀNĪ ਰੈਹਾਨੀ** *s. f.* A species of  
emerald.

**RĀIL ਰਾਇਲ** *s. m.* See *Palāḍar*.

**RAĪAT ਰੈਈਅਤ** *s. f.* See *Raiyat*

**RĀIBEL ਰਾਇਬੇਲ** *s. f.* A shrub and  
flower of the jessamine class.

**RAILĀ ਰੈਲਾ** *a.* Easy, favourable, mode-  
rate (the terms of a bargain, rate of  
interest):—*raillā bailā*, *a.* Kind, consi-  
derate, disposed to make favourable  
terms.

**RAIN ਰੈਨ** *s. f.* Night.

**RĀIN ਰਾਈਂ** *s. m.* A caste among the  
Muhammadans, employed in gardening  
and cultivating. They are very indus-  
trious and great vegetable growers.

**RAINĀ ਰੈਣਾ** *s. m.* A bell clapper, the  
ball within a globular bell; the pebbles  
in a child's rattle; slugs, pebbles used  
instead of shot.

**RAINĪ ਰੈਣੀ** *s. f.* Gold or silver melt-  
ed or set to melt; *kusumbhā* dye stuff  
just strained or set to strain; the wall  
of a fort, a rampart; wealth, happiness,  
splendour.

**RĀIN RĀIN ਰੈਈਂ ਰੈਈਂ** } *s. f.* Unneces-  
**RAIN RAIN ਰੈਂ ਰੈਂ** } sary noise,  
disturbance, clamour; *c. w.* *karnā*, *lāṛā*.



**RAJÁIN ਰਜਾਇਨ** *s. m.* A tree (*Alnus sp.*, Nat. Ord. *Betulaceæ*) which is found in the Punjab Himalaya and a few miles into the plains in the Bari Doab and in the Peshawar Valley, it is handsome and attains a large size. The leaves appear to be sometimes used as fodder. The twigs are employed for binding loads and parts of bridges. The wood is white, (said to be weak), but is used for bedsteads, and for the hooked stick of rope bridges. The bark is employed for tanning and dyeing;—A handsome tree (*Ulmus integrifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Ulmaceæ*) rare in the Punjab Siwalik tract up to the Bias, and seen planted in the plains about Delhi. The wood is light, white, and rather apt to splinter, but in parts of India is used for carts, door-frames, spoons, and in the Punjab is employed for roof planks. Near Delhi the bruised leaves of this tree are applied to boils.

**RAJAL ਰਜਲ** *s. m.* A smallish species of *Arundo*, *sp.* Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*, common at places on the Bias and Sutlej. Baskets are made of its stems.

**RAJAL ਰਾਜਲ** *s. m.* (*Pos.*) A shrub (*Viburnum cotinifolium*, Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceæ*) which grows abundantly in the Punjab Himalaya and in various parts of Suleman Range and Trans-Indus. Its ripe fruit is sweetish, and is eaten in many places.

**RAJÁLÁ ਰਜਾਲਾ** *u., s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Razál*. Mean, miserly, contemptible, a stingy fellow, a niggard.

**RAJAS ਰਾਜਸ** *s. m.* Lust, sensuality, relating to the quality of passion.

**RAJASÍ ਰਾਜਸੀ** *a.* Kingly, royal, of or belonging to a *Rájá*.

**RAJASSULÁ ਰਜਸੁਲਾ** *s. f.* A menstruous woman.

**RAJÁUNÁ ਰਜਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To fill, to satisfy, to satiate, to feed to the full.

**RAJÍ ਰਾਜੀ** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Rázi*. Pleased, happy, satisfied, contented, glad; in health, well, comfortable:—*rájí bájí*, *rájá bájá*, *s. f.* The same as *Rájí khushi*;—*ad.* Well and healthy, jolly:—*rájí námd*, *s. m.* A deed of agreement or compromise by which the plaintiff or persecutor acknowledges that he has been satisfied by the defendant (*c. v. hogá, karná*):—*rájí rájí*, *ad.* Willingly, gladly.

**RAJIK ਰਾਜਿਕ** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Rázi*. Providence, a name of God as the giver of food.

**RAJJ ਰੱਜ** *s. m.* To eat to the full, enough, a sufficiency, an imperative of *v. n.* *Rajjád*:—*wasse Háyh Sáwa*, *sáre rajj rájj kháwa*. If it rains in *Háyh* and *Sáwa* every one can have food to the fill.—Prov.

**RAJJA ਰੱਜਾ**  
**RAJJIÁ ਰੱਜਿਆ**  
**RAJJI ਰੱਜੀ** } *a.* Satisfied, full.

**RAJJAB ਰੱਜਬ** *s. m.* The name of a Hindu post.

**RAJJNÁ ਰੱਜਣਾ** *v. n.* To be filled, to be satisfied, to be satiated.

**RAJJU ਰੱਜੂ** *s. m.* See *Rajj*.

**RAJNÍ ਰਜਨੀ** *s. f.* Night.

**RAJOÁ ਰਜੋਆ** *s. m.* (*M.*) An independent clan.





RAKHŇÁ ਰਖਣਾ *s. m.* A fracture, a cleft, a crevice, a hole, a flow; a breach in friendship.

RAKHOSAR ਰਖੋਸਰ *s. m. (K.)* A kept mistress.

RAKHRÍ ਰਖੜੀ *s. f. (M.) lit.* A little protectress from *Rakhan* to keep or guard.) A protecting amulet. The authorities of Muhammadan shrines sell to pilgrims scraps of paper, with the name of God or a text written on them, which are inserted in wooden lockets and tied round the necks of cattle to protect them from harm. Skeins of cotton or woollen threads are similarly sold at shrines and worn by pilgrims round the neck. Hindus also buy skeins of the thread from Brahmans and wear them round the wrists.

RÁKHSÍ ਰਖਸੀ *s. f.* An eye tooth, or canine tooth (of a horse, dog, lion.)

RAKHWÁÍ ਰਖਵਾਈ *s. f.* Keeping, causing to be kept; wages for keeping.

RAKHWAIYÁ ਰਖਵੈਯਾ } *s. m.* One who  
RAKHWAYYÁ ਰਖਵਯਾ } keeps, pre-  
serves or takes care of; an employer.

RAKHWÁL ਰਖਵਾਲ } *s. m.* One  
RAKHWÁLÁ ਰਖਵਾਲਾ } who pre-  
serves or keeps, a keeper, a protector, one who watches and cares.

RAKHWÁLÍ ਰਖਵਾਲੀ *s. f.* Care, protection, watching, keeping, preservation.

RAKHWÁUNÁ ਰਖਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be kept, held, put, preserved.

RAKKAR ਰੱਕੜ } *a.* Hard, barren  
RAKKAR ਰੱਕਰ } (land); stony hard

land:—*rakkar mairá, lass lapará, chare kismá, fasal niá.á.* Strong clay, sandy soil, land in a depression, and manured unirrigated land, all four yield a different crop (so that no land should be despised.)

RAKKH ਰੱਖ *s. f.* Abstinence on account of health, dieting; a charm or amulet put on the neck or any other part of the body; care, protection, guardianship, watchfulness; land reserved by government (the wood, grass, of which is not to be cut), a grass, wood or game reserve; stunted jungle. (*M.*) a charm put on the farm before division to preserve it from goblins; an imperative of *v. a. Rakkhā*:—*rakkh chhādā, deṇā, rakkh laiṇā.* See *Rakkhā*.

RÁKKHÁ ਰੱਖਾ *s. m.* One who watches, a guardian, a protector, a watchman:—*loṇā je chare, rákkhā kī kare.* If the hedge eat the crop, what can the watch do?—Prov.

RAKKHAK ਰੱਖਕ *s. m.* A protector, a guardian, a keeper, a defender.

RAKKHÁL ਰੱਖਾਲ *s. m.* The common yew.

RÁKKHÍ ਰੱਖੀ *s. f.* Protection, guardianship, watching; wages for watching.

RAKKHIÁ ਰੱਖਿਆ *s. f.* Care, keeping, preservation, protection.

RAKKHÍ ਰੱਖੀ *a.* Abstinent, sober, temperate.

RAKKHŇÁ ਰੱਖਣਾ *v. a.* To keep; to put, to place, to set, to lay down, to station to have, to hold, to possess, to reserve, to save; to apply, to ascribe, to



*Blindí torí.*—*Rám ráw do dñe. gal laggiñ chawwanni; je ghar wirchh láwe qehrd; tñ dñhd kare naberð.* Two annas for a civil salutation, four annas for an embrace, if he stays in your house he will half ruin you.—Prov:—*kitthe Rám Rám te kitthe tain tain ! Lit.* where *Rám Rám* and where *tain tain*; a meaningless noise i., e., the difference of earth and sky.

**RAMAÍN ਰਮਾਇਣ** *s. f.* A poem containing the history of Ram Chandra.

**RAMAJ ਰਮਜ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ramas*. A hint, a token, a nod, a sign.

**RAMAK ਰਮਕ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ramaq*. A small quantity, a slight influence, a little; a gentle breeze; a hint, a token; (*M.*) a variety of *Juwr*.

**RAMAKNÁ ਰਮਕਣਾ** *s. m.* To blow gently the wind.

**RAMAL ਰਮਲ** *s. m.* A mode of astrological divination.

**RAMLÍ ਰਮਲੀ** } *s. m.* One acquainted with  
**RAMALÍÁ ਰਮਲੀਆ** } the art of *Ramal*.

**RAMTÁ ਰਮਤਾ** *s. f.* Wandering about, going around (used of *fakírs*); *c. w. hōd*.

**RAMÁUNÁ ਰਮਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To use, to bring into use; to pass time.

**RAMBÁ ਰੰਬਾ** } *s. m.* A flat trowel or  
**RANBÁ ਰੰਬਾ** } hand hoe, an instrument

for cutting up grass by the roots, a hoe, a trowel:—*chud rambd*, *s. m.* A special sort of small spade.

**RAMBÍ ਰੰਬੀ** } *s. f.* A small *rashd*; a  
**RANBÍ ਰੰਬੀ** } *khurpt*; a shoe maker's cutting tool.

**RAMBHÁT ਰਮਭਾਟ** *s. f.* A great lowing or bawling (of a cow or calf.)

**RAMBHNA ਰੰਭਣਾ** } *v. n.* To low or  
**RANBHNA ਰੰਭਣਾ** } bawl (a cow or bull.)

**RAMDÁS ਰਮਦਾਸ** *s. m.* The name of of a celebrated *Chumár Bhagat* whose hymns are found in the *Adi Granth* of the Sikhs.

**RAMDÁSI ਰਮਦਾਸੀ** *s. m.* } A dis-  
**RAMDÁSIÁ ਰਮਦਾਸੀਆ** *s. m.* } ciple  
**RAMDÁSNÍ ਰਮਦਾਸਣੀ** *s. f.* } of

*Ramdás*, a title of respect given to persons of *Chamár* caste.

**RAMKÁ ਰਮਕਾ** *s. m.* A gentle blowing; a small quantity, a slight influence; a wink.

**RAMNÁ ਰਮਣਾ** *v. n.* To go about, to take a walk, to make a circuit; to take up one's abode.

**RAMNÍÁ ਰਮਨੀਆ** *s. m.* A tree (*Ora- tegus ozyacantha*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceæ*) not uncommon for the Ravi westward and found in the Suleman Range. On the Chenab particularly the fruit is large and fair eating.

**RAN ਰਣ** *s. m.* Battle, war, a field of battle:—*ragbás*, *s. m.* A *Rájá's* seraglio, the apartments occupied by *Ránis*:—*rag bhúm*, *s. f.* A battle field:—*ragjít*, *s. m.* One who conquers in battle.

**RÁN ਰਾਣ** *s. m.* The thigh; a quarter of meat.



the south of Kashmir it is said to be used as a dye:—*rang chāl*, *s. m.* A tree (*Buonymus fimbriata*, Nat. Ord. *Celastrineæ*), which is common in many places in the Punjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. It does not grow to a great size, and is not valued for construction, but the wood is close-grained and tough, and spoons are made of it. The leaves are eaten by goats, and on the Sutlej the red seeds are strung into ornaments for the head;—A shrub (*Syringa Emodi*, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ*) which is found in many places in the Punjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. The wood is white and close-grained, and carves well. The leaves are eaten by goats:—*rang dhang*, *s. f.* Appearance, aspect, phenomena; manner, sort, state, condition of things:—*rang wekhdā*, *v. n.* To consider the consequences:—*rang kadhdā*, *v. a. lit.* To change to a better colour (cattle, horse); to arrive at maturity; to be useful:—*tinne lai khal nūn, ghorī mahān surang; jion jion hon purānān, tion tion kadhdān rang*. The *simāddārs* desire three things, a mare, a she-buffalo, and a horse; these three become more useful as they grow older:—*rang khdhdā*, *v. a.* To throw colour and red powder on one another:—*rang mahā*, *s. m.* An apartment for festive enjoyment:—*rangras*, *s. m.* Contentment, satisfaction, mutual agreement and complacency between parties, pleasure:—*rang rangildā*, *a.* Beautiful:—*rangrej*, *s. m.* One who colours cloth, a dyer (used especially of those who work in indigo and *Kusumbhā*):—*rang rūp*, *s. m.* Beauty, comeliness; appearance, condition, state, circumstances; mode, manner, deportment:—*rang rūp nikaldā*, *rang nikaldā*, *v. n.* To come out well (colour or beauty):—*rang sāj*, *s. m.* A painter of sign boards, carriages, &c.:—*rang udd jāyā*, *v. n.* To lose colour, to become (fade):—*rang lagā hoyā*, *a.* Very fine or beautiful.

RĀṄG रंग } *s. f.* Tin.  
RĀṄGĀ रंगा }

RĀṄGAR रंगर *s. m.* See *Ranghar*.

RĀṄGĀĪ रंगाई *s. f.* Dyeing, painting; wages for dyeing.

RĀṄGGAN रंगन *s. m.* Dye-stuff just strained or set to strain; splendour, wealth, pleasure.

RĀṄGGAT रंगत *s. f.* Colouring, dyeing, style of colouring.

RĀṄGGĀUNĀ रंगाउना *v. a.* To cause to be dyed, painted.

RĀṄGGĀUNĪ रंगाउनी *s. f.* Wages for dyeing.

RĀṄGGĀUT रंगाउट *s. f.* Colouring, style of colouring,

RĀṄGGĪ रंगी *a.* Fond of pleasure, mirthful, joyous; uncertain; dependent on the Divine pleasure:—*ranggi sauddā*, *s. m.* Merchandise bespoken at a certain rate, irrespective of what the market may prove (the loss or gain being thus uncertain.)

RĀṄGGĪL रंगील *a.* Painted; coloured on a lathe with lac (wood, furniture.)

RĀṄGGĪLĀ रंगीला *a.* Merry, mirthful, fond of pleasure.

RĀṄGGĪN रंगीन *a.* Flowery, figurative, poetical language.

RĀṄGGĪLĀ रंगला } *a.* Producing a  
RĀṄGGULĀ रंगला } good colour,  
RĀṄGGULĀ रंगला } strong, well  
charged with colouring matter (dye-stuff.)

RĀṄGĠNĀ रंगना *v. a.* To colour, to dye, to paint.



## RAPAD

slowly in it, and it requires copious irrigation to bring a crop to perfection. It is the least esteemed of soils:—*rapar ruhāwāṃ magaj khaḍāwāṃ*. To cultivate *rapar*, is to expend the brain.—Prov.

**RAPAD ਰਪਦ** *s. m. (M.)* Water thick with mud:—*rapad karnā, v. n.* To plough up rice fields when under water preparatory to sowing broadcast.

**RAPAT ਰਪਟ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the English word Report. Intelligence, news, report; failing of the object of a journey, returning empty handed.

**RAPATNĀ ਰਪਟਣਾ** *v. n.* To go and come without attaining one's object, to fail in what one went for.

**RAPESHO ਰਪੇਸ਼ੋ** *s. f.* A small shrub (*Lonicera hypoleuca*, Nat. Ord. *Caprifoliaceae*) which is common in the arid tracts in part of the Jhelum basin, and on the Upper Chenab and Sutlej. Goats are said to fatten on its leaves.

**RAPP RAPP ਰੱਪ ਰੱਪ** *ad.* Nimbly, briskly, smartly, without halting;—*s. m.* Moving rapidly, continuous motion, going on freely without the whip (used of a horse, mule.)

**RAPTĪ ਰਪਟੀ** } *s. m.* One who  
**RAPTĪĀ ਰਪਟੀਆ** } brings intelligence; a village *chaukidār* who reports to Government.

**RAR ਰਰ** *s. f.* A level piece of ground, a plain.

**RĀR ਰਾਰ** *s. f.* Quarrel, dispute, controversy; *c. w. karnā, wadhāwāṃ*.

**RĀR ਰਾਰ** *s. f.* Quarrelling, controversy; abrasion of the skin, galling, chafing; *c. w. lagg jāṃt, laggāṃt*.

**RĀRĀ ਰਾਰਾ** *s. m.* The letter (ਰ) in the Gurmukhi Alphabet.

**RĀRĀ ਰਾਰਾ** *s. m.* The fruit of a hill tree, used medicinally; *i. q. Maiaaphal*.

**RARĀ ਰਰਾ** *a., s. m.* Plain, clear, level; level ground, plain.

**RARAH ਰਰਹ** *s. m. (M.)* A cultivator.

**RARAK ਰਰਕ** *s. f.* Pain, irritation, inflammation (in the eyes); a cause of difficulty, a hindrance, a check, an obstacle, unevenness, a place of doubt; enmity (*c. w. paigī*):—*rarak pharak, s. f.* Irritation, pain, unevenness; difficulty, doubt; enmity.

**RARAKNĀ ਰਰਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To give pain, to cause irritation, to rankle; to produce a pricking sensation.

**RARH ਰਰ੍ਹ** *s. f. (M.)* A cultivated field, a sown crop, a standing crop:—*rarh dhohan, v. a.* To carry home a crop:—*rarh wāh, s. m.* An agriculturist:—*rarh wāh, s. f.* Agriculture:—*rarh wāh, v. n.* To cultivate:—*rarh ularan, v. n.* To grow up (of a crop):—*rarh kapan, v. a.* To reap a crop.

**RARHĀĪ ਰਰ੍ਹਾਈ** *s. f.* Wages for baking.

**RARHĀUNĀ ਰਰ੍ਹਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be baked.





[particularly troublesome by Panjab  
lturists, it is said to be one of the chief  
with which cultivators near Agra,  
ar, &c., have to contend. Almost  
specimen of Bazar *Rāṣṇā* consists  
leaves of this plant, and in Sindh  
said to be used to adulterate, or  
, instead of *Senna* (*Cassia acutifolia*)  
purgative.

**ਰਸਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
word *Rasat*. Provisions, rations,  
allowance of materials for food:—  
*rasat dēṛā*, *v. a. lit.* To give provi-  
to the *Kāṛi*; *met.* to go to the privy  
Sikh term).

**ਰਸਤਲ** *s. m.* The lowest

**ਰਸਤਲਾ** *v. n.* To  
le, to be slothful, to spend time in  
slement.

**ਰਸਾਉ** *s. m.* That which is  
in a boil or abscess (as matter,  
m); leaking.

**ਰਸੋਲਾ** *s. m. f.* A tumour,  
**ਰਸੋਲੀ** a large swell-

**ਰਸਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To prepare,  
make fit for use; to entertain, to amuse,  
gratify.

**ਰਸੋਤ** *s. f.* A medicinal  
**ਰਸੋਤ** substance, (*Ber-*  
*is aristata*, *B. Asiatica*, *B. Lycium*,  
*t. Ord. Berberidæ*) extracted from the  
od and root of a hull tree called *dér*

extract of the root is occasionally  
purgative for children, and especially as  
an application in ophthalmia.

**ਰਸੀ** *a.* Left, as distinguished  
from right (an ox) of medium quality,  
passable, pretty good.

**ਰਸੀਆ** *s. m.* Sensual, carnal,  
fond of pleasure, one given to self-  
gratification; one whose singing enter-  
tains, a sweet singer.

**ਰਸੀਦ** *s. f.* A receipt, a written  
acknowledgment of money received.

**ਰਸੀਲਾ** *a.* Entertaining,  
having talents to please, (a man), juic-  
luscious, (fruit); one who amuses or  
entertains greatly by his conversation.

**ਰਸਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To be pleas-  
ly engaged in an occupation.

**ਰਸਮਸਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.*  
To become friendly, to be reconciled,  
to become juicy (fruit).

**ਰਸਮੀਨ** *a.* Corrupted from  
Persian word *Reshmī*. Made of silk,  
silken.

**ਰਸਣਾ** *v. n.* To be juicy, to be  
ripe, (fruit); to be soaked (the ground or  
a roof, wall), to leak:—*rasṇā bāṛṇā* *v. n.*  
To live at ease and in comfort.—*rasṇā*  
*masṇā*, *rasṇā*, *masṇā*, *v. n.*  
friendly, to be reconciled, to  
after a quarrel; used com-  
*jāṇā* or in the principal  
*mas gāi*, or *rase mise hoe*

RASO ਰਸੋ	} s. f. The place where	hung
RASO ਰਸੋਈ		two
Hindus cook and eat		
their food ; food, victuals, an entertain- ment.		RAT ਰਾਟ
		Mid-
		duri
RASOIA ਰਸੋਈਆ	s. m. One who pre- pares food, a cook.	RAT
RASSA ਰੱਸਾ	s. m. A rope, a line, a measure used for fodder ; twist tobacco.	RATÁ
		—ra
RASSEJHAL ਰੱਸੇੜਲ	s. m. (M.) lit. A rope-holder ; in the language of thieves a person who passes on stolen cattle to a distance. On the Indus there is a regular organization among cattle thieves for passing on a stolen cattle, and the <i>rassejhals</i> have fixed stations for receiving them.	RÁTA
		of 1
		anir
		RATÁ
		flin
		RATÁ
RASSI ਰੱਸੀ	s. f. A rope, a cord.	RATA
		ston
		com
		are
		oil :
		nepe
		com
		rede
		is e
		med
		and
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RASTÁ ਰਸਤਾ	s. m. Corrupted from the Persian word <i>Rastah</i> . A way, a road, a path ; habit, course of life. See also <i>Ráh</i> .	
RASÚL ਰਸੂਲ	s. m. A messenger, a messenger from God ; a prophet :— <i>rasúl</i> Allah, s. m. Muhamad (a Muhamadan term) :— <i>rasúl arwáhí</i> , s. f. (M.) lit. That given to or in the name of the souls of the Prophet (from <i>Rasúl</i> a Prophet and <i>Arwáh</i> pl. of <i>ruh</i> , the soul) Hence <i>Rasúl arwáhí</i> means the pay of the village <i>Mullán</i> . It is given in grain at harvest, and paid before any deduction is made from the corn on account of other claimants.	
RASYÁ ਰਸਯਾ	s. m. See <i>Rasíd</i> .	
RAT ਰਟ	s. m. (M.) The wheel of a well on which the rope ladder and pots are	

**RATAN ਰਟਣ** *s. f.* Habit, custom, behaviour, especially attention to religious duties, repetition.

**RATAR ਰਤਰ** *s. m. (M.)* A variety of *Juwār*.

**RATAUNÁ ਰਤਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be filed.

**RATAUNDHÁ ਰਤੋਂਧਾ** } *s. f.* A disorder of the  
**RATAUNDHÍ ਰਤੋਂਧੀ** } eyes, night blindness, nyctalopia.

**RATBÁ ਰਤਬਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A red-headed wild duck, the pink-headed duck, red-crested pochard, and the red-headed pochard without distinction.

**RATH ਰਥ** *s. m.* A four wheeled carriage, a chariot, a car, a car in which idols are conveyed ;—*rath játrá, s. m.* A procession of chariots or of the car of any Hindu god, especially that of *Jagan Náth*, on the 2nd of the light fortnight of *Háph* :—*rath wán, s. m.* A rath driver, a charioteer, a coachman :—*rathwáñí, s. f.* The wife of a *rathwán*; coachmanship, the function and duty of a *rath* driver.

**RÁTH ਰਾਠ** *s. m.* A title given to *Játs*, *Gujjars*, and *Dogars*;—*a.* Hard-hearted, cruel; a fierce, barbarous man.

**RÁTHÁ CHARÍ ਰਾਠਾ ਚਾਰੀ** *s. f.* Distribution of money to *Mirásís* at weddings and funerals, as practised by the *Ráths*.

**RÁTHÍ ਰਾਠੀ** *s. m. (K.)* A first class *Súdrá* who gives his daughter in marriage to a *Thákar*:—*Ráthí káth men, jau girát men.* The *Ráthí* in the stocks, the barley in the mill :—Prov. The *Ráthí* is not well esteemed, either for honesty or good behaviour.

**RATHÍ ਰਥੀ** *s. f.* A variety of wheat.

**RATHAUR ਰਥੌਰ** *s. m.* A *Rájpút* tribe.

**RATHMANDÍ ਰਥਮਨਦੀ** *s. f.* The *Miero lonchus divaricata*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*, a hot and dry remedy.

**RÁTHNÍ ਰਾਠਣੀ** *s. f.* A female *Ráth*, a woman of the *Gujjar* or *Dogar* tribe; a fearless, barbarous woman.

**RATÍ ਰਤੀ** *a.* A little, some, not much :—*ratí ku, a.* The same as *Ratí*:—*ratí kufá, s. m.* A short time, a little while, :—*ratianaj, s. f.* Resin.

**RÁTÍ ਰਾਤੀ** } *a.* At night, in the night.  
**RÁTÍN ਰਾਤੀਂ** }

**RATÍSURKH ਰਤੀਸੁਰਖ** *s. f.* *Trichodesma Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Labiates* used as an alterative.

**RATJÁGÁ ਰਤਜਾਗਾ** *s. m. (lit. night waking).* A festive wake in fulfilment of a vow, vigils.

**RATKÁN ਰਤਕਾਂ** *s. m. (M.)* A plant grows in summer on the banks of the canal, it is used in diseases of horses.

**RATMANDÍ ਰਤਮਨਦੀ** *s. f.* See *Ratí-surkh*.

**RATNÁ ਰਟਣਾ** *s. m.* See *Ratán*.

**RATNÁ ਰਟਨਾ** } *v. a.* To utter many  
**RATNÁ ਰਟਣਾ** } times, to repeat the  
Divine name or that of a *Deotá*;—*s. f.*  
Splendour, beauty.

**RÁTO RÁT ਰਾਤੋ ਰਾਤ** } *ad.* All  
**RÁTO RÁTÍ ਰਾਤੋ ਰਾਤੀ** } night  
**RÁTO RATÍN ਰਾਤੋ ਰਾਤੀਂ** } long; in  
the space of a single night.

**RATT ਰੱਤ** *s. f.* Blood;—(*M.*) A disease of sheep. It is said to be a most deadly disease, very few attacked escape. There is no remedy. The chief symptom is the passing of bloody urine. It occurs usually early in the rains.



RUANÁ ਰੋਣਾ *s. m.* A bell-clapper, the metallic ball in a globular bell:—*raungá bhaungá, s. m.* A little child.

RAUNG ਰੋਂਗ } (*K.*) The *Dolichos*  
RAUNGÍ ਰੋਂਗ } *sinensis, D. catgänj,*  
Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*, a variety of pulse;  
*i. q. Chhoffá Harwáh.*

RAUNAK ਰੋਣਕ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Raunaq*. Pomp, splendour, show, glitter:—*raungakwáld, s. m.* See *Raungakí.*

RAUNAKÍ ਰੋਣਕੀ } *a., s. m.* Splen-  
RAUNAKÍA ਰੋਣਕੀਆ } did, pompous,  
showy; one who lives in splendour.

RAUND ਰੋਂਦ *s. f.* A round, a guard appointed on a round or circuit.

RAUNÍ ਰੋਣੀ *s. f.* Watering a field previous to ploughing.

RAUNS ਰੋਂਸ } *s. f.* Way, custom, prac-  
RAUS ਰੋਂਸ } tice, a garden walk or  
path; a projected floor on the roof of a house for sitting. The Indian mountain Ash *Cotoneaster faccilaris.*

RAUNTÁ ਰੋਂਤਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) The Muhammadan name for a small upper sheet worn by boys.

RAUR ਰੋੜ *s. f.* Level ground bare of verdure, a naked plain.

RÁURÁ ਰਾਉੜਾ *s. m.* A *Rohillá* who speaks *Pashto* (used in contempt.)

RAUSLÍ ਰੋਂਸਲੀ *s. f.* Light loam:—*rauslí dá karsán, buddhá ho yá jawán.* The tiller of *Rauslí* may be an old man or young.—Prov.

RÁUTÍ ਰਾਉਟੀ *s. f.* A peaked roof erected over a flat one; a kind of tent.

RÁUT ਰਾਉਤ *s. m.* The name of a caste, a man of that caste.

RAUTÁ ਰੋਤਾ *s. m.* See *Phiráutá.*

RÁUTIÁNÍ ਰਾਉਤਿਆਣੀ } *s. f.* A fe-  
RÁUTNÍ ਰਾਉਤਣੀ } male of the  
*Ráut* caste.

RAWÁ ਰਵਾ *s. m.* A small bit of gold, silver, crystal, or other hard glittering substance; race, breed (of cattle); a kind of flour used in making sweetmeats;—*a. (P.)* Lawful, right, according to law:—*rawádár, s. m., a.* An approver, a consenter; approving, accounting lawful:—*rawedár, a.* Having a rough crystallized surface (sugarcandy, crystals):—*rawá rawí, ad.* Continuously, without stopping.

RAWAÍYÁ ਰਵੈਈਯਾ } *s. m.* Custom  
RAWAYYÁ ਰਵਯਾ } manner, way,  
habit, practice.

RAWÁL ਰਵਾਲ *s. f.* Fine dust.

RAWÁLÁ ਰਵਾਲਾ *s. m.* Small particles of gold used in ornamenting jewelry.

RAWÁN ਰਵਾਂ *a.* Under way, in motion, agoing (used commonly of work, business); direction as of a stream;—*ad.* Continuously, without, stopping:—*rawá parhá, v. n.* To read fluently, but without understanding the meaning.

RÁWAN ਰਾਵਨ } *s. m.* A king  
RÁWANÁ ਰਾਵਨਾ } of Ceylon. See  
*Ráug.*

RAWAN ਰਵਨ *s. m.* (*M.*) A variety of bean; a variety of bell metal (*Amritsar*).

RAWÁNÁ ਰਵਾਨਾ *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Rawánah*. In motion,

## RAWĀNH

despatched, departed, proceeding ;  
voice to permit or pass for a certain  
tity of opium spirits and other as  
on which excise is levied; c. w.  
*karnā*.

RAWĀNH ਰਵਾਂਹ s. m. (M.) A  
cultivated as a hot weather crop.  
*Harodāh*.

RAWI ਰਵਿ s. m. The sun:—  
*rahigā*, v. n. To be contained.

RAWIDD ਰਵਿੱਦ s. m. Custom, ma  
way, habit, practice.

RAWÍWĀR ਰਵੀਵਾਰ s. m. Sun

RAYYAT ਰੱਯਤ s. f. See *Raiyat*.

REB ਰੇਬ s. f. Cor. of *Ureb*. See  
—*rebmán*, ad. See in *Ureb*.

RECH ਰੇਚ s. f. A broken *courpi*  
with lead,

REGMÁL ਰੇਗਮਾਲ s. m. Sand ps

REGMÁHÍ ਰੇਗਮਾਹੀ s. f. A  
mottled lizard *Lacerta scincus*, used  
cinally.

REGTILÁ ਰੇਗਤਿਲਾ s. f. Sand co  
ing gold.

REHAL ਰੇਹਲ s. f. A little low  
stand.

REHÁN ਰੇਹਾਨ s. m. A plant (*Oc  
Basilicum*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*) culti  
in the plains. The seeds cons  
the chief part of the leaves, fl  
and seeds called *franj-muskk* whic  
attributed to various species of *Oc*  
and other *Labiatae*, i. e., *Calam*  
The seeds and flowers are consi  
stimulant, diuretic, and demulcent  
are much used. The leaves are g  
and applied to scorpion-stings.

REHÁNÍ ਰੇਹਾਨੀ s. m. (K.) An in  
quality of rice (Simla States).

# REKH

REKH ਰੇਖ } *s. f.* A natural crease  
REKHÁ ਰੇਖਾ } in the palm of  
the hand, the sole of the foot, a line, a  
mark:—*rekhd ganat, s. f.* Geometry:  
—*karam rekhd, s. f.* Fate, destiny.

REKHTÁ ਰੇਖਤਾ *s. m.* Lime mortar,  
plaster; a style of poetry.

BEL ਰੇਲ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
English word Railway. Railway train  
or carriage; (*M.*) cultivation in the *dáman*  
on lands swept over by floods and un-  
closed by embankments round *bands*; the  
watering from a hill stream when water  
is just passed through the *band*:—*rel*  
*gaddí, s. f.* The same as *Rel*:—*rel ghar,*  
*s. m.* A railway station:—*rel dē sarak,*  
*s. f.* A railway:—*relpel s. f.* Abundance,  
plenty, quantities.

RELÁ ਰੇਲਾ *s. f. (M.)* Heaping up,  
showing together, gathering into a heap.

RELNÁ ਰੇਲਣਾ *v. a.* To heap up, to  
shove together grain that is lying  
loosely.

REMÁN ਰੇਮਾਂ *a.* Not good, indifferent,  
of poor quality.

REN ਰੇਨ *s. f.* Fine dust, dust.

RENÁ ਰੇਨਾ *s. f. (M.)* A small bell on  
the neck of cows, goats.

RENDA ਰੇਂਡਾ *s. m.* } A small water-  
BENDÍ ਰੇਂਡੀ *s. f.* } melon; a little  
child,

REP ਰੇਪ *s. f.* A broken cow; filled  
with lead.

REPLÁ ਰੇਪਲਾ *a.* Perverse, refractory,  
disobedient, cross.

REBÁ ਰੇਬਾ *s. m.* A child of a *Bēul*; a  
precious boy.

REBH ਰੇਬੁ *s. f.* 'See *Behar*.

REBHÁ ਰੇਬਾ *s. m.* } See *Behar*.  
REBHÍ ਰੇਬੀ *s. f.* }

REBHAN ਰੇਬਣ *v. a. (M.)* To cause to  
roll, to cause to flow.

REBHÁN ਰੇਬਣਾ *v. a.* To put in  
motion, to start (a cart), to cause to  
move or roll; to get under way, to cause  
to go on (work, business); *i. q.* *Rehfarad*.

REBHÚ ਰੇਬੁ *s. m.* A small cart, a  
foreman in any business, one who keeps  
works agoing.

REBÍ ਰੇਬੀ *s. f.* A round or rundle of  
the rope work sustaining the water vessels  
of a Persian wheel; a precious girl, a  
daughter of a *Bēul*.

BERKÁ ਰੇਕਕਾ *s. m.* Contention, quar-  
relling, causeless dispute.

BERRNÁ ਰੇਰਣਾ *v. n. (K.)* To ex-  
asperate.

BĒRÚ ਰੇਰੂ *s. m.* A tree (*Acacia leuco-  
phloea*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) which ex-  
tends in some numbers from about Lahore  
along the arid tract to Delhi. It has a  
greenish-white bark and the young spines  
are dark brown. It is rarely planted,  
but the people often spare it "for its





RETU ਰੇਤੂ *s. f.* A large file, a rasp.

REUND ਰੇਉਂਦ *s. f.* Rhubarb:—*reund chigí*, *s. f.* Chinese rhubarb (*Rheum Emodi*, *R. Webbianum*, *R. Moorcroftianum*, *R. Spiciforme*, Nat. Ord. *Polygonaceæ*). The root of these species is imported to India to be used as a purgative;—(*Pot.*) A plant (*Verbascum Thapsus*, Nat. Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*) not uncommon in the plains and grows in the Himalaya. It is eaten by camels and goats. In Bisahir the root is given as a febrifuge;—(*Pot.*) A fine yellow flowered plant (*Eremostachys vicaryi*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*) is common in the Salt Range and Trans-Indus:—*reund khatáí*. Rhubarb from *Khatá* (a hill region):—*reund*, *usárd*, *s. m.* An extract of Rhubarb.

REURÍ ਰੇਉੜੀ *s. f.* A Hindustani confection, being a preparation of sugar in small cakes or pats, covered with sesame seed:—*reurt depher wichel duná*, *v. n. lit.* 'To be caught in sweets, to be drawn into or involved in a difficulty.

REWAND ਰੇਵੰਦ See *Reund*:—*rewand Chigí*, *s. f.* See in *Reund*.

RIÁ ਰਿਆ *s. m.* Taking one's part, help in a suit or controversy.

RIÁN ਰਿਆਨ *s. f.* The same as *Maidá sakk* or *lakkri* which see in *Maidá*.

RIÁIT ਰਿਆਇਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ridyat*. Favour, indulgence, remission, remitting part of the price of anything; forgiving a debt in whole or in part; *c. w. honá*, *karná*.

RIÁRKÍ ਰਿਆੜਕੀ *s. m.* A circle in the Gurdaspur district.

RIAUL ਰਿਆਲ *s. m.* The same as *Rál* which see.

RIB ਰਿਬ *s. f. (M.)* Muddy water or mud settlings in a well or in a boat. The appearance of *rih* shows that the water is running short.

RIBÁS ਰਿਬਾਸ *s. m.* The stalks of *Reund-chigí* which see.

RIBHRÍ ਰਿਭੜੀ *s. f.* A small cantelope or muskmelon.

RICH ਰਿਚ *s. f.* A verse of a Vede; in *Kotgurh* the *Viburnum foetens*.

RICHCH ਰਿੱਚ *s. f.* A broken *coori*, filled with lead; a piece of a dish made round and smooth, used by boys in play; *i. q. Rech*.

RICHCHH ਰਿੱਛ *s. m.* }  
RICHCHHNÍ ਰਿੱਛਣੀ *s. f.* } A bear.

RICHHÁHAN ਰਿਛਾਹਣ } *s. f. (M.)*  
RICHHÁHNÍ ਰਿਛਾਹਣੀ } A barber's case of tools.

RIDÁ ਰਿਦਾ *s. m.* The heart, the mind.

RIDDH ਰਿੱਧ *s. f.* Wealth, increase, prosperity, gifts, good things.

RIDDHÁ ਰਿੱਧਾ *a. pret. part.* (from *Rinnhád*). Boiled, cooked, ready (food):—*ammán kanún* or *kolón dhí sání*, *riádhe pakke páce páni*. The daughter is wiser (a greater fool) than her mother; she poured water into the stew when it was cooked.—Prov.

RIDHAN ਰਿਧਨ *v. a. (M.)* To boil, to stew. Present participle: *riddhá*; Past participle: *riddhiá*; Future: *riddhán*.

**RIGWED** **रिग्वेद** *s. m.* *Rigveda.* One of the four Vedas of the Hindus.

**RIHÁÍ** **रिहायी** *s. f.* Escape, freedom; exemption, relief; acquittal.

**RIHÁN** **रिहान** *s. m. (M.)* A tribe.

**RIHÁR** **रिहार** *s. f.* Crying of children, whining, fretting, complaining.

**RIHAR** **रिहर्** *s. m.* See *Rehar*.

**RIHARNÁ** **रिहर्ना** *v. a.* To turn over and over, to cause to revolve or whirl (a wheel), to move along, to get well under way.

**RIHRÁ** **रिहर्** *s. m.* } A hackery, a  
**RIHRÍ** **रिहरी** *s. f.* } hand cart; *i. g.*  
*Rehará.*

**RIHRÚ** **रिहर्** *s. m.* A cart; a foreman in any business, one who keeps work agoing; Running well, running smoothly (a cart, a carriage.)

**RIJ** **रिज** *s. m. (M.)* The first watering of a land.

**RIJÁ** **रिजा** *s. f.* See *Rajá.*

**RIJAK** **रिजक** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Rizq.* Food, provisions, materials for food, (as grain):—*ghar phátá rijak dá gháfá.* Disagreement among the members of a family is injurious to their interests.—Prov.

**RIJAM** **रिजम** *s. m.* A particle, a mite, a small quantity; a little while.

# R

RIKKAS ਰਿੱਕਸ } lice, grudge,  
RIKKHAS ਰਿੱਖਸ } spite, opposi-  
tion:—*rikhas rikkis khord*, s. m. See  
*Rikkhs*.

RIKHSÍ ਰਿੱਖਸੀ } a. Spiteful, vexa-  
RIKKSÍ ਰਿੱਕਸੀ } tious, unkind, envi-  
RIKKHSÍ ਰਿੱਖਸੀ } ous, suspicious,  
jealous, unamiable.

RIKKAT ਰਿੱਕਤ s. f. Objection, excuse,  
(used commonly in the plural.)

RIN ਰਿਨ s. m. Debt, obligation; little:  
—*bálí nindyá kangá, do patí kapá*;  
*je rin káñá báp dá, til chandá báh*. Hoe  
the small millet while it is small, and the  
cotton field when it has two leaves (i. e.  
has sprouted); if you want to get rid of  
your father's debts, sow sesamum and  
gram.—Prov. In the Hazara the heavy  
oak *Quercus incana*, Nat. Ord. *Cupuli-  
fers*.

RÍN ਰੀਣ s. f. Fine dust, a particle of  
the same:—*rínku*, a. A very little, the  
merest particle.

RÍNÁ ਰੀਨਾ s. f. (K.) Steep, as of steep  
hill sides, snow slopes, or precipices.

RIND ਰਿੰਦ s. m. A rascal, a scoundrel,  
a cunning fellow, a shrewd person; a re-  
probate, an infidel.

RÍNDÁ ਰੀਂਡਾ s. m. } A small water me-  
RÍNDÍ ਰੀਂਡੀ s. f. } lon; a little child.

BINGAN ਰਿੰਗਨ v. n. (M.) To roar, to  
hollow, to cry (used of camels and buffa-  
loes.)

one or two yards to a *zhó* for a child's  
garment; sweetmeat given for a child,  
after the parent has concluded a bargain.  
The *Vitex trifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceae*.  
A bitter and astringent remedy, used in  
various skin diseases, leprosy, fever,  
rheumatism and many other complaints.

RÍNGGHÁ ਰੀਂਘਾ s. m. Prolonging, pro-  
tracting, unnecessary delay; c. w. paid,  
*páud*.

RÍNGGHAN ਰੀਂਘਨ s. m. The disease  
called Sciatica, Lumbago:—*ringghas bá*,  
*wá*, s. f. The same as *Bíngghas*.

RÍNGGHNÁ ਰੀਂਘਣਾ } v. n. To low,  
RÍNGGNÁ ਰੀਂਗਣਾ } to booh (a  
buffalo); to moan, to cry, to sob (a  
child.)

RÍNGGNÁ ਰੀਂਗਣਾ v. n. To low, to  
booh (a buffalo, also used contemptu-  
ously of one who is making a great noise.)

RINHÁUNÁ ਰਿਨ੍ਹਉਣਾ v. a. To cause  
to be boiled or stewed or cooked.

RÍNÍ ਰਿਣੀ s. f. In debt, indebted-  
ness, under obligation; a debtor:—*rigí*  
*chigí, rigí chhigí*, s. f. Knick knacks.

RÍNÍ ਰੀਣੀ s. f. Small sticks placed  
over coals for making a fire, kindling  
stuff firing.

RINJ ਰਿਨਜ s. m. The heavy oak. See  
under *Rin*.

RINNHNÁ ਰਿਨ੍ਹਣਾ } v. a. To boil,  
RINNHNÁ ਰਿਨ੍ਹਣਾ } to stew.

RIP ਰਿਪ } s. f. An enemy.  
RIPU ਰਿਪੁ }

RIPP ਰਿੱਧ *s. f.* A broken *courti* filled with lead ; *i. q.* *Rep.*

RIRAKNÁ ਰਿੜਕਣਾ *v. a.* To churn ;—  
*v. n.* To roll or fall down a steep place ;  
to go about to no purpose.

RIRHÁ ਰੀੜਾ *s. m.* A kind of amulet  
attached to the neck of a bride among  
Hindus.

RIRHAN ਰਿੜਨ *v. n. (M.)* To roll :—  
*Present participle* : *riphdā* ; *Future* : *riph-*  
*edā* ; *Past participle* : *riphiā* :—*riphdā khā*  
*wichh wanj piā*. Rolling, it fell into the  
well.

RIRHNÁ ਰਿੜਣਾ *v. n.* To turn freely,  
to revolve, to whirl, to go along smoothly ;  
to creep (a child.)

RIRI ਰਿੜੀ *s. f.* A percentage of the  
produce of a field set apart for the benefit  
of the poorer classes such as *Mirdā* and  
others.

RIRKÁUNÁ ਰਿੜਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
to be churned ; to cause to go about care-  
lessly ; to cause to roll.

RIRR ਰਿੱਰ } *s. f. (K.)* A smal  
RIRRAH ਰਿੱਰਹ } ridge.

RIS ਰਿਸ *s. f.* Anger, displeasure  
passion, vexation.

RÍS ਰੀਸ *s. f.* Emulation, rivalry, am-  
bition :—*riso ris*, *riso rist*, *ad.* From :  
spirit of emulation, out of rivalry, in the  
way of imitation.

RÍSÁL ਰੀਸਾਲ *a.* Delightful.

## RÍTHÍ

RÍTHÍ ਰੀਠੀ *s. f.* Knot.

RÍTHÁ ਰੀਠਾ } *s. m.* See —, —  
RÍTHRÁ ਰੀਠੜਾ } *Rethrd.*

RÍTÍ ਰੀਤੀ *s. f.* See *Rít*;—*a.* Empty.

RITNÁ ਰਿਤਣਾ *v. n.* To be filed; to  
finch, to shrink from.

RITWÁÍ ਰਿਤਵਾਈ *s. f.* To cause to  
be filed.

RIWÁJ ਰਿਵਾਜ *s. m.* Prevalence,  
currency:—*riwdj paigá, v. n.* To prevail  
or become current:—*riwdj-i-ám, s. m.* The  
general custom, a compilation of the  
customs in force in a village or district,  
made by Government and used in the  
interpretation of the law.

RIWÁJÍ ਰਿਵਾਜੀ *a.* Current, current  
in the market; ordinary.

RIWÁSAN ਰਿਵਾਸਨ *s. m.* The seeds  
of *Jaiṅtar* which see.

RIWÍ ਰਿਵੀ *s. f.* A cold wind; *c. w.*  
*wagá, ramaká.*

RO ਰੋ *s. f.* Majestic air, dignity of ap-  
pearance, impressive mien; consideration,  
regard, hope, taking one's part, aid, sup-  
port; an imperative of *v. n.* *Rogá*:—*ro*  
*paigá, v. n.* See *Rogá*:—*ro párgá, v. n.*  
To appear beautiful.

ROÁN ਰੋਆਂ *s. m.* Hair on the hu-  
man body or limbs, the nap on cloth.

ROBARO ਰੋਬਰੋ *prep.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Robará*. In the pre-  
sence of, before, over against. See  
*c. w. hogá, karná.*

ROHELÁ ਰੋਹੇਲਾ *s. m. (M., Pot.)* Of a  
hill, belonging to a hill.

ROBKÁR ਰੋਬਕਾਰ *prep.* In the pre-  
sence of, before; an official vernacular  
letter, an order.

ROBKÁRÍ ਰੋਬਕਾਰੀ *s. f.* Proceedings  
of a case; presence.

ROCHAK ਰੋਚਕ *s. f.* Something taken  
to excite appetite, desire.

ROCHÍ ਰੋਚੀ *s. f. (M.)* Loamy soil.

ROD ਰੋਦ *s. m. (M.)* A method of rice  
cultivation by transplanting seedlings into  
mud banks. The seedlings are grown on  
a well.

ROD ਰੋਡ *s. f.* A clean shaved head:—  
*rod bhoḍ, a.* See *Rodá*.

RODÁ ਰੋਡਾ } *a.* Shaven, entirely  
RODDÁ ਰੋਡਾ } shaved (the head); hav-  
ing the head entirely shaved:—*rodá bhoḍ-  
ḍá, a.* The same as *Rodá*.

RODANG ਰੋਦੰਗ *s. f.* The same as  
*Majíth* which see.

RODE ਰੋਦੇ *s. f. (M.)* Beardless wheat.

RODÚ ਰੋਡੂ *s. m.* A child whose head is  
shaven.

ROE ਰੋਏ *s. m. pl.* Desires, longings of  
a pregnant woman.



## ROJÍNÁ

**ROJÍNÁ ਰੋਜੀਨਾ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Rozínah*. Daily pay, wages; allowance, a stipend, pension:—*rojíná dár, s. m.* One who draws daily wages, or pension or stipend.

**ROJJÁ ਰੋਜਾ** } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
**ROJRÁ ਰੋਜਰਾ** } the Persian word  
*Rozah* A fast, fasting (especially the Muhammadan fast of 28 or 29 days in the month of *Ramzán*); a fast day.—*rojjá khohlgá, v. a.* To break a fast:—*rojjá rakkhgá, v. n.* To keep a fast, to fast.

**ROK ਰੋਕ** *s. f.* Cash, ready money; hindrance, obstacle, check, interruption:—*rok fok, s. f.* The same as *Rok*.

**ROK ਰੋਕ** }  
**ROKAR ਰੋਕਰ** }  
**ROKRÁ ਰੋਕਰਾ** } *s. f.* Cash, ready  
**ROKRÍ ਰੋਕਰੀ** } money.  
**ROKU ਰੋਕੁ** }  
**ROKUR ਰੋਕੁਰ** }  
**ROKURÍ ਰੋਕੁਰੀ** }

**ROKARÍA ਰੋਕਰੀਆ** } *s. m.* One who  
**ROKARYÁ ਰੋਕਰਾਯਾ** } has much  
**ROKARÍA ਰੋਕਰੀਆ** } cash with  
him; one who pays cash; a cash keeper,  
a treasurer.

**ROKH ਰੋਖ** *s. m.* Anger, passion, wrath.

**ROKNÁ ਰੋਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To prevent, to restrain, to hinder, to detain, to stop, to block up, to fend, to interrupt, to prohibit, to check, to withhold, to keep back, to obstruct, to challenge (as a sen-try.)

**ROKÚ ਰੋਕੂ** *s. m.* One who prevents, obstructs, detains or hinders.

**ROL ਰੋਲ** *s. m.* A degree of fraud, cheating, in conduct or language (applied especially to games of chance or skill); alum shall;—*s. f.* Clearing the hair of vermin; *c. w. degí, páuní*:—*rol degá, rol síftgá, rol laigá, v. n.* See *Rolgá*.

**ROLÁ ਰੋਲਾ** *s. m.* } The red powder used  
**ROLÍ ਰੋਲੀ** *s. f.* } by Hindus at  
weddings and in the Holi festival.

**ROLAN ਰੋਲਣ** } *s. f.* A deceitful  
**ROLAN ਰੋਲਨ** } woman who is inclined  
to cheat.

**ROLNÁ ਰੋਲਨਾ** } *v. a.* To separate  
**ROLNÁ ਰੋਲਣਾ** } (coarse from fine,  
rice from the husk) with the hands or  
a shovel (as salt, *kaṣkar*), to pick over;  
to overcome, to vanquish, to subdue.

**ROM ਰੋਮ** *s. m.* Hair on the human body or limbs; the nap on cloth.

**ROMÚSAK ਰੋਮੁਸਕ** *s. m.* The same as *Mamrá* which see.

**RON ਰੋਣ** *s. f.* Crying, weeping; cheating in chess or other games; also see *Rauṅ*:—*ron hákhá, a.* Ready to cry, on the point of crying.

**RONÁ ਰੋਣਾ** *v. n.* To cry, to weep, to lament, to mourn:—*roná, dhoná, s. m.* Weeping, and wailing, application:—*roná píftgá, v. n.* To bewail, to lament.





# ROSSÁ

ROSSÁ ਰੋਸਾ *s. m.* Anger, displeasure.

ROT ਰੋਟ *s. m.* A very large thick cake of bread commonly offered in fulfilment of a vow.

ROTÁ ਰੋਟਾ *s. m.* A thick cake of bread.

ROṬÍ ਰੋਟੀ *s. f.* Bread, food, *chapátís* or flat cakes of unleavened bread; sustenance; a feast, entertainment:—*roṭí deṭí*, *r. n.* To give bread, to feed, to support; to give a feast, to entertain a party:—*roṭí kapre*, *s. m.* Food and raiment:—*roṭí kapre* or *lífe dá dáud*, *s. m.* A claim for maintenance on the part of a deserted wife:—*roṭí pakḍuṭí*, *v. n.* To cook, to bake:—*dabbal roṭí*, *pau roṭí*, *s. f.* English bread.

ROṬṬHÁ ਰੋੱਠਾ *s. m.* Anger.

ROWAN ਰੋਵਨ *s. m.* (M) Bran.

RUÁDHAL ਰੁਆਧਲ } *a.* In the  
RUÁDHUL ਰੁਆਧੁਲ } habit of crying.

RUÁL ਰੁਆਲ *s. f.* A particle of fine dust.

RUÁLÁ ਰੁਆਲਾ *s. m.* A small particle of gold, small particles of gold used in ornamenting jewelry.

RÚÁN ਰੁਆਂ *s. m.* Hair on a man's body or limbs; hair of a horse, cow, or other quadruped; the nap on cloth.

RUB ਰੁਬ *s. f.* (K.) A sheep over two years old.

RUBÁBARÍK ਰੁਬਾਬਰੀਕ *s. f.* The produce of an unascertained species of Solanine. It contains Solanine, and is diaphoretic and diuretic.

RUBÁRÁ ਰੁਬਾਰਾ *s. m.* A message; a messenger.

RUBBAN ਰੁੱਬਨ *s. f.* (K.) Quick-sand.

RUBBLÍ ਰੁੱਬਲੀ *s. f.* A small green patch of grain, or grass, here and there in a field; a bunch of hair.

RUCH ਰੁਚ *s. f.* Desire, wish, inclination.

RUCHNÁ ਰੁਚਣਾ *v. n.* To be digested, to be digestible, to be suitable, to agree with one (food; also *met.* used of other things).

RUDAN ਰੁਦਣ *s. m.* Crying.

RUDDAR ਰੁੱਦਰ *s. m.* A name of *Mahádeva* or *Shiva*.

RUDDHNÁ ਰੁੱਧਣਾ *v. n.* To be engaged, to be occupied, to be quite taken up, to be in use.

RUDDRÁKASH ਰੁੱਦਰਾਕਸ਼ } *s. m.* The  
RUDDRÁKH ਰੁੱਦਰਾਖ } *Elæo-*  
RUDDRÁSH ਰੁੱਦਰਾਸ਼ } *carpus*  
*ganitrus* seeds used in chaplets or rosaries by Brahmans, mendicants and others:—*ruddrákash dí málá*, *s. f.* A rosary of *Ruddrákash*.

RUDHAR ਰੁਧਰ } *s. m.* Blood:—  
RUDHIR ਰੁਧਿਰ } *rudhar bikér, rikér,*  
*s. m.* Sickness, arising from disorder of the blood.

RUG ਰੁਗ *s. f.* (M) Sandy uncultivated land:—*ját dí kanerí, te nán Ghulám Fáimá, rugwále Shhibán dí miláyat.* A mat-weaveress by caste and her name is *Ghulám*

iate of the  
ld pigs) !—

handful, a

उच्छिष्ट मण्डप ; shampooing.

**RUH रुह** *s. m.* Anger, passion, wrath.

**RÚH रूह** *s. m.* The spirit, the soul,  
the mind ; essence, substance :—*rúh bha-*  
*ṭakṣá, v. n.* To haunt or hover (the  
spirit) ; to hanker after.

**RUHAR रुहर्** *s. f. m.* Flowing, the  
course of a stream ; a torrent formed by  
rain ; the dry channel of such a torrent ;  
the bulbous root of the *nilofar* (used as  
food).

**RUHÁRÁ रुह'र' s. m. } (M.) A kind**  
**RUHÁRÍ रुह'री s. f. } of wild duck,**  
the white-eyed duck (*Aythya nyroca-*  
*jerdon*) ; a tribe of *Játs*.

**RUHB रुहब** *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Ru'b*. Influence, state,  
dignity.

**RUHELLÁ रुहे'ल' s. m.** A *Rohillá*, a  
*Khaibará*.

**RUHLÁ रुहल' a.** Crippled in the  
feet and legs, unable to walk, and moving  
in a sitting posture.

**RÚHRÁ रुह'र' a.** Steeped, soaked,  
(with oil, *ghes* ; used of an earthen  
vessel that has been used, as distinguish-  
ed from a new one).

**RÚÍ रुयी } s. f. Clean cotton,**  
**RÚÍN रुय' } cotton, raw cotton,**  
*Gossypium arboreum*, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*.

RUKH ਰੁਖ *s. f.* See *Ruk*.

RUKHÁÍ ਰੁਖਾਈ *s. f.* Dryness, insipidity, want of love (in language or demeanor):—*rukháí badalí, v. a.* To change countenance and show displeasure.

RUKHÁN ਰੁਖਾਣ *s. m.* The Jaman.

RUKHÁNÁ ਰੁਖਾਨਾ *a. (M.)* Living on dry bread; having no butter:—*mān mare rukhání, dhí dá nān dāhí.* The mother died eating dry bread, the daughter's name is *dāhí* (curds).—Prov.

RÚKHAR ਰੁਖੜ *s. m.* A class of *Sani-dsi fakirs*.

RUKHÁSNA ਰੁਖਾਸਨਾ *s. m.* Want of nourishing food; being without meat, *ghí*.

RUKHSAD ਰੁਖਸਦ } *s. f.* Leave, fur-  
RUKHSAT ਰੁਖਸਤ } lough, holiday;  
discharge, dismissal;—*a.* Dismissed, having leave to go; *c. w. dent, laint, karní.*

RUKHSDÁNA ਰੁਖਸਦਾਨਾ *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Rukhsatdnah*. A present made on one's departure, a present from a host to his visitor at the time of leaving.

RUKKÁ ਰੁੱਕਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ruqqah*. A note, a little letter.

RUKKH ਰੁੱਖ }  
RUKKHRÁ ਰੁੱਖੜਾ } *s. m.* A tree.

RUKKHÁ ਰੁੱਖਾ } *a.* Without *ghí*,  
RUKKHÍ ਰੁੱਖੀ } without meat or  
RUKKHRÁ ਰੁੱਖੜਾ } condiments;  
dry, hard, insipid, wanting in affec-

tion (a man) harsh, unsympathetic:—*adín ná lahin rukkhí, te kuttá ghíá kháve.* The master cannot afford dry bread and his dog eats *ghí*.—Prov.

RUKKRE ਰੁੱਕੜੇ *s. m. pl.* The kidneys, a preparation of meat minced and roasted on a skewer to which it is attached in the form of a thick coating.

RUKNÁ ਰੁਕਣਾ *v. n.* To be checked, to be hindered, to stop, to hesitate.

RUKWAYÁ ਰੁਕਵਯਾ } *s. m.* One who  
RUKWAYYÁ ਰੁਕਵਯਾ } hinders, one  
who checks, a hinderer.

RÚLÁ ਰੂਲਾ *s. m.* A report, a rumour.

RULÁUNA ਰੂਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To neglect, to leave to decay, to let go to ruin, to make desolate, to trample in the dust; to clean by shaking, winnowing, or picking over, (grain), to separate coarse from fine.

RULD ਰੂਲਦ *a.* In the habit of living on others, given to sponging, slothful; neglected, made of no account, not esteemed:—*ruld khuld, a.* The same as *Ruld*.

RULÍT ਰੂਲੀਟ *a.* Neglected, desolate, living from hand to mouth, living on others.

RULNÁ ਰੂਲਨਾ *v. n.* To be suffering from neglect, to be left to decay, to be trodden in the dust, to be in a desolate condition.

RULYÁ ਰੂਲਯਾ *s. m.* The red powder of *Rottleria tinctoria*.

RÚM ਰੂਮ *s. m.* Rome; in India, it signifies Constantinople and the Turkish Empire.



to flow ; an imperative of *v. n. Rurhád* :—*rurh páigá*, *v. n.* To get well under way (work) :—*rurh jáigá*, *v. n.* To go to destruction, to be swept away.

**RURHÁÍ** **रुहायी** *s. f.* Desolation, carrying away, destruction, (used of a flood).

**RURHÁU** **रुहाउ** *s. m.* Flowing, rapid motion.

**RURHÁÚ** **रुहाऊ** *a.* About to be carried away by a stream ; carrying all before it (a torrent) ; having a rapid motion (a carriage) ; disposed to cast in a suit (a prejudiced judge).

**RURHÁUNÁ** **रुहाऊना** *v. a.* To cause to move, to put in motion, to cast away, to make to roll along ; to carry or sweep away, (used of a flood or torrent), to make desolate, to destroy.

**RURHNÁ** **रुहना** *v. n.* To get in motion ; to get under way ; to flow, to be swept away by a torrent ; to creep, to crawl along on the haunches (an infant) ; to be desolate, to be destroyed, to fail ; to be baked (bread.)

**RÚRÍ** **रुड़ी** *s. f.* A heap of manure outside of a village.

**RURÍ** **रुरी** *s. m. (K.)* Heap of threshed out rice.

**RURPÁL** **रुरपाल** *s. m. (K.)* An extra perquisite realized by the proprietor, generally one *tháni* in the *topá*, or grass purchase.

**RUSÁUNÁ** **रुसाऊना** *v. a.* To irritate, to affront, to vex.

**RÚSÍ** **रुसी** *s. f.* A rope :—*rásí batt*, *vatt*, *s. m.* A rope maker, a caste so employed.

**RUSSAN** **रुसन** } *v. n.* To be  
**RUSSJÁNÁ** **रुसजाणा** } annoyed, to be  
angry, to pant, to be vexed, to lose one's temper. *Present participle* : *rusdā* ; *Future* : *rusdā* ; *Past participle* : *rutthā* :—*rutthā dā bhāngā*, *gū kanū mīthā*. The share of the man who has lost his temper is sweeter than sugar (to the other sharers).—Prov.

**RUSTAM** **रुसतम** *s. m.* The name of a famous Persian hero ; a champion, a valiant or violent man, an oppressor.

**RUSWÁ** **रुमदा** *a.* Disgraced, notoriously bad, infamous.

**RUSWÁÍ** **रुमदायी** *s. f.* Infamy, disgrace.

**RUT** **रुत** }  
**RUTT** **रुत** } *s. f.* Season, time  
**RUTTRÍ** **रुतरी** } of year.

**RUTHÁUNÁ** **रुठाऊना** *v. a.* To affront, to displease, to provoke.

**RUTTHÁ** **रुठा** } *a.* Annoyed,  
**RUTTHRÁ** **रुठरा** } angry.

**RUTTHNÁ** **रुठना** *v. n.* To be affronted, to be displeased, to pout, to be sulky.



**SÁBAT** **ਸਾਬਤ** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Sábit*. Firm, established; entire, proved, demonstrated; *c. w. kord, karná*:—*sábat kadam, a.* Firm, faithful, persevering.

**SABÁT** **ਸਬਾਤ** *s. f.* A porch, a vestibule, a gateway.

**SABBAL** **ਸੱਬਲ** *s. f.* An iron instrument used by thieves to dig through walls.

**SABBHE** **ਸੱਭੇ** } *a.* All, every one.  
**SABBHO** **ਸੱਭੋ** }

**SABD** **ਸਬਦ** *s. m. f.* See *Sabad, Shabad*.

**SABDÍ** **ਸਬਦੀ** *s. m.* A singer of *Sabad*.

**SABER** **ਸਬੇਰ** *a., s. f.* See *Sawer*.

**SABERE** **ਸਬੇਰੇ** *ad.* See *Sawere*.

**SABERÁ** **ਸਬੇਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Sawerd*.

**SABH** **ਸਭ** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Sarb*. All, the whole;—*sabh dá, a.* Pertaining to public:—*sabh kuchh, s. m.* Every thing, all.

**SABHÁ** **ਸਭਾ** } *s. f.* An assembly, a  
**SABHÁ** **ਸਭਾਹ** } meeting, a company:

—*Indar sabhá, s. f. lit.* The Court of *Indar*; see in *Indar*:—*sabhá sad, s. m.* A member of an assembly or society:—*sabhá, pati, s. m.* A president, or chairman of a meeting:—*ráj sabhá, s. m.* A royal court:—*sabhá karní, v. a.* To commence or hold a meeting.

**SABHAN** **ਸਬਹਾ** } *s. f. ad. (M.)* Cor-  
**SABHÁÍN** **ਸਬਹਾਈ** } rupted from the  
Arabic word *Sabáh*. To-morrow.

**SABHÁU** **ਸਭਾਉ** } *s. m.* Disposition, na-  
**SABHÁ** **ਸਭਾ** } ture, state, strength,  
habit; properties of a thing.

**SABHÁUK** **ਸਭਾਉਕ** } *a.* Natural;  
**SABHÁWAK** **ਸਭਾਵਕ** } —*ad.* Natural-  
ly, unintentionally, undesignedly.

**SABHNÁN** **ਸਭਨਾਂ** *a. (pl. obl. of Sabh)*  
All.

**SABHNÍN** **ਸਭਨੀਂ** *a. (instr. pl. of Sabh for Sabhnán ne.)* All.

**SABIHÁR** **ਸਬਿਹਾਰ** *ad.* Much, very, exceedingly, excessively, extremely.

**SABIHTÁ** **ਸਬਿਹਤਾ** *s. m.* Improvement, convalescence, profit, advantage, use.

**SABÍHTÍ** **ਸਬੀਹਤੀ** *s. f.* A dwarfish fat woman.

**SÁBIT** **ਸਾਬਿਤ** *a.* See *Sábat*.

**SABJ** **ਸਬਜ** *a.* Green:—*sabj mittí, s. f.* An earth used to wash the hair with. It is light green and comes from Vadar in the Dera Ghazi Khan District; *i. q.* *Sabaj*.

**SABJÁ** **ਸਬਜਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Sabsah*. Verdure, herbage; an emerald; an iron grey horse; *met.* a brown complexion.

**SABJÍ** **ਸਬਜੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Sabzi*. Greenness, greens, verdure; a variety of rice; the plant called *bhang*; also the drink prepared from it.—*sabji farosh, s. m.* A seller of greens and vegetables, a green grocer.





**SĀD मल** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Shād*. Glad, delighted, pleased, cheerful.

**SĀDĀ मल** *a.* Corruption of the Persian word *Sādah*. Plain, unsophisticated, unadorned; white, of a uniform colour; simple, artless, sincere.

**SADĀ मल** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Sarbadā*. Always, ever:—*sadā bart, wart, s. m.* Alms or food distributed daily to the poor, or to travellers, (c. w. *lāuṇā*);—*sadā gulāb, s. m.* The *Rosa sinensis*:—*sadā sukhī, a.* Everhappy:—*sadā anand, a.* Eternally happy:—*sadā sītā, a.* (lit. Always sewed.) Blameless, free from fault; one who never committed a fault:—*sadā suhāg, s. m.* A kind of devotee among Muhammadans dressed like a woman; constant wifehood:—*sadā suhāgaṇ, s. f.* A wife who never becomes a widow; a kind of bird; a kind of flower:—*sadā warti, barti, s. m.* One who daily feeds beggars, travellers:—*sadā Siv, Shiv, s. m.* A name of *Mahādevā*.

**SADĀ मल** *s. f.* (A.) A voice, a mendicant's cry at the time of begging.

**SĀDĀ माडा** *pron.* (masc. 1st person. pl. genitive from *Maī*). Our.

**SĀDAK मल** *a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Sādiq*. True, sincere, faithful.

**SADAKKARĀ मल्ल** *s. m.* Sacrifice  
**SADAKKARE मल्ल** *for the welfare*  
of another:—*sadakkre hoṇā, jāṇā, v. n.*  
To be sacrificed for the welfare of another.

**SADAN मल** *v. a.* (M.) To call. *Present participle*: *sadeṇā*; *Future*: *sadeṣā*; *Past participle*: *saḍā*:—*chhāḍi saḍān, v. a.* To call the winnower:—*lāi hār saḍān, v. a.* To call the reapers:—*saḍ*

*paṇdh.* As far as a shout can reach:—*jai kūr saḍā mīḍā, unde nāl lekḥā kihā*. How can you take accounts from one whom you have called Sir.—Prov.

**SADĀT मल** *s. f.* (M.) The construction of dams, and the irrigation arrangements in the *Dāman*.

**SADĀUNĀ मल** *v. a.* To cause to call, to be called or named.

**SADBAGH मल** *s. m.* A variety of *Senecio*, Nat. Ord. *Compositae* used in cough.

**SADD मल** *s. f.* A call, calling; invitation; *s. m.* A hymn in the *Adi Granth* of the Sikhs; a kind of song, such as shepherds sing:—*sadd ākhā, lāuṇā, kahā, To sing*:—*sadd bhar, s. f.* The distance at which a call may be heard, a quarter or half a *kos*:—*sadd mārī, v. n.* To call:—*sadd puchchh, s. f.* Calling and asking.

**SADDĀ मल** *s. f.* A call calling; the horn of a ram or he-goat; a standard erected in the days of *Dahīās*:—*saddā bajāuṇā, wajāuṇā, v. a.* To blow a horn:—*saddā ghallā, v. a.* To call or invite.

**SADDNĀ मल** *v. a.* To call:—*saddā puchchhā, v. n.* To call and ask.

**SĀDH मा** *s. f.* Half.

**SĀDH माय** *s. m.* A religious person, a *faqīr*, a saint (Hindu term);—*a.* Virtuous, righteous, good, holy.

**SĀDHAK माय** *s. m.* A practitioner, a disciple of a *faqīr*.

**SĀDHAN माय** *s. m.* Performance, observance; practice.



## SÁFÁ

**SÁFÁ ਸਾਫਾ** *s. m.* Corrupt

Persian word *Sáfah*. A handkerchief, a cloth for filtering; a turban like a *dopattá* worn round the head.

**SÁFÁI ਸਫਾਈ** *s. f.* Cleanness, purity, openness, candour; innocence, freedom from guilt, good faith; settlement, adjustment of differences; *met.* distinction; *c. w.* *hogt, karní.*

**SAFAID ਸਫੈਦ** } *a.* White:—*safaid moṭh,*  
**SAFED ਸਫੇਦ** } *s. m.* The *Cyamopsis*

*psoraloides*:—*safaid patthar, s. m.* A white alabaster found in the Shahpur District:—*safaid soná, s. m.* Platinum:—*safaid sembhal dá phull, s. m.* The hardened flowers with calyx and petals of *Eriodendron anfructuosum* used medicinally:—*safaid posh, s. m.* A man dressed in white; one well to do; one of the better class; *c. w.* *hogd, karná.*

**SAFAIDÁ ਸਫੈਦਾ** *s. m.* Ceruse, white lead; a rupee; also see *Sufedá.*

**SAFAIDÍ ਸਫੈਦੀ** } *s. f.* Whiteness,  
**SAFEDÍ ਸਫੇਦੀ** } *lime.*

**SAFAR ਸਫਰ** *s. m.* A journey, travelling; *c. w.* *karná.*

**SAFÁRAS ਸਫਾਰਸ** } *s. f.* Recommen-  
**SAFÁRASH ਸਫਾਰਸ਼** } *dation, inter-*  
*cession; c. w.* *hogt, karní.*

**SAFÁRASAN ਸਫਾਰਸਣ** *s. f.*  
**SÁFÁRASÍ ਸਫਾਰਸੀ** *s. m.*  
**SAFÁRASHÍ ਸਫਾਰਸ਼ੀ** *s. m.* }

A commander, an intercessor:—*safáreshí chitṭhí, s. f.* A letter of recommendation, or of credit:—*safáreshí tattiá, s. m.* One who is appointed to a post through sheer interests.

**SAFARÍ ਸਫਰੀ** *s. m.* A traveller;—*ad.* Belonging to a journey.

*Parastí* which see;—A plant (*Salix tetrasperma*, Nat. Ord. *Salicaceæ*) planted in the plains. It is readily raised by cuttings, and grows rapidly to a considerable size, a variety of rice of fair quality.

**SÁFI ਸਾਫੀ** *s. f.* A towel, a wet cloth thrown over cooked rice.

**SÁFIL ਸਫੀਲ** *s. f.* A wall, a rampart.

**SAFRÁ ਸਫਰਾ** *s. m.* } A piece of lea-  
**SAFRÍ ਸਫਰੀ** *s. f.* } ther in which  
tobacco is worked, or over which meal is sifted.

**SAFRÁ ਸਫਰਾ** *s. m.* Bile.

**SAFRÁWÍ ਸਫਰਾਵੀ** *a.* Bilious;—*saf-ráwí majd, s. f.* Bilious temperament.

**SAFTÁLÚ ਸਫਤਾਲੂ** *s. m.* The apricot.

**SAG ਸਗ** *s. m. (K.)* See *Raugí.*

**SÁG ਸਾਗ** *s. m.* Greens, culinary herbs, vegetables, green pot-herbs:—*gogí ság, s. m. (Pot.)* See *Sonchal, Saunchal.*—*jauság, s. f.* The same as *Báthú* which see:—*rinság, s. m.* The same as *Dentáru* which see:—*ság patt, ság pattá, pattar, s. m.* Greens, a mixture of different pot-herbs.

**SAGÁ ਸਗਾ** *s. m. (M.)* A thread or rug given by spiritual advisers to disciples as a charm against evil. They exact a price for each.

**SAGAL ਸਗਲ** *a.* All, the whole, every



SAGRÁ मगरा *a.* See *Sagal*.

SAGRÍ मगरी *s. f.* A chafing dish.

SAGT मगत *s. f.* See *Sagat*.

SÁGÚDÁNÁ मगुदाना *s. m.* Sago.

SÁGÚN मगुन *s. m.* A valuable timber-tree (*Tectona grandis*, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceae*) extremely difficult to raise in the Panjab, only a few specimens exist as far west as Lahore.

SAGWÁN मगवान *conj., s. m.* See *Sagman*; (*M.*) also see *Ságú*.

SAGWÁR मगवार *a. (K.)* Irrigated.

SAH मग *s. f.* The desire of a cow or buffalo for the bull; an imperative of *v. n.* *Sahṇá*

SÁH मग *s. m.* Breath; (corruption of the Persian word *Sháh*; see *Sháh*); also see *Sáhá*:—*sáh aṭkalṇá*, *v. a.* To ascertain by the breathing whether one is asleep or not:—*sáh ghasiṇá*, *v. n.* To hold the breath:—*sáh lainá*, *v. n.* To take breath, to rest:—*sáh parkhṇá*, *v. n.* To ascertain by the breathing whether one is asleep or not:—*sáh sodhṇá*, *v. a.* To practise lengthening out the breath.

SAHÁ मगा *s. m.* A hare, a rabbit; a kind of bird.

SÁHÁ मगा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Sáhitya*. The day appointed for a Hindu wedding, the time fixed by astrologers as most auspicious for a mar-

riage; a wedding:—*sáhá banṇá*, *r. a.* To appoint a day for a marriage:—*sáhe jṇá*, *v. n.* To go to a wedding:—*sáhá sodhṇá*, *v. n.* To fix upon an auspicious time for a marriage.

SAHÁB मगब *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Asháb*. An apostle or apostles.

SÁHAB मगब *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Sáhib*. An owner, possessor: a gentleman, especially a European gentleman; ruler, governor, chief; lord, master; sir; husband; a title of God:—*sáháb jádā*, *jádí*, *s. m. f.* The son or daughter of a gentleman:—*sáháb salámát*, *s. f.* (*lit.* peace to you, sir), a form of salutation, addressed to a superior, or when a Hindu and Muhammadan meet each other; intimacy, acquaintance:—*jile vādá sáháb*, *sáháb jild*, *s. m.* An officer in charge of a district, a Collector or Deputy Commissioner.

SÁHABÍ मगबी *s. f.* Lordship.

SÁHAD मगद *s. f.* See *Sháhád*.

SÁHADÍ मगदी *s. f.* See *Sháhádí*.


SAHÁI मगहि *s. f.* Support, aid.

SAHÁI मगहि	} <i>s. m.</i> A helper, a succourer.
SAHÁÍ मगही	
SAHÁIK मगहिक	
SAHÁÍTÍ मगहिती	

SAHÁITÁ मगहिता *s. f.* Help.

SAHAL मगल *a.* Easy; *c. w.* *karná*.



SAHOL **सहोल** s. m. (M.) A   
see Chitró.





perusal of a book, slate of schist; (c. *iv. hōṇḍ, karnḍ*.):—*sail bāj*, *s. m.* A person who goes about for amusement:—*sailbāji*, *s. f.* Going about for amusement:—*sail sapattā*, *s. m.* Walking, strolling, travelling.

**SAILÁB मैलाब** *s. f.* Dampness; inundation:—*kord lardī, sahik sailāb*. Fighting is like frost, and peace is like inundation.—Prov.

**SAILÁBÍ मैलाबी** *s. f.* Land watered by floods of the great rivers or by overflow waters from other sources.

**SAILAN मैलन** *s. f.* } A travel-  
**SAILÍ मैली** *s. m.* } ler, a person  
**SAILÚ मैलु** *s. m.* } fond of going  
or gadding about; a vagabond.

**SÁIMÁN माइमान** *s. m.* See *Sáibāṇ*.

**SÁIN सायि** *s. m. pl. Sáinḍḍ*. Master, a husband, lord; God; a title of *faqirs*:—*Sáin jīven*. May my lord live!—*rdhak kamāi te sáin khāi*. If servants work, then the master eats:—*sáin bājhon māl dūhelā hatth ná phere kol*. Without their master, the cattle are miserable and no one rubs them down.

**SAIN मैन** *s. f.* Corrupted from the English word Sign. Signature:—(*M.*) Mistress:—*bhā chāwan āi te chani dī sain te baiṭhī*. She came to get a light and has become mistress of the hearth!—Prov.

**SAIN मैन** } *s. f.* A sign, a mark,  
**SAINAK मैनक** }  
**SAINAT मैनत** } a hint, a signal;

the flying squirrel (*Kangra*); the *Pentaptera tomentosa* affording an excellent hard compact timber, for building and railway use. The tree is well suited for avenues and plantations.

**SAINÁ मैना** *s. f.* An army, a host; a

monkey:—*sainā sainī*, *s. f.* Mutual signs.

**SAINCHÁ मैँचा** *s. m.* A mould, a stamp.

**SAINCHÍ मैँची** *s. f.* A mould, a stamp, an integral part of a book; as many pages as are contained in a single sheet.

**SAINDAK मैँदक** }  
**SAINDAKÍ मैँदकी** } *ad.* Gratuitously.  
**SAINDAKÍN मैँदकी** }

**SÁINÍ सायिनी** } *s. m.* A Hindu or  
**SAINÍ मैँनी** } Sikh tribe of cultivators, a man of that tribe.

**SAINTÁ मैँता** *s. m.* A term used in play by boys.

**SAINTÁLÍ मैँताली** *a.* Forty-seven.

**SAINTÁHLÍÁ मैँताहलीआ** } *s. m.*  
**SAINTÁLHÍÁ मैँतालुआ** } The  
year 47.

**SAINTÁLÍMÁN मैँतालीमां** } *a.*  
**SAINTÁLÍWÁN मैँतालीवां** } Forty-seventh.

**SAINTÍ मैँती** *a.* Thirty-seven.

**SAINTÍMÁN मैँतीमां** } *a.* Thirty-  
**SAINTÍWÁN मैँतीवां** } seventh.

**SAIR मैँर** *s. m.* An impost levied on certain natural productions other than cultivated land, such as date trees, fisheries, grass; the same as *Sail* which see.

**SÁIR सायिर** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Sháir*. A poet.



ride, Sodium Sulpho-Cyanide and ferro Cyanide, Silica, Clay and an immense quantity of organic matter. The best variety is termed *lottá sajjí* (Gugaira), *Chuwá sajjí* (Sirsa), the second *kangan khár sajjí* (Gugaira) *búthá sajjí* (Sirsa), the third or most impure is called *khárá sajjí* (Sirsa) and *bhútni sajjí* "devil's sajjí" in Gugaira. *Phul sajjí*, is another variety. *Sajji* is identical with the Barilla or Barillor of Europe. This denotes a fine Soda manufactured by the burning of *Salsola Soda*, *Salicornia herbacea* and other allied species which grow by the sea shore. The manufacture is carried on in the Spanish Seaports and at Teneriffe. Barilla forms an important item in British import trade, it occurs in hard porous masses of a speckled brown colour.

SAJJRÁ मँजरा *a.* Of fresh, new (not stale.)

SAJNÁ मजना *v. n.* To be prepared, to fit, to become, to be seemly.

SÁJNÁ मानना *v. a.* To prepare, to dress, to decorate.

SAJOR मजोर *a.* (Pot.) Wetted with rain (a heap of wheat); *i. q.* *Bhajor*.

SÁK माक *s. m.* A relative, a kinsman; relationship, kin:—*sák dár*, *s. m.* A relative, a kinsman:—*sák dári*, *s. f.* Relationship, kindred:—*sák nátd*, *s. m.* Relationship, kin, affinity; a kinsman.

SAKÁ मका *a.* Own, born of the same parents (*saká bhard*, a full-brother);—*s. m.* A kinsman.

SAKAL मकल *s. f.* See *Shakal*.

SAKÁMÚNÍYÁ मकामुनीया *s. m.* Scammony, an inferior resinoid extract is also sold under this name.

SAKANJÁ मकना *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Shakanjah*. A board in which binders press books, a book-binder's

press; a vice; stocks (for the legs):—*sakanjá dhláá hnd*, *v. n.* To be crest fallen, to be sad; (construed with the Genitive of the person):—*sakanjá jhardu-gá*, *v. n.* To put in press; to rest the legs by placing something under the knees and then drawing the feet towards the hips:—*sakanje wichch pdu-gá*, *v. n.* To put in stocks or to press.

SAKANJBÍ मकनबी *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Shikanjbin*. Oxymel; vinegar, lime juice or other acid mixed with sugar.

SÁKAR माकर *s. m.* See *Lakar*.

SAKÁR मकार *s. m.* See *Shakár*.

SAKÁRAN मकार *s. f.* } See  
SAKÁRI मकारी *s. m.* } *Shakári*.

SAKÁRATH मकारथ *a.* Applied to good purpose.

SÁKARIÁN माकरीभा *a.* (M.) Easy —*manjhín ghind sákarián*, *pahle ghar manjh*. To buy a buffalo is easy, but one should first look to his means (*i. e.*, ability to maintain it.)

SAKARKANDÍ मकरकंदी *s. f.* The sweet potato (*Butatas edulis*, *Convolvulus pentaphylla*, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*) commonly cultivated in the cold weather. The root is also used medicinally; *i. q.* *Shakarkandi*.

SAKARPÁRÁ मकरपारा *s. m.* A kind of sweetmeat; a kind of stitch; a kind of needle work.

SAKÁRNÁ मकारना *v. a.* To endorse a draft.

SAKAT मकत *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit work *Shakti*. Power, ability, strength,—*a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Sakht*. Hard:—*sakat-máú*, *a.* See *Saktá*.

SÁKAT माकत *a.* A fool.

SAKAÚ मकउ s. m. Relationship, kindred.

SAKÁWÁ मकावा s. m. A cold bath, a place in which to bathe with cold water.

SAKBÍNÁJ मकबीनाज s. m. The *Sagapenum* of drug writers, named *Ferula persica*, the plant from which it is obtained is said to be a *Ferula* growing in India. It is a gum resin somewhat like *olibanum*, very costly and extremely difficult to obtain. Druggists when asked for it supply *jaushír* (ammoniacum). It is said to be alterative and antispasmodic.

SAKELÁ मकेला s. m. A bar of iron forged by welding together bars of several varieties of iron.

SÁKH माध s. f. Trust, credit, reputation;—Corruption of the Persian word *Shákh* and Sanskrit word *Shákhá*. A branch:—*edkh paláí, rakkháí, v. a.* To preserve one's reputation or credit:—*edkh wáíá, s. m.* A man of established credit and reputation.

SAKHÁÍ मखायी s. m. A friend.

SAKHAR मखर a. See *Sakkhar*.

SAKHAS मखस s. m. } Corruption of  
SAKHASNÍ मखमनी s. f. } tion of  
the Persian word *Shakhs*. An individual.

SÁKHATÍ माधती s. f. The back strap of a horse's trappings.

SAKHÁUNÁ मखाउना v. a. To teach, to instruct.

SAKHÁUT मखाउट } s. f. Instruction,  
SAKHAUT मखउट } teaching.

SAKHÁUT मखाउट s. f. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Sakháwat*. Liberality, generosity, munificence.

SAKHAUTÍ मखौटी }  
SAKHAUTÍ मखौडी } s. f.

SAKHÍ मधी s. f.; a. A friend, a companion; a female frier *ná*; liberal, generous:—*sakhí* An epithet of the *Pír* of a name of a famous shrine Ghazi District.

SÁKHÍ माधी s. f. m. A story, a treatise; a story especial biographies of Sikh *Gurus* testimony; witness:—*edkhí v. a.* To bear testimony.

SAKBIR मधिर a. Firm, standing:—*sakhir táí, s. f.* Firmly.

SAKHTÁÍ मखटायी } s. f.  
SAKHTÍ मखडी } scul-  
culty.

SAKÍ मकी s. f. Fem. of *S* man.

SÁKÍ माकी s. m. The gives in Indian hemp, pre drink to the drinkers.

SAKÍL मकील a. Heavy, —*sakíl kháqá, s. m.* A solid food.

SAKÍRÍ मकीरी s. f. Kindred.

SAKK मक s. m. The bark skin, peel, rind; particularly the *kákar* put into the ferment in the distillation of spirit; ruptured from the Persian *v* Doubt, suspense, hesitation,

SAKKÁ मका s. m. A kinsman ed from the Arabic word water carrier.

**SÁKKÁ** साँका *s. m.* Heroism, notoriety or celebrity; an era :—*sákká karná*, *v. a.* To perform great exploits, to make a name.

**SAKKAN** सँकिण *s. f.* The wife of a water-carrier ;—*a.* Doubtful, suspicious.

**SAKKAR** सँकर *s. f.* A chip of wood.

**SAKKAR** सँकर *s. f.* Sugar in a coarse, unpurified state.

**SAKKHAR** सँखर } *a.* More, too  
**SAKKHARÁ** सँखरा } much.

**SAKKHNÁ** सँखना *s. m.* A weaver's quill from which the warp is taken ;—*a.* Empty.

**SAKKHNÍ** सँखनी *s. f.* A weaver's quill or bobbin, the tube on which the woof is wound ;—*a.* Empty.

**SAKKÍ** सँकी *a.* Doubtful.

**SAKKNÁ** सँकना *v. n.* To be able.

**SAKKÚ** सँकु *s. m.* A terrace or platform to sit on.

**SAKLÁT** सकलात *s. m.* A coarse thick kind of woollen cloth.

**SAKALAUMP** सकलौप } *s. m.* A vow,  
**SAKALAUNP** सकलौमप } consecrating a thing to God or any god ; *i. q.* *Saṣkalap.*

**SAKALAUMPNÁ** सकलौमपना } *v. a.*  
**SAKALAUNPNÁ** सकलौमपना } To vow, to consecrate.

**SAKMUNÍÁ** सकमुनीआ *s. m.* *Sakāmuntiyá.*

**SAKRÁNÁ** सकराना *s. m.* A dish of rice eaten with *ghee* and sugar, a dish of curds and sugar.

**SAKRÁND** सकरांद } *s. f.* Corrupted  
**SAKRÁNT** सकरांत } from the Sanskrit word *Shakránt*. The entering of the sun into a new sign of the Zodiac ; the first day of the Hindu month.

**SAKRÁUNÁ** सकराउना *v. a.* To compress, to deprive of necessary room ; to get a draft accepted.

**SAKT** सकत *a.* See *Sakat*.

**SAKTÁ** सकता *a.* Powerful, able, strong.

**SAKTÁÍ** सकतायी *s. f.* Hardness.

**SÁL** साल *s. m.* A year ; a perforation, a bore, a mortise ; a defendant ; the name of a tree (*Shorea robusta*, *Fatica robusta*, Nat. Ord. *Dipterocarpaceae*) found in the west of the Jamna river, in the Siwalik region below Kangra. The timber is hard, heavy and durable, and is one of the best possible for all purposes where great strength is required and weight is no objection. The resin (*rái zard*) which exudes from the tree is used medicinally and in the arts ; a kind of sugar press used in the Simla hills ;—*s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Shál*. A shawl ; *i. q.* *Shál* ;—*a* Straight, exact, accurate, correct :—*sál batitád*, *v. a.* To complete a year, to spend a year :—*sál hongád*, *ho turád*, *v. n.* To be upright, to behave well.

**SALÁ** मला *s. f.* A kind of spider ; a locust.

**SÁLÁ** साला *s. m.* The Great Prime Causer, *i. e.*, God ; a wife's brother ;—*s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shálá*. A place, a house, an indigenous school (in comp. as *dharmasálá*, *paṣṣálá*.)

**SALÁB** मलाब *s. f.* Dampness ; *i. q.* *Sailábd.*

**SÁLAB मालव** *s. m.* An esculent root:  
—*sálab misri*, *s. f.* Egyptian *Sálab*.  
See *Sálib*.

**SALABBÁ मल्लवा** *a. (M.)* Fine, handsome, well-looking.

**SALÁBHÁ मलाढा** *s. f.* Dampness.

**SALÁBÍ मलाबी** *a.* Damp; *i. q.* *Salhábi*.

**SÁLAGRÁM मालगारम** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shálg-rám*. A flinty stone containing the impression of one or more ammonites, conceived by the Hindus to represent *Vishnu* who was turned to stone by a curse of *Binda*, wife of the *Rákshás* or demon *Jalandhar*.

**SALÁH मलाह** *s. f.* Counsel, consultation; advice:—*saláh dehi*, *karní*, *v. a.* To advise, to counsel:—*saláh kár*, *s. m.* A counsellor, an adviser:—*saláh laiqí*, *v. n.* To consult one, to take one's advice:—*pakki saláh*, *s. f.* Sound policy, deliberate consultation:—*saláh nahín*. Not advisable, inexpedient:—*saláh te chahíá*, *v. a.* To act according to advice.

**SALÁHAT मलाहत** *s. f.* Praise.

**SALÁHNÁ मलाहना** } *v. a.* To  
**SALÁHUNÁ मलाहना** } praise.

**SALÁÍ मलायी** *s. f.* Sewing, stitching; the price paid for sewing; a piece of iron, shaped like a bodkin, with which *surmá* is applied to the eyes, the instrument being drawn between the closed eye-lashes, a large probe or wire heated and drawn across the eyes so as to cause loss of sight; lashes, a spindle:—*diá salái*, *s. f.* Matches:—*salái pherá*, *v. a.* To blind, to deprive of sight.

**SALÁJÍT मलानीज** *s. f. m.*  
*i. q.* *Sildjít*.

**SALAK मलक** *s. m. (M.)*  
teenth share.

**SÁLAK मालक** *s. m.* A devotee:—*Sá'ak Rám*, *s. m.* *Rám*.

**SALAL मलल** *s. m.* Water.

**SALÁM मलाम** *s. m.* Salutation; peace, safety; adieu, goodbye:—*salám-á-lek*, *s. f.* be with you! good morning, *tion* amongst Muhammadans *dehi*, *v. a.* To bid adieu to, to send compliments to one, as a request for presence, or permission to come by Europeans); *c. w. karní*, *la*

**SÁLAM मलाम** *a.* Whole, full

**SALAMBHÁ मलमडा** *s. m.* salt.

**SALÁMAT मलामत** *a.* Sa  
*s. f.* See *Salámati*.

**SALÁMATÍ मलामती** *s. f.*  
tranquillity, peace, health.

**SALÁMÍ मलामी** *s. f.* A present; a salute, any military respect shown to a superior; a salute of arms; salutation, respect; a pavement across the water course;—*a.* Sloping; 1 to a salute:—*salámi hongá*, *v. a.* subject to:—*salámi hongí*, *v. a.* sloped; to be fired (a salute) *dehi*, *v. a.* To give a wedding—*salámi karní*, *v. a.* To fire a subject to.

**SÁLAN मलन** *s. m.* The same *Kangú*, which see.

**SÁLAN मलन** } *s. m.* Fish  
**SÁLANÁ मलना** } eaten with  
or rice:—*sálaná ghar gálaná*.

meat is ruin to the house.—Prov. The eating meat is condemned as an extravagance.

SÁLANGAN मालीगान *s. m.* A bark used for fibre.

SALGAR मलगार *s. m.* (K.) The armadillo.

SALANGH मलंघ *s. f.* A pitchfork.

SALANGHÁ मलंघा *s. m.* A small pitchfork.

SALÁR मलार } *s. m.* A chief.  
SÁLÁR मालार }

SALÁRÁ मलारा } *s. m.* A cotton  
SALÁRÍ मलारी } shawl with a stripe of silk, gold, or silver thread; the name of a medicine.

SÁLAS मालम *s. m.* An arbitrator one who settles differences between conflicting parties.

SÁLASÍ मालमी *s. f. m.* Arbitration, reconciliation.

SALÁSÍ मलामी *s. m.* Peace, tranquillity.

SALAUKER मलैकेर *s. m.* See *Nág-dang*.

SALÁUNÁ मलौना *v. a.* To cause to be sewn.

SALGAM मलगाम *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Shalgam*. Turnip, see *Shalgam*.

SALGÍ मलगी *s. m.* A dark green artists' colour compounded of turmeric and indigo.

SÁLH मालु *s. f.*, (M.) Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Sháld*. A house with a thatched roof.

SALHÁ मलु *s. m.* A funeral pile; *i. q.* *Silhd*.

SALHÁB मलहाब } *s. f.* The  
SALHÁBÁ मलहाबा } dampness inherent in low and well watered ground.

SALHÁBÍ मलुघी *a.* Damp; used of land which is subject to inundation, or is otherwise well watered by reason of proximity to a stream.

SALHANG मलंग } *s. m.* A small  
SALHANGÁ मलंगा } pitchfork.

SALHÁRAN मलहारन *v. a.* (M.) To tie two animals together when grazing.

SÁLHE मालु *s. m.* } A tree (*Boswellia*  
SÁLHÍ मालुही *s. f.* } *glabra*, Nat. Ord. *Amyridæ*) which is found to the west of the Jamna in the Siwalik tract within the Punjab, but not in numbers sufficient to render it of much economic interest.

SALH LAINÁ मलु लैना } *v. a.* To  
SALHNÁ मलुना } collect, to bring together.

SÁLIB मलिब *s. f.* Salep. This consists of the roots of several species of plants, viz., *Eulophia vera*, *E. campestris*, *E. herbacea*, and of a number of terrestrial Orchids of the genera *Orchis* and *Satyrium*. It contains a principle bassorin. Salep has the curious property of depriving Sea water of its salt taste. It contains the greatest possible amount of nutriment in the smallest space. It is a valuable article of diet and is largely used in inflammations and fevers. Accord-



ing to the doctrine of signatures or resemblances it is supposed to possess great restorative and aphrodisiac properties. The plants producing it have a wide distribution in the Himalayas, Nilgherries, Kashmir, Biluchistan, Afghanistan, Bokhara. Several varieties are found in the market. The *Rámi* or Turkish, the *Misri* or Egyptian small quantities of which are imported from Egypt via Herat, but which is the genuine or standard salep of Kashmir; the *Kohi* or *Káouli*, which is brought from Kabul, Simla, and other hill places, while the smallest and worst is found in parts of the Panjab and Hindustan and is called *Hindustáni*. In Europe several orchids yield salep, *Orchies papilionaceæ* which is in modern Greek called *Salepi*. The other European Salep yielding species are *O. morio*, *O. mascula*, *O. militaris*, *O. latifolia*, and *O. bifolia*. The Hazara salep is really a root *karimcha*, *mithuwa*, and *nár-i-álam* which is the product of *cannallaria* in appearance very like the ordinary "Solomon's Seals."

**SALHUN मलहुन** *s. f.* (K.) A crematorium or burning ground for the dead.

**SALL मॅल** *s. m.* A hole, a perforation; a wounded heart, intense grief; *c. w. laggná*.

**SALLÁ मॅला** *s. m.* The name of an animal; a man of perverse disposition, a dry sesame stalk; the same as *Gajpápal*, which see.

**SALLE मॅले** *s. m.* See *Paládar*, *Dhánná*.

**SALLNÁ मॅलना** *v. a.* To dig, to perforate with a chisel, to mortise.

**SALOD मलॅद** *s. m.* A rank plant (*Aralia cachemirica*, Nat. Ord. *Araliaceæ*) growing to 6 or 8 feet high, which is abundant in some places in the Jhelum and Chenab basins. It is said to be browsed by goats.

**SALOHÁ मलॅहा** *s. m.* See *Sidá*.

**SALONÁ मलॅना** *a.* Salted, salt, seasoned; beautiful, comely.

**SALOTAR मलॅत्र** *s. m.* A big stick used by *Nahangs* and *Akáli Sikhs*:—  
*salotar pugá*, *s. m.* The veterinary art.

**SALOTARÍ मलॅत्ररी** } *s. m.* A veterinary surgeon.  
**SALOTARÍ मलॅत्री** }

**SÁLSÍ मालसी** *s. f.* See *Sálsá*.

**SÁLSUDDH मालसुध** *s.* Honest, ingenuous, free from deceit; straight.

**SALÚ मलु** *s. m.* A narrow leather thong, with which shoes are stitched.

**SÁLÚ मालु** *s. m.* A kind of red thin cloth used by women, also for turbans by boys or men; Turkey red cloth.

**SALÚK मलुक** *s. m.* Behaviour towards one, treatment; peace; *c. w. karná*:—  
*salúk náí rahigá*, *v. n.* To live on good terms.

**SALÚNÁ मलुना** *a.* Salted, salt, seasoned, tasty.

**SALÚNAK मलुनाक** *s. f.* A plant eaten as greens.

**SALÚNÍ मलुनी** *s. m.* A plant (*Rumex vesicarius*, Nat. Ord. *Polygonaceæ*), common in arid places in the Salt Range and Trans-Indus. It is eaten raw, and in some places used as a potherb.

**SALWÁÍ मलवायी** *s. f.* The act of perforating, mortising; also wages for the same.

**SALWÁR मलवार** *s. f.* Pantaloon made exceedingly full except at the ankles.

SALWAT मलवट } *s. m. (M.) A*  
 SALWATT मलवट } pattern made  
 on the flesh by a tightly bound cord;  
 the mark of a whip on the skin.

SALWÁUNÁ मलवाउना *v. a.* To cause  
 to be bored or mortised.

SALYÁRÁ मलयारा *s. m. (M.) Ce-*  
*losia Areyentea*, Nat. Ord. *Amaranthaceæ*  
 used in special diseases. In Kangra an  
 undetermined species of amaranth.

SAM मम *a.* Alike, similar;—*prep.*  
 signifying together, altogether with,  
 together with;—(in *comp.*) generally im-  
 plies conjunction, fullness, perfection;  
 —*s. f.* A tone in music; a tree, see  
*Chálh*;—(M.) A share, a share in a share;  
 the horizontal stick of an ox-yoke (*panjdís*)  
 that passes under the bullocks' necks:  
 —*samtaribádh tri bhuj, s. m.* An Equi-  
 lateral triangle:—*sam bahu bhuj chhetar,*  
*s. m.* A regular polygon:—*sam khat*  
*bhuj, s. m.* A hexagon:—*sampanch*  
*bhuj, s. m.* A pentagon:—*sam dubáhu*  
*taribhuj, s. m.* An isosceles triangle;  
 —*sam darst, s. m.* One who has an un-  
 biased regard for truth:—*sam darish-*  
*stá, a.* Impartial, viewing both sides  
 equitably:—*samánán chhetar, s. m.* A par-  
 allelogram:—*samánár rekhd, s. m.* A par-  
 allel.

SÁM मम *s. f.* Evening (See *Shám*);  
 protection, shelter; (M.) the iron instru-  
 ment with which marble is cut.

SAMÁ ममा *s. m.* Time, period, season,  
 good harvest; opportunity; abundance  
 of the necessities of life, cheapness; the  
 name of an insect; a scene; a small tree  
 (*Glochidion sp.*, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*,)  
 not uncommon in the Punjab Siwalik  
 tract up to near the Indus. The wood is  
 only used as fuel, the bark is employed  
 for tanning. Also the same as *Samúká*  
 which see;—*samá bannhqd, v. a.* To  
 make a picture; to represent; to attain;  
 to produce harmony:—*mainghá samá,*  
*s. m.* A dear season, dearth:—*sastá*  
*samá, s. m.* A season of plenty.

SAMÁCHÁR ममाचार *s. f.* News, in-  
 formation, intelligence.

SAMÁCHÁRÍ ममाचारी *s. f.* One who  
 gives news.

SAMADDHAR ममयत *a.* Middling.

SAMÁDH ममाय } *s. f.* The tomb of  
 SAMÁDHÍ ममायी } a Hindu or Sikh,

a tomb over the relics of a dead body:  
 —*samádh lagáúqí, v. n.* To suspend one's  
 breath for a period done by *Sádhús* im-  
 mersed in contemplation of the Supreme  
 Being.

SAMÁGAM ममागम *s. f.* Union, asso-  
 ciation, intercourse; opportunity.

SAMÁÍ ममायी *s. f.* Capacity; endur-  
 ance, forbearance; sewing; wages for  
 sewing.

SAMÁIN ममाइट *s. f.* Sour curd  
 used to coagulate milk.

SAMÁIT ममाइट *s. f.* Hearing, hear-  
 ing or trial of a suit, cognizance; *c. w.*  
*hoqd, karná.*

SAMAJH ममइ *s. f.* See *Samjh.*

SAMAJHNÁ ममइटा *v. n.* See *Sa-*  
*majhqá.*

SAMÁK ममाक } *s. m. (M.) Wild*  
 SÁMAK ममक } rice. See *Sauáqk.*  
 SAMÁKÍ ममाकी }

SAMAL ममल *s. m. (M.)* Provision for  
 a journey.—*hun tún samal agú dá kar;*  
*ján jivén tún taubá kar.* Now make some  
 provision for the future, as long as life  
 lasts repent.

SAMĀLNĀ स०म०ल०न० v. n. (K.) See *Sambhā'ṣā*.

SAMĀLŪ स०म०ल० s. m. See *Sambhālā*.  
Also the leaves of *Marwāḍe*, *Marwā*,  
which see.

SAMĀN स०म० s. m. See *Samā*.

SAMĀN स०म०न० } s. m. Furniture;  
SĀMĀN स०म०न० } apparatus; mate-  
rial; i. q. *Samāṇ*.

SAMĀN स०म०न० a. Like, equal, of a  
tolerably good quality.

SĀMĀN स०म०न० a. See *Sāḍṣ*.

SAMĀPAT स०म०प०त० a. Accomplish-  
ed, finished.

SAMĀRNĀ स०म०र०न० v. a. To remem-  
ber, to keep in mind, to mention.

SAMĀRUGH स०म०र०ग० s. m. The *Morchella*  
*esculenta*, Nat. Ord. *Fungi*, wholesome  
and agreeable used as a sauce and as  
food: also a term for the mushroom  
*Agaricus campestris*.

SĀMARTAKK स०म०र०त०क० a. Present,  
in sight, open to view; appearing as  
it really is, real.

SĀMARTH स०म०र०थ० } s. f. Corrup-  
SĀMARTH स०म०र०थ० } tion of the  
SĀMARTHĀ स०म०र०थ० } Sanskrit  
SĀMARTHĀ स०म०र०थ० } word *Sām-*  
*harthy*. Ability, power, strength.

SĀMARTHĪ स०म०र०थ०ī } a. Powerful,  
SĀMARTHĪ स०म०र०थ०ī } mighty, able.

SAMĀUNĀ स०म०उ०न० v. n. To be con-  
tained in, to go into; to de cease, to die,

(used of holy men);—r. a. To cause to  
be sewed.

SAMBAR स०म०ब०र० s. f. See *Martan*.

SAMBARĀĪ स०म०ब०र०āī s. f. Sweep-  
ing, cleansing; wages for sweeping.

SAMBARĀUNĀ स०म०ब०र०āūnā v. a. To  
cause to be swept.

SAMBARNĀ स०म०ब०र०nā v. a. To sweep,  
to cleanse.

SAMBARŚHĪ स०म०ब०र०śhī s. f.  
Destruction, annihilation; i. q. *Sambar-*  
*śrapi*, *Sammarśhī*.

SAMBHAL स०म०भ०ल० s. m. The cotton  
wood tree (*Bombazheptaphyllum*, Nat.  
Ord. *Bombacæ*) :—*sambhal wālī arī*, s. m.  
(M.) See *Welgā*.

SAMBHALNĀ स०म०भ०ल०nā v. n. To  
be supported, to stand firm, to recover  
one's self from a fall.

SAMBHĀLNĀ स०म०भ०ल०nā } v. a. To  
SAMBHĀLNĀ स०म०भ०ल०nā } support,  
to uphold, to protect; to restrain, to stop,  
to repress; to take an account.

SAMBHĀLŪ स०म०भ०ल०ū s. m. A suppor-  
ter, a keeper; a shrub. (*Vitex negundo*,  
Nat. Ord. *Verbenacæ*) common in the  
Siwalik tract, in the Salt Range and  
in the plains. The branches are used  
for wattle-work. The leaves are in Chamba  
given for Colic; they are also used  
medicinally in poultices. The root and  
fruit likewise are used medicinally.

SĀMBHAR स०म०भ०र० s. m. The name  
of a town and lake near Ajmere where

## SÁMBHLAINÁ

salt is made from a salt lake, th  
of the salt itself which is also call  
*bhar lág* a kind of salt which i  
places exudes from the ground.

SÁMBHLAINÁ साम्भलैना } v. a. To  
SÁMBHŪNÁ साम्भुना } s u p-  
port, to sustain, to stop, to repress, to  
hold, to take care of, to manage.

SAMBHŪ साम्भु s. m. (M.) A kind of  
nut.

SÁMBLÍ साम्बली s. f. A variety of  
tobacco in which the leaves alone are  
used, the stalks being rejected.

SAMBULTÍB साम्बुलतीब s. f. See  
*Matthúsul, Bálchhar*.

SAMDHÁ साम्धा s. f. Fuel.

SAMER समेर s. m. The summit of a  
mountain; the first bead in a rosary;  
the most excellent of a company:—  
*samer parbat*, s. m. The name of a  
fabled mountain, the residence of Hindu  
gods, and the centre round which the  
sun revolves, its height being 4,00,000  
*kos*.

SAMET समेत prep. Together with.

SAMETŪNÁ समेटुना v. a. To constringe,  
to cause to shrink; to collect together;  
to finish.

SAMETŪ समेटु s. m. One who collects  
or gathers together;—a. Susceptible of  
being shrunk or contracted.

SÁMH साम् s. f. Protection:—*ámh sámh*,  
s. f. The same as *Sámbh*.

SAMHÁLAN समहालन v. a. (M.) To  
put to sleep.

SAMHAN समहन v. n. (M.) To sleep. Pre-  
sent participle: *samhdá*; Future: *samhsán*;  
Past participle: *suldá, samhidá*:—*unhdá*  
*wichch samhan lagiua*. I began to sleep  
between them.—Story of the Four Fools.

SAMHÁLŪ समहालु s. m. See *Sambhdá*.

SÁMÍ सामी s. m. Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Asámí*. A defendant in a  
law suit; a cultivator of the soil,  
a tenant; a debtor; lord, master; a friend,  
companion; the name of a bird; an  
office, an appointment;—s. f. Protec-  
tion, shelter;—(M.) the niche or shelf  
in the western side of a Muhammadan's  
grave. The corpse lies in the *sámí* with  
its head towards the north and its face to  
the west;—a. Of a dark complex-  
ion;—*waddí sámí*, s. m. A man of high  
position or rank:—*sámí waddí*, s. m.  
Debtors:—*sámí waddí*, s. m. Giving  
money on interest:—*saurí sámí saí ghati-*  
*sen, hosee uñh hik kakhá*. Thou shalt be  
cast into a narrow niche of a grave, there  
thou shalt lie alone.—Song.

SAMIÁN समिआन s. f. See *Samán*.

SÁMIÁNÁ समिआना s. m. A canopy,  
an awning.

SAMÍP समीप a. Proximate, near, at  
hand.

SAMJH समझ s. f. Understanding,  
opinion, conception:—*samjhdár, samajh-*  
*udá*, a. Intelligent, prudent, clear-  
headed, considerate; sensible:—*samjh*  
*dugt*, v. n. To grow to years of discre-  
tion, to get sense:—*ulí samjh*, s. f. A  
crooked understanding:—*samjh ke, ad*.  
Knowingly, deliberately:—*samjh ke karná*,  
v. a. To act intelligently, to exercise  
discretion, to be careful.

**SAMJHĀUNĀ समझौटा** *v. a.* To cause to understand, to cause to convince, to explain, to inform, to warn, to admonish, to chastise.

SAMJHAUTÍ समझौती *s. m.* } The act  
 SAMJHÁWÁ समझावा *s. f.* } of ex-  
 plaining, or convincing, exhortation :—  
*samjhauti* *dehí*, *v. a.* To exhort, to  
 counsel.

**SAMJHNA' समझना'** *v. a.* To understand, to be of opinion of, to conceive.

**SAMLĀ** **समला** *s. m.* The worked end of a turban or girdle; a narrow kind of shawl tied round the waist or head.

**SÁLÁ**    **साला**    *a. Sálá, Sáwaló.*

**SAMADDHAR** **समॅयर** *a.* Of middling stature.

SAMM मँ s. m. A ferrule.

**SAMMĀ MĀ s. m.** A tree (*Schleichera trijuga*, Nat. Ord *Sapinduceæ*) which occurs wild in the Siwalik tract up to the Bias, and is seen occasionally in the plains. It is rarely met with in the Province. Its timber is valuable.

**SAMMAG**    **सम्मग**    *a.* All, the whole ;  
**SAMMAK**    **सम्मक**    } very dark (used  
                          only with night as *sammagrát*, the whole  
                          night).

**SAMMAN** **ਸੱਮਣ** *s. m.* A strong tower (corrupted from the English word Summons) summons:—*samman buri*, *s. m.* The name of a famous tower in Lahore :—*samman kadhke*, *v. a.* To issue a summons:—*samman kadhkhu*, *v. a.* To cause to issue a summons.

SAMMARNA ਸੱਮਰਨਾ *v. n.* To sweep.

SAMMAR SÚHRÍ      ਸੱਮਰ ਸੂਹੜੀ . f.  
See *Sammbar sūrhí*.

SAMMAT ਸੱਮਤ s. f. m. Year, era.

**SAMMI मॅमी** *s. m.* The *Bignonia Suaveolens*, Nat. Ord. *Bignoniaceæ*, a useful timber tree found sparingly in the Siwāliks up to the Ravi.

SÁMLÁ      माभला      a.      See *Sáulá*,  
*Sánwalá*.

**SAMOJÁ** **समोजा** *s. m.* A middling  
quality of rice.

**SAMOLÁ** **समोला** a. (M.) Collected together.

**SAMONÁ** **समोटा** *v. a.* To cool hot water by adding cold water to it.

SÁMP **सांय** *s. m.* The same as *Sapp*:—  
*sámp ki khúnibhi, s. f.* See *Kiráhi*.

**SAMPAT** **समपट** *s. m.* The act of contracting or coming together, the closing up of a cavity; a box with the lid shut; an even surface in which there are no cracks or cavities.

SAMPNÍ समपटी *s. f.* The same as  
*Dúss, Phús.*

SAMPÚRAN ਸਮਪੂਰਨ } a. Full, com-  
SAMPÚRAN ਸਮਪੂਰਣ } plete, perfect.

**SAMRAN** ਸਮਰਨ *s. m. f.* Remembrance, mentioning, (especially the name of God); a rosary; *i. q.* *Simran*.

**SAMSÁ स॒मसा** *s. m.* The little tassels  
affixed to a rosary; tongs used for lift-  
ing a pot off the fire.

**SAMSI** **ममसी** *s. m., a.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Shamshi*. A particular family of Sayyads; solar.

SAMÚCHÁ	समुचा	} a. Whole, entire.
SAMUCHCHÁ	समूचा	

SAMUCHCHE સમુੱચે *ad.* On the whole, entirely.

**SAMUDDAR** समुद्र *s. m.* An ocean, a sea. See *Samuṇḍar*.

**SAMUDDARÍ** समुदरी *a.* Belonging to a sea.

**SAMÚH** समूह *s. m.* An assemblage, heap, number.

**SAMÚKÁ** समूका *s. m.* (M.) An inferior grain (*Oplismenus frumentaceus*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*) cultivated on the banks of the rivers. It is sown in September, without ploughing, in the mud left by the retiring inundations. The straw is good fodder, its grain is considered heating, and is one of the poorest of the millets.

**SAMUNḌ** समुन्द } *s. m.* Corrupt-  
**SAMUNḌAR** समुन्दर } ed from the

Sanskrit word *Samudar*. An ocean, a sea :—*samunḍ jhagg*, *samunḍar jhagg*, *s. f.* (lit. the froth or foam of the ocean.) The dorsal bone of an extinct species of cuttle fish. It is used as a drug, being considered absorbent and antacid. In Europe it is only used for tooth powder and in the arts. It contains 80 parts of Carbonate of Lime in every hundred :—*samunḍar phul*, *s. m.* The *Barringtonia acutangula*, Nat. Ord. *Barringtoniaceæ*. The root is bitter and in its properties resembles Cinchona. The seeds are aromatic and are used in Colic in parturition and in ophthalmia :—*samunḍ* or *samunḍar sokh*, *s. m.* A common field weed (*Salvia plebeia*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*) found in the plains and in the Panjab Himalaya. The seeds are much used in the Hindu system as mustard, and for gonorrhoea and menorrhagia.

**SAN** मट *s. f.* Hemp; the *Crotalaria juncea*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*, a plant often confused with the *Sanni*, *sanukṛá* or *saṅkukṛá* to which it is much superior. It is known in commerce as "*Saṅ*, hemp," "*Concance*" "*Salsette*" or "*Bombay hemp*," and "*brown hemp*." Though called hemp it has no connection botanically with the true hemp *Cannibas*

*sativa* or *Indica*. Theseeds are used medicinally to purify the blood;—*prep.* With :—*saṅkukṛ* or *sanukṛá*, *s. m.* A coarse kind of hemp (*Hibiscus cannabinus*, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*) commonly cultivated in the plains. It is generally raised in narrow strips along the edges of fields of cotton or maize, millet or pulse sown in the rainy season. Its fibre is used for the manufacture of ropes, twine, and sacking. In Sindh its fibre is considered the best for nets and ropes, but it is rarely used for cloth. The seeds are used medicinally :—*saṅ báṭi*, *s. f.* The same as *Sanná* which see :—*janglí saṅ kukṛá*, *s. m.* A plant (*Hibiscus sp.* Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*) growing wild in the Siwalik tract, the fruit is used as a pot-herb :—*pat saṅ*, *s. f.* The same as *Saṅ* :—*saṅ mudḍhá*, *ad.* Entirely.

**SÁN** मां *v. n.* (past tense, first person, singular of *Hán*) Was ;—*s. m.* (M.) A heron.

**SAN** मन् *v. n.* (indic. imperf. of *Hoṇá*) Were.

**SÁN** मान *s. m.* A quaver, a shake, a trill in music ;—*s. f.* See *Sháṭṭ*.

**SÁN** माट *s. f.* A grindstone ; *c. w.* *cháṛḥá*.

**SANÁ** मना *s. m.* Senna, *Cassia lanceolata*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

**SANAD** मन्द *s. f.* A signature, a deed, a document.

**SANADÍ** मन्दी *a.* Held by written deeds, authentic, trustworthy.

**SANÁH** मनाह *s. m.* Message, a report.

**SANAH** मन्ह *s. m.* The front piece of the shaft.

**SANÁI** मनाई } *s. m. f.* Senna :—*saná*  
**SANÁ** मना } *makaṭ*, *s. f.* Mecca ;  
Senna *Cassia aculifolia*, it is grown in India.

**SANÁKE** मनावे *s. m.* See *Sambháḷ*.

**SANÁKHT** **मनाखत** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Shanákht*. Knowledge, understanding, identification, recognition.

**SANÁN** **मनान** *s. m.* The large Ash *Fraxinus floribunda*, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceae*.

**SANÁS** **मनाम** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Shinás*. Knowledge of, acquaintance with; corruption of the Sanskrit word *Sanyás*, see under *Saníds*.

**SANÁSÍ** **मनामी** *s. m.* See *Saníds*.

**SANÁTÁ** **मनटा** *s. f.* Singing or ringing noises in the ears. The *Dodanea burmanniana*; *i. q.* *Santa Alyar*:—*saqáts* *gujar jágá*, *v. n.* To be overwhelmed with sudden grief.

**SANÁTAN** **मनाउत** *a.* Eternal, ancient, without beginning or end.

**SANATTHÁ** **मनँवा** *s. m.* See *Menárá*.

**SANBBAL** **मँवल** *s. m.* (*Pof.*) An iron instrument used by thieves to dig through walls; *i. q.* *Sandheud*, *Sabbal*.

**SANBANDH** **मनबंध** } *s. m.* Relation,  
**SANBANDH** **मँबंध** } affinity.

**SÁNBHNA** **मंभना** *v. n.* See *Sámhbhá*.

**SÁNCH** **मंच** *s. m.* Truth, righteousness.

**SÁNCHÁ** **मंचा** *a.* True, righteous.

**SÁNCHÁ** **मंचा** } *s. m.* A mould, a  
**SÁNCHÁ** **मँचा** } stamp.

**SANCHARNÁ** **मंचरना** *v. a.* To enter.

**SANCHÍ** **मंची** *s. f.* A small mould or stamp; a division of a book consisting of eight or ten leaves.

**SAND** **मंद** *s. m.* Instruments, tools;—*a.* Wicked.

**SANDÁ** **मँदा** *s. m.* Chattels, implements; (*Pof.*) wealth:—*Jeth*, *Háph* *wichch gáts* *parakhlye*, *yár* *parakhiye wakht piyán*; *te us ghare wichch nár* *parakhlye*, *jis ghare wichch sandá náh*. Cows are teased in *Jeth* and *Háph*, a friend in need, and a wife in a house where there is no wealth:—*saqáts*, *huqáts*, *def. p.* Being.

**SANDAL** **मँदल** *s. m.* Sandal wood, *Santalum Album*, Nat. Ord. *Santalaceae*; mortar used for a tomb;—A small tree (*Fraxinus xanthoxylloides*, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceae*) common in the arid tracts on the Sutlej and Chenab and in the Jhelum basin. Its wood is hard, heavy and strong, but being small, is mainly used for plough handles and for fuel. The leaves are used as fodder.

**SANDALÍ** **मँदली** } *a.* Made of  
**SANDALÍ** **मनदली** } or having  
the colour of sandal wood;—*s. f.* A mason's trestle; a pair of steps; a frame placed over a fire pit to support a large quilt, under which people sleep.

**SÁNDAN** **मंदन** *s. m.* A small, somewhat crooked tree (*Ougeinia Dalbergioides*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) which grows sparingly throughout the Siwalik tract, up to the Jhelum. The timber is hard and strong, and is said to be very durable, and not subject to warping or to worms. It is much valued for ploughs, wheels, sugar and cotton-rollers, and combs.

**SÁNDAR** **मंदर** *s. m.* (*M.*) The wood work collectively, of a single wheeled well or of one wheel of a double wheeled well.

**SANDAR** **मंदर** *s. m.* A tool, an instrument.

**SANDARÍ** **मंदारी** *s. f.* See *Píncho*.

**SANDÁS** **मंडाम** } *s. m.* A necessary.  
**SANDÁS** **मनडाम** }

**SANDÁSÍ** **मंडामी** *s. f.* Pincers, tongs.

SANDĀSĪ ਸੰਡਾਸੀ } *s. m.* See  
 SANDĀSĪĀ ਸੰਡਾਸੀਆ } *Saniāsī.*

SANDEH ਸੰਦੇਹ } *s. m.* Doubt, sus-  
 SANDEH ਸਨਦੇਹ } picion, hesitation,  
 anxiety; love, affection; deviation, error:  
 —*nissandeh, a.* Undoubtedly, certainly.

SANDEHĪ ਸੰਦੇਹੀ } *a.* Doubtful,  
 SANDEHĪ ਸਨਦੇਹੀ } scrupulous.

SANDES ਸੰਦੇਸ }  
 SANDESĀ ਸੰਦੇਸਾ } *s. m.* A message.  
 SANDESĀ ਸਨਦੇਸਾ }

SANDESĪ ਸੰਦੇਸੀ } *s. m.* A messenger.  
 SANDESĪ ਸਨਦੇਸੀ }

SANDH ਸੰਢ } *a.* Barren.  
 SANDH ਸਨਢ }

SANDH ਸੰਧ *s. f.* A crack or space  
 between two surfaces; (*M.*) a hole in a  
 wall made by burglars; *i. q.* *Sannh*);—(*K.*)  
 A level space near a village where cattle  
 stand or sit in the heat of the day.

SANDH ਸੰਢ *a.* Barren women or  
 animals.)

SĀNDH ਸਾਂਢ *s. m.* A bull, a stallion;  
*i. q.* *Sānh.*

SANDHĀ ਸੰਢਾ *s. m.* A male buffalo, a  
 buffalo bull; *met.* a full bodied, powerful  
 man; a bubo, sympathetic inflammation  
 or pain—*sandhe nūn gāh, aurat nūn rāh.*  
*te mard nūn chakki, te asmānon bij karakki.*  
 Threshing for a male buffalo, grinding  
 for a man, and travelling for a woman,  
*i. e.,* are all things utterly unfit.—Prov.

SANDHAN ਸੰਢਣ *a.* The same as *Sandh.*

SANDHAN ਸੰਧਨ *s. f.* Fem. of *San-*  
*dhin*; (*M.*) a cow that has not been milk-

ed:—*dhū dīhāren dī sandhan he.* She  
 has not been milked for two days—Prov.

SANDHAURĀ ਸੰਧੌਰਾ *s. m.* A species  
 of tree.

SANDHEWĀ ਸੰਧੇਵਾ *s. m.* See *Sanbhal*,  
*Sambhal.*

SANDHĪ ਸੰਢੀ *s. f.* A large and  
 powerful woman.

SANDHĪ ਸੰਧੀ *s. m.* A child dedi-  
 cated, who is to be redeemed at the  
 appointed time by one-tenth of the value  
 set upon it; *i. q.* *Dasvandhī*;—*a.* Like:—  
*kutte sandhī pūchhalī kadīn nā sidhī ho.*  
 Like a dog's tail (it) never stands  
 straight.

SĀNDHĪ ਸਾਂਧੀ *s. m.* (*M.*) A house-  
 breaker.

SANDHIĀ ਸੰਧਿਆ } *s. m.* Corrupt-  
 SANDHIĀ ਸਨਧਿਆ } ed from the

Sanskrit word *Sandhya*. Evening;  
 the meeting of day and night, twilight,  
 Hindu worship at morning, noon and  
 sunset. It consists in the repetition of  
*mantrās*, the sipping of water and cere-  
 monies performed by Brahmans, *Kshatriū*,  
*Vaisās*;—*sandhiakāl, sandhiā wela, s. m.*  
 Just after sunset.

SANDHLĀ ਸੰਧਲਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) An aque-  
 duct; a mode of wearing clothes when  
 mourning. The women bare the head and  
 breast, and wrap the clothes round the  
 waist. The clothes when so worn are  
 called *sandhlā*:—*māi sandhlā badh ke*  
*piṭṭṇī khurī hai.* The mother having  
 tied her clothes *sandhlā* fashion stands  
 mourning.—Prov.

SANDHNĀ ਸੰਢਣਾ *v. a.* To unite, to  
 splice, to piece; to twist together the  
 ends of two ropes.

SANDHŪ ਸੰਧੂ *s. m.* The name of a sub-  
 division of *Jāts*.

SĀNDHŪ ਸਾਂਧੂ *s. m.* A wife's sister's  
 husband:—*sāndhū guāndhī te tarūās sirāṇī.*





shell:—*sang shadnāj*, *s. m.* Fossil nummulite:—*sang sitārad*, *s. m.* The avanturine, of a brown colour with glistening gold particles on the surface:—*sang Sulemānī*, *s. m.* The agate, the onyx. The stone is not used medicinally, but is supposed if worn to keep people at a distance from the wearer and so induce solitude:—*sang tabak*, *s. m.* A stone similar to *Sang Abri*, and similarly used:—*sang yahūdī*, *s. m.* Fossile encrinite.

**SĀNGĀ sāṅgā** *s. m., a.* See *Sāṅg*;—(*M.*) Neighbourhood, connection:—*sāṅge dī bakrī te kuṣāṅge dī menh*. A goat handy is as good as a buffalo at a distance.—Prov. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

**SANGCHĀ sāṅgā** *s. m.* Fossil nummulites from the Mazari hills, Dera Ghazi Khan. They are used in native medicine on the strength of the doctrine of similitudes, on account of their resemblance to the products of disease. The story of their origin is that fifty damsels were surprised while bathing by their future husbands. They prayed to heaven for covering whereupon they sank into the earth and their clothes became the fossil nummulites.

**SANGGAL sāṅgal** *s. m.* An iron chain.

**SANGGAN sāṅgan** *v. n. (M.)* To be willing (a cow to be milked); to be considerate (a man):—*kaḍāhī āṅgārā nā pūṣḍyus te sāṅgī chāṅgī hai*. She a good milker! she never put out a spark of fire.—Prov. i. e., she is utterly useless.

**SANGGAR sāṅgar** } *s. f.* A pod of the  
**SANGGARĪ sāṅgarī** } *Prosopis spicigera*,

Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae* (*Jamū*). The pods, which ripen before and during the rains, contain, when scarcely ripe, a considerable quantity of a sweetish farinaceous substance, which in many places is largely consumed as food, in some parts by all classes, in others only by the poor or in times of scarcity. It is eaten green or when dry, raw and alone,

or boiled with salt, onions and ghee, and eaten with bread, or mixed with *dahi*; i. q. *Shangrī*.

**SANGGĀR sāṅgar** *s. m.* See *Shanggar*.

**SANGGĀRNĀ sāṅgarṇā** *v. n.* See *Shanggarṇā*.

**SANGGAT sāṅgat** *s. f.* Collection, company, association, intercourse, assembly, meeting, place of meeting, union; cohabitation as of married people.

**SANGGĀŪ sāṅgāū** } *s. m.* One  
**SANGGĀULĀ sāṅgāulā** } that is  
ashamed or bashful.

**SANGGH sāṅgh** *s. m.* The front part of the neck, the gullet, the throat:—*sangh-chāṛī*, *s. m.* A poisonous snake, the *Echis carinalis*, because the poison is supposed to throttle the person bitten at once.

**SANGGHĀ sāṅghā** *s. m.* The front part of the neck, the gullet; the interstices between the cords around the edges of a bedstead.

**SANGGHAR sāṅghar** *s. m.* A field fortification, a stone breast work or rifle pit; an army drawn up on the model of a fort, the breastwork of an army.

**SANGGHĀR sāṅghār** *s. m.* Destruction.

**SANGGHĀRĀ sāṅghārā** *s. m.* } The  
**SANGGHĀRĪ sāṅghārī** *s. f.* } water

Caltrop *Trapa bispinosa*, Nat. Ord. *Halo-ragaceae*. The brown horny fruit with the long spines is the part used. It is planted in June and is ripe in November the deeper the water the better the crop. It is grown extensively in the Panjab and covers many miles of the waters in Cashmere. The produce of one seer of seed is about 20 maunds, in a good season. The fruit is eaten raw and cooked. A flour is made from it which is much used at Hindu festivals, and is also coloured pink and thrown about at the *Holi*:—*sangghāre desi*, *s. m.* The plant grown

in the Punjab :—*sangghārā pūrbīyā*, *s. m.* The down country *sangghārā* which is superior to that grown in the Punjab.

SANGGHĀRNĀ ਸੰਘਾਰਣਾ *v. a.* To destroy.

SANGGHĀSAN ਸੰਘਾਸਣ *s. m.* A throne, a cushion.

SANGGHĪ ਸੰਘੀ *s. f.* Dim. of *Sanggh*.

SANGGHOT ਸੰਘੋਟ *s. m.* Strangulation, a strait, a difficulty.

SANGGHOTŪ ਸੰਘੋਟੂ *a.* Strangling, choking, suffocating; one strangled, one in difficulty, one reduced to great straits.

SANGGĪ ਸੰਗੀ *s. m.* A companion, one of a party of pilgrims;—*a.* Stony.

SANGGĪ ਸਾਂਗੀ *s. m.* An imitator, a mimic, an actor.

SANGGĪN ਸੰਗੀਨ *a.* Heavy, solid, hard, flinty; valuable;—*s. f.* A bayonet.

SANGGĪT ਸੰਗੀਤ *s. m.* Singing, the science of music.

SANGGNĀ ਸੰਗਣਾ *v. n.* To be ashamed.

SANGGOCH ਸੰਗੋਚ *s. m.* Contraction, shutting :—*sanggoch karnā, laingā, v. n.* To contract, to close.

SANGGOCHĀ ਸੰਗੋਚਾ *s. m.* Bashfulness, shame.

SANGGOCHNĀ ਸੰਗੋਚਣਾ *v. n.* To contract, to draw in, to close.

SANGGOH ਸੰਗੋਹ *s. f.* Sheep dung.

SANGGORNĀ ਸੰਗੋਰਣਾ *v. a.* To contract, to draw up the arms and legs.

SANGGO SANGG ਸੰਗੋ ਸੰਗ *prep. ad.* With, along with, along, altogether.

SANGGRAHINĪ ਸੰਗਰਹਿਣੀ *s. f.* A disease, the symptoms of which are cough, fever and diarrhoea.

SANGGRĀND ਸੰਗਰਾਂਦ } *s. f.* The entrance of the  
SANGGRĀNT ਸੰਗਰਾਂਤ } trance of the  
sun into a new sign, of the Zodiac, the first day of every Hindu month.

SANGGTARĀ ਸੰਗਤਰਾ *s. m.* A large species of orange, *Citrus aurantium*, Nat. Ord. *Aurantiaceæ*.

SANGGTARĀH ਸੰਗਤਰਾਹ *s. m.* The lime (*Citrus Bergamotica*, Nat. Ord. *Aurantiaceæ*).

SANGGTĀU ਸੰਗਤਾਉ *s. m.* A method of heating water.

SANGGTĀUNĀ ਸੰਗਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To heat water for medicinal purposes by putting into it hot stones, bricks, lumps of salt, metal.

SANGGTĪ ਸੰਗਤੀ *s. m.* A companion, one of a party of pilgrims.

SANGGUCHCHNĀ ਸੰਗੁੱਚਣਾ *v. n.* To shrink, to be drawn together; to be shy, to be abashed.

SANGGYE ਸੰਗਯੇ *s. m.* See *Nimbar, Mentog*.

SANGHĪ ਸਾਂਘੀ *s. m.* (*Pol.*) A partner, a friend;—*sanghī changī je milē, sukh howē tis jān; bhāī khes̄ farjind thīn, usdā waddā mān.* If a good partner is procured, the cultivator is comfortable, therefore pay him more respect than to a brother or a son.—Prov.

SANGHNĀ ਸੰਘਣਾ *m.* } Thick, close  
SANGHNĪ ਸੰਘਣੀ *f.* } together.

SANGHELNĀ ਸੰਘੇਲਣਾ *v. a.* (*K.*) To collect together.

SANGĪ ਸਾਂਗੀ *s. f.* A pitch fork.

SANGLĀ ਸੰਗਲਾ *s. m.* A plank bridge in the hills.

SANGLĪ ਸੰਗਲੀ *s. f.* Fem. of *Sangal*.

SĀṆGLĪ ਸਾਂਗਲੀ *s. f. (M.)* The husk of the cotton pod.

SĀṆGOLĀ ਸੰਗੋਲਾ *s. m. (M.)* A spear such as that carried by *Chaukidárs*.

SĀṆGRĀM ਸੰਗਰਾਮ *s. m.* Battle, war.

SĀṆGRĪ ਸੰਗਰੀ *s. f.* See *Saṅgrat*.

SĀNH ਸਾਨੁ *s. m.* A bull, a stallion; (*M.*) a large buffalo bull, a bullock after 4 years of age.

SĀNHĀ ਸਨਹਾ *s. m. (Poř.)* Message, see *Sanehá*.

SĀNHĀN ਸਾਨ੍ਹਾਂ *s. m.* A kind of lizard. Its flesh is used in medicine and is credited with strengthening and restorative qualities.

SANHE ਸਨਹੇ *ad. (Poř.)* Through a message, see *Sanehā*.

SĀNHĪN ਸਾਨ੍ਹੀਂ *s. m. (M.)* A stallion.

SĀNHKĪ ਸਾਨ੍ਹਕੀ *s. f.* A small earthen plate.

SĀNĪ ਸਣੀ *s. f.* A fine kind of harp.

SĀNĪ ਸਾਨੀ *a.* Second, like, resembling; pompous, showy;—*s. f.* Chaff or cut straw, mixed with grain, oil cake, and water as a food for cattle; *c. w. karní*.

SĀNĪÁS ਸਨਿਆਸ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Sanyás*. Abandonment of the world, an order of Hindu ascetics.

SĀNĪÁSĪ ਸਨਿਆਸੀ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Sanyásī*. A class of ascetics among the Hindus usually worshippers of Shiva.

SANICHCHHAR ਸਨਿੱਛਰ *s. m.* Saturday; the planet Saturn; *met.* a dirty, ill looking idle fellow :—*sanichchhar dūṇḍ, v. n.* To come under the influence of Saturn or one's evil star; *i. q. Sanischar*.

SĀNĪKṆĀ ਸਨੀਕਣਾ *v. n. (Poř.)* To blow the nose.

SĀNJ ਸੰਜ *s. m.* A coat of mail; *i. q. Sanjo*.

SĀNJĀ ਸੰਜਾ *s. m.* The female *Pudenda*; used of man and animals.

SĀNJĀB ਸੰਜਾਬ *s. f.* The Sable.

SĀNJĀF ਸੰਜਾਫ *s. f.* A border tacked to the edge of a garment.

SĀNJĀFĪ ਸੰਜਾਫੀ *a.* Adorned with a border.

SĀNJAM ਸੰਜਮ *s. m.* Forbearance, sedateness, sobriety, abstinence from particular food on certain days, partial fasting; coming together, meeting, agreeing, making peace, union; collecting, acquiring; policy.

SĀNJAMĪ ਸੰਜਮੀ *a.* Sober, temperate, abstemious, forbearing.

SĀNJH ਸੰਝ *s. f.* Evening.

SĀNJH ਸਾਂਝ *a.* Partnership.

SĀNJHĀ ਸਾਂਝਾ *a.* Partnership, fellowship.



SANKOCHAN ਸੰਕੋਚਣ } a. Bashful,  
SANKOCHÍ ਸੰਕੋਚੀ } diffident, shy,  
modest, reserved (person.)

SANKOCHÍ ਸੰਕੋਚੀ s. f. Want; shame,  
bashfulness, reserve.

SANMÁLÍ ਸਨਮਾਲੀ s. m. See *sod*  
*gaṇḍal* under *Sod*.

SANN ਸੱਨ s. m. Year, era, the stamp  
on coin showing the date of a monarch's  
accession, (usually with the word *jalá*,  
as *sann jalá*), a mark; fainting, fits, in-  
sensitivity induced by cold or weakness:  
—*sann pá deṇá, páwá, v. a.* To stamp,  
to brand, to mark with infamy as by  
mutilating a member.

SANNA ਸੱਨਾ s. f. The *Cassia obovata*,  
Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae* found in the Salt  
Range and Trans-Indus. Its leaves are  
used as senna, and collected for druggists  
in some places:—*sanná makki, s. f.* *Cas-*  
*sia Acutifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*,  
cultivated for senna leaves in various  
parts of India. It is stated in a native  
book that if Senna be the only food for  
a month it prolongs youth and causes  
the hair to remain black, if eaten for 40  
days it produces a sweet smell.

SANNAN ਸੱਨਨ s. m. The same as  
*Sāndan* and *Parastí* which see.

SANNH ਸੱਨੁ s. f. Digging through  
a wall by a thief, house-breaking, burg-  
lary;—s. m. Space, distance.

SANNHANÍ ਸਾਂਨੁਣੀ s. f. A female  
camel; i. q. *Sāhaní. q. v.*

SANNHÍ ਸੱਨੀ s. f. Pincers, a smith's  
vice.

SANNÍ ਸੱਨੀ s. f. (M.) The *Crotalaria*  
*juncea*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae* cultivated  
generally for its fibre in the plains, ex-  
cept in the extreme north-west. It is  
usually sown in strips round other crops,

but may at times be in patches alone.  
It is sometimes called the female of *Sag*  
plant;—s. m. A plant (*Crotalaria Seri-*  
*cea*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) resembling  
the *Juncea* which is cultivated as a  
garden flower:—*sanní dá bíj, s. m.* The  
seeds of *Hibiscus cannabinus*, Nat. Ord.  
*Malvaceae*, used as a demulcent.

SANNIÁN ਸੱਨਿਆਂ s. f. Hosts.

SANNIÁS ਸੱਨਿਆਸ s. m. See *Saníás*.

SANNIÁSI ਸੱਨਿਆਸੀ s. m. See  
*Saníásí*.

SANNÚ ਸੱਨੂ s. m. (M.) Tonga.

SANOLÍ ਸਨੋਲੀ s. f. A fine tall nettle  
(*Urtica heterophylla*, Nat. Ord. *Urticaceae*)  
with immense leaves and a vigorous  
sting, which is not uncommon in many  
places in the Punjab Himalaya. Its  
stems are often employed for making  
twine and ropes by the dry process, but  
these are not prized, and are destroyed  
quickly when wet.

SÁNS ਸਾਂਸ s. m. Breath, respiration,  
a sign.

SÁNSÁ ਸਾਂਸਾ s. m. Imagination, fancy,  
reflection, fear, apprehension, anxiety.

SÁNSÁ ਸੰਸਾ s. m. Doubt, hesitation,  
anxiety, perplexity, apprehension; i. q.  
*Sānsá*.

SÁN SÁN KARNÁ ਸਾਂਸਾਂਕਰਨਾ v. a.  
To whistle like the wind among pines, or  
in passing through a crack; to throb.

SANSÁRÚ ਸਨਸਾਰੂ s. m. The same as  
*Píṇcho* which see.

SANSIKKÁ ਸਨਸਿਕਾ s. m. The device  
on a coin; a title to empire, a right of  
succession, regal authority:—*sansikká*  
*bahálgá, baithāngá, v. a.* To establish  
one's authority as ruler of a country.

SANSAPHAUR ਮਨਸਵੈਰ } *s. m.* See  
 SANSPAUR ਮਨਸਪੈਰ } *Sábúgí*  
 and *Máslí*.

SANT ਸੰਤ } *s. m.* A saint, a de-  
 SANT ਮਨਤ } votee; a simple, good  
 SANT ਮਣਤ } man;—*a.* Holy, pious,  
 (Latin *sanctus*.)

SÁNT ਸਾਂਟ *s. f.* Connection, union; in-  
 trigue; a horse whip, whipping a horse;  
 the sound of a drum.

SÁNT ਸਾਂਤ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
 Sanskrit word *Shánt*. Tranquillity,  
 peace.

SANTANÍ ਸੰਤਣੀ } *s. f.* Feminine  
 SANTANÍ ਮਨਤਣੀ } of *Sant*.  
 SANTANÍ ਮਣਤਣੀ }

SANTÁP ਸੰਤਾਪ } *s. m.* Grief, pain,  
 SANTÁP ਮਨਤਾਪ } affliction; sym-  
 thy; *c. w.* *deḡd*, *karná*.

SANTÁPAN ਸੰਤਾਪਣ *f.* } *a.* Sad,  
 SANTÁPAN ਮਨਤਾਪਣ *f.* } sorrowful,  
 SANTÁPÍ ਸੰਨਤਾਪੀ *m.* } afflicted,  
 SANTÁPÍ ਮਨਤਾਪੀ *m.* } sympathis-  
 ing.

SANTARÁ ਸੰਤਰਾ *s. m.* An orange.

SANTARÍ ਸੰਤਰੀ *s. m.* Corruption of  
 the English word *Sentinel*. A sentinel.

SÁNTHÁ ਸਾਂਥਾ *s. m.* See *Meṇḍar*.

SANTNÍ ਸੰਤਣੀ *s. f.* See *Santaní*.

SANTOKH ਸੰਤੋਖ } *s. m.* Content-  
 SANTOKH ਮਨਤੋਖ } ment, patience,  
 satisfaction.

SANTOKHAN ਸੰਤੋਖਣ *f.* } *a.* Con-  
 SANTOKHAN ਮਨਤੋਖਣ *f.* } tented,  
 SANTOKHÍ ਸੰਤੋਖੀ *m.* } patient.

SÁNTÚ ਸਾਂਟੂ *s. m.* A paramour.

SANÚ ਸਨੂ *s. f.* Hemp.

SÁNUK ਸਾਂਉਕ *s. m. f.* See *Sauṇk*.

SANUKRÁ ਸਣੁਕੜਾ *s. m.* See *saṇ-*  
*kukrá* in *San*.

SÁNÚNÁ ਸਨੂਣਾ *a.* Salted, saline; *i. q.*  
*Salūṇá*.

SÁNWAK ਸਾਂਵਕ *s. m.* See *Samúká*;—  
 A grass (*Panicum colonum*, Nat. Ord.  
*Gramineæ*) common wild in most places  
 throughout the Panjab plains. It is  
 one of the best grasses for forage.

SÁNWALÁ ਸਾਂਵਲਾ *a.* See *Sáulá*.

SÁNWANÍN ਸਾਂਵਨੀਂ *s. f.* (*M.*) The  
 summer or *Kharif* crop:—*sánwanín chhalá*,  
*s. m.* A scarlet insect of velvety ap-  
 pearance seen during the rains.

SANWÁR ਸਨਵਾਰ *s. f.* A small shrub  
 (*Rhazya stricta*, *R. diffusa*, Nat. Ord.  
*Apocynacæ*) which grows abundantly in  
 many places Trans-Indus, and occurs in  
 the Salt Range at low elevations. The dried

branches are used as fuel. The leaves after being steeped in water for some days, are given as food to goats. They are also bruised and given with milk to children for eruptions, and an infusion of them is stated to be good for sore throat. The fruit and upper leaves are considered efficacious in cases of boils and skin eruptions.

**SANWARNÁ ਸੰਵਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To ornament, to decorate.

**SANYÁS ਸਨਯਾਸ** *s. m.* See *Sanids*.

**SANYÁSÍ ਸਨਯਾਸੀ** *s. m.* See *Sanidsí*.

**SAPÁSÁ ਸਪਾਸਾ** *s. m.* A snake catcher, a snake keeper.

**SAPÁH ਸਪਾਹ** *s. f.* Soldiers, an army :—  
*sapáh kháná*, *s. m.* Soldiers' quarters :—  
*sapáh gart*, *sapáh puṣṭá*, *s. m.* The military profession :—*sapáh salár*, *s. m.* A captain, a commander of an army, a commander-in-chief.

**SAPÁHÍ ਸਪਾਹੀ** *s. m.* A soldier.

**SAPÁÍ ਸਪਾਈ** } *s. m. f.* A support,  
**SAPÁIÁ ਸਪਾਇਆ** } a water stand,  
a stool, a timber on which the tongue of the cart rests, when the oxen are unyoked ; a trestle used to support the *jardál* or long Afghan gun when fired.

**SAPAIID ਸਪੈਦ** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Sufaid*. White ; *i. q.* *Sufed*.

**SAPAIIDÁ ਸਪੈਦਾ** *s. m.* Ceruse or white lead, a rupee ; a poplar tree.

**SAPAIIDÍ ਸਪੈਦੀ** *s. f.* Whiteness ; lime.

**SAPAILÁ ਸਪੈਲਾ** *s. m.* } A keeper  
**SAPAILAN ਸਪੈਲਣ** *s. f.* } of snakes,  
a snake charmer.

**SAPÁRÁ ਸਪਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Siparah*. One of the thirty sections into which the *Quran* is divided.

**SAPÁRAS ਸਪਾਰਸ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Sapdrash*. See *Sufdrash*.

**SAPÁRASAN ਸਪਾਰਸਣ** *s. f.* } See  
**SAPÁRASÍ ਸਪਾਰਸੀ** *s. m.* } *Safdrash*.

**SAPARDÁ ਸਪਰਦਾ** *s. m.* A musician who attends on singing women :—*sapardá puṣṭá*, *s. m.* The business of a *sapardá*.

**SAPARDÁÍ ਸਪਰਦਾਈ** *s. m.* Musicians who attend dancing girls.

**SAPÁRÍ ਸਪਾਰੀ** *s. f.* A betel nut ; the *glans penis* ; *i. q.* *Supdrí*.

**SAPARS ਸਪਰਸ** *s. f.* Touching ; a touch .—*sapars rekhd*, *saparas birt*, *sapars biṣṭá*, *s. m.* A tangent.

**SAPAR SAPAR KARNÁ ਸਪੜ ਸਪੜ ਕਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To make the noise caused by taking food or drink into the mouth with a strong inspiration of breath, as in gulping.

**SAPÁRÚ ਸਪਾਰੂ** *s. m.* *Glans penis*.

**SAPÁSAP ਸਪਾਸਪ** *ad., s. f.* See *Shapd-shap*.



SAPAT ਸਪਤ *a.* Seven :—*sapat bhuj*,  
*s. m.* A heptagon.

SAPÁTÁ ਸਪਾਟਾ *s. m.* Haste, a rush;  
a turn or walk.

SÁPÁYÁ ਸਪੱਤਾ *a.* Honourable, res-  
pectable; *i. q.* *Supattd.*

SÁPAIÁ ਸਪਾਇਅ *s. m.* See *Sapid.*

SAPED ਸਪੇਦ *a.* Corruption of the  
Persian word *Sufaid.* White.

SAPEDÁ ਸਪੇਦਾ *s. m.* See *Safaid.*

SAPEDÍ ਸਪੇਦੀ *s. f.* See *Safaid.*

SAPFÁLI ਸਪਫਾਲੀ *s. f.* See *Laskar.*

SAPIÁDHÁ ਸਪਿਆਧਾ *s. m.* }  
SAPIÁDHAN ਸਪਿਆਧਣ *s. f.* }  
See *Sapádh.*

SAPÍARÍ ਸਪਿਆਰੀ *s. f.* See *Sapdr.*

SAPIÁRÚ ਸਪਿਆਰੂ *s. m.* See *Sapdr.*

SAPOLÁ ਸਪੋਲਾ } *s. m.* A young  
SAPOLÍÁ ਸਪੋਲੀਅ }  
SAPOLYÁ ਸਪੋਲਯਾ } snake.

SAPP ਸੱਪ *s. m.* A serpent, a snake :  
—*sapp dá khádhá bache te najar dá*  
*khádhá ná bache.* He that is bitten by  
a snake may escape but he on whom the  
Evil Eye falls escapes not.—*Proy.*:—*sapp*  
*dá bachchá, sapold,* *i. e.* bad fruit of an  
evil stem.

SAPPAR ਸੱਪਰ *s. m.* (K.) Rook or a  
small precipice.

SAPPNÍ ਸੱਪਣੀ *s. f.* A female serpent.

SAPPSÍHAN ਸੱਪਸੀਹਣ } *s. f.* A  
SAPPSÍHANÍ ਸੱਪਸੀਹਣੀ } species  
of lizard; *met.* an evil-minded woman.

SAPROTRÍ ਸਪਰੋਤ੍ਰੀ *s. m.* See *Pakhán-  
bhed.*

SAPT ਸਪਤ *a.* Seven.

SAPTMÍ ਸਪਤਮੀ *s. m.* The seventh  
lunar day.

SAPÚRAN ਸਪੁਰਨ } *a.* Full, com-  
SAPÚRAN ਸਪੁਰਣ } plete; *i. q.* *Sam-  
púran.*

SAPURD ਸਪੁਰਦ } *s. f.*  
SAPURDAGÍ ਸਪੁਰਦਗੀ } Charge,  
SAPURDÍ ਸਪੁਰਦੀ } keeping,  
care, trust, *c. w.* *deyá, karnd.*

SAPÚT ਸਪੁਤ } *s. m.* An excellent,  
SAPUT ਸਪੁਤ } dutiful son, a good  
SAPUTT ਸਪੁਤ } son, a dear son:  
SAPUTTAR ਸਪੁਤਰ } —*saputtartdí,* *s. f.*  
See *Sapútdí.*

SAPÚTÁÍ ਸਪੁਤਾਈ *s. f.* The quality  
of being a good son.

SAR ਸਰ *s. m.* A tank, a pool; a secret,  
a mystery; a kind of reed, the leaf or grassy  
part of the reed *Saccharum Sara*, *Nat.*  
*Ord. Gramineæ*, used for thatching, making

mats and also for fodder;—*s. f.* Victory, length (in time and space);—*a.* Straight like an arrow (used of a reed):—*sar dūṇḍ*, *v. n.* To comprehend or understand a secret or mystery:—*sar deṇḍ*, *v. n.* To protract, to let out the string of a kite; to knot a piece of cord:—*sar hoṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be conquered:—*sar garoh*, *s. m.* A commander of troops, a leader of a company, the chief of a company of ascetics:—*sar garoh*, *s. f.* The office of a *Sar garoh*:—*sarguṇ*, *a.* Possessing all qualities, endowed with all attributes, a title of God:—*sar jūṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be equal in a game, to suffice or complete shares in sharing any thing; to pass wind:—*sarjīt*, *a.* Victorious, superior, powerful:—*sar harṇḍ*, *v. a.* To conquer; to subdue, to bring to a successful issue; to adjust, to prepare, to rectify, to put in order, to open the tube of a *huṇḍḍ*:—*jaiṇḍi sar chhikije unkanḍḍ apṇe chhipar dḍ ḍar rakhtji*. If you pilfer a man's grass fear him lest he take your own thatch.—Prov.

**SĀR MAT** *s. f.* Pith, essence, quintessence; manure; grace, favour, value; intelligence, news, information, report; case; (*M.*) a procession of Hindu women who promenade the streets before a wedding and sing most indecent songs known variously as *pulhānḍ*, *duhḍ*, *sākhī*; *vulva animalium*;—*s. m.* Iron, whatever is made of iron or steel, weapons; the name of a pawn used in playing the games of *chaupar*, and *sār pāsḍ*, the game called *chaupar*; a straw roof; a cowshed;—*a.* All:—*sār laiṇḍ*, *v. a.* To have a care, to take care of, to get intelligence;—*sār mārṇḍ*, *v. a.* To burn iron:—*sār pāsḍ*, *s. m.* The name of a game, game played with dice called *chaupar*:—*sār pāsḍḍ khedḍḍ*, *v. a.* To play with dice:—*sār wickch dūṇḍ*, *hoṇḍ*, *v. n.* To come into or be in the care of one, to be fortunate, to be prosperous, to obtain the favour of God.

**SĀR MAT** *s. m.* The sound produced by the strokes of a whip or switch; burning, inflation:—*sār sār mārṇḍ*, *v. a.* To beat cruelly, to vex, to torment.

**SARĀ MAT** *s. m.* See *Sharḍ*.

**SARĀ MAT** *s. m.* See *Dhannḍ*.

**SĀRĀ MAT** *s. m.* A burning; a rot:—*sārḍ paiṇḍ*, *v. n.* To be vexed; to be jealous or envious—*sārḍ pāuṇḍ*, *v. a.* To put medicine into water, for the purpose of letting it rot before it is used.

**SARĀ MAT** *s. m.* All, every; the whole:—*sārḍ hāl*, *s. m.* All matter, full particulars.

**SARĀB MAT** *s. f.* See *Sharḍḍ*.

**SARĀBAN MAT** *s. f.* } See *Sharḍ*  
**SARĀBĪ MAT** *s. m.* } *bḍ*.

**SARĀDH MAT** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Sharādhā*. A funeral rite in honour of the departed, observed at stated periods and on festive occasions as well as more sorrowful ones. The ceremonies are of three kinds:—(1). *Nityḍ*, or constant, on behalf of the *manes* of departed ancestors collectively, three balls of meal or rice, and water are offered to the paternal and three to the maternal, progenitors; (2). *Naimittikḍ*, special as on behalf of a relative recently deceased. The object is two fold first to ensure the transmigration of the soul after the burning of the corpse, and secondly to raise the departed from the regions of air where he wanders in company with demons and evil spirits to a special heaven, where he is deified amongst the departed. The offering of the funeral ball (*pinna*) devolves on the nearest kinsman and constitutes him heir; (3) *Kāmyḍ*, these are voluntary and are by way of being a work of supererogation to ensure greater benefit to the departed. Some *Sarādh* ceremonies have a reference to the living rather than the dead and are performed either for increase of prosperity or as a thank-offering, as on the birth of a son, when Brahmins and living relations are feasted and have presents made to them. Another important *Sarādh* is the *Dairḍ* in honour of the deities collectively.



weakness in one leg, causing at times a slight degree of lameness:—*sarap paid*, v. n. To come under protection.

SARÁN ਸਰਾਂ *s. m.* An inn, a caravan-sarai.

SARAN ਸਰਨ *v. a. (M.)* To burn:—*nitt saran kanán maran change*. Even death is better than to burn always.—Prov.

SÁRANG ਸਾਰੰਗ *s. m.* The name of a musical mode; a *chátrik*—*sárangdhar*; *s. m.* The name of a Hindu medicinal work.

SARANGÁ ਸਰੰਗਾ } *s. m.* A musical instrument, a fiddle, a kind of violin in vogue chiefly amongst rustics.

SARANGÍ ਸਰੰਗੀ } *s. f.* A musical instrument like a violin.

SARANGGÍÁ ਸਰੰਗੀਆ } *s. m.* One who plays on the *Sárangí*.

SARANJÁM ਸਰੰਜਾਮ *s. m.* Acquiring, getting; end.

SARÁP ਸਰਾਪ } *s. m.* A curse:—*SARÁPH ਸਰਾਫ* } *saráp deṛd*, v. n. To curse.

SARÁPAT ਸਰਾਪਤ } *a.* Cursed.  
SARÁPI ਸਰਾਪੀ }  
SARÁPIT ਸਰਾਪਿਤ }

SARÁPHNÁ ਸਰਾਫਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
SARÁPNÁ ਸਰਾਪਣਾ } curse.

SARÁR ਸਰਾਰ *s. m.* See *Sar*.

SARAR SARAR KARNÁ ਸਰੜ ਸਰੜ ਕਰਨਾ *v. n.* To make a noise like the hissing and spluttering of fat frying.

SÁRAS ਸਾਰਸ *s. m.* A species of crane which is sometimes domesticated.

SARAS ਸਰਸ *s. m.* More, abundant, best, prime.

SARÁS ਸਰਾਸ *s. m.* A small iron rod:—*sarás karná*, v. a. To insert an iron rod, heated, into the tube of a *huggá* in order to clean it.

SARÁ SAR ਸਰਾਸਰ *ad.* Entirely, altogether; *i. q.* *Sarosar*.

SÁRAT ਸਾਰਤ *s. f.* See *Asárat*.

SARÁṬÁ ਸਰਾਟਾ *s. m.* The whirring of wings.

SARÁṬ ਸਰਾਉ *s. m.* One [that] completes or causes to suffice; the head and foot pieces of a bedstead;—*a.* Capable of sufficing, or holding out to the completion of a process.

SARAUGÍ ਸਰੌਗੀ } *s. m.* See *Jaiṣ*,  
SARÁUGÍ ਸਰਾਉਗੀ } *Jaiṣ*.

SARÁUN ਸਰਾਉਂ *s. m.* An inn, a caravansarai.

SARÁUNÁ ਸਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To complete, to bring to an issue, to cause to suffice, to offer a tough resistance.

SARÁUNÁ ਸੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to decay, to cause to putrefy, to cause to ferment, to cause to be burned, or consumed.

SARAUTHÁ ਸਰੌਥਾ } *s. m.* An in-  
SARÁUTHÍ ਸਰਾਉਥੀ } strument used for cutting betel nut.

**SARAUTHĀ मरौष** *s. m.* A rope tied round the horns of an ox; *i. q.* *Sarāwāṇ.*

**SARĀWĀ मरादा** *s. m.* The head and foot piece of a bedstead.

**SARĀWĀN मरादां** *s. m.* See *Sarauthā.*

**SARAWĀN मरदाट** *s. m.* A camel driver; also see *Kikkar nigā.*

**SARB मरष** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Sarvā.* All, the whole (used generally in composition):—*sarb bhakkhī, s. m.* One who eats all sorts of food, no matter by whom prepared:—*sarb biḍpak, sarb biḍpl, biḍpl, sarb wiḍpl, a.* All-pervading, the all-pervading one, *i. e.,* God:—*sarb biddī, sarb widdī, s. f.* Universally skilled:—*sarb pālak, s. m.* Universal Nourisher, a title of God:—*sarbdā, ad.* Always:—*sarbdātā, s. m.* Universal benefactor (a title of God):—*sarbgīā, s. m.* Omniscient:—*sarb ghās, s. f.* The *Bupleurum margiatum*. Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferae* used as a diuretic laxative.

**SARBAGG मरषग** } *a.* Omniscient,  
**SARBAGGĪ मरषगी** } omnipresent:—  
*sarbaggtāt, s. f.* See *Sarbaggi.*

**SARBAGGĪ मरषगी** *s. f.* Omnipresence, omniscience.

**SARBĀLĀ मरबाला** *s. m.* The best man of a bridegroom.

**SARBĀN मरबाट** *s. m.* See *Sarwān.*

**SARBĀNANĪ मरबानडी** *s. f.* *Sarwān-agi.*

**SARBANDH मरबन्ध** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Sanbandh.* Connection, relation, kindred; chance, accident.

**SARBANDHAN मरबन्धन** *s. f.* } A re-  
**SARBANDHĪ मरबन्धी** *i. m.* } lative,  
a companion, that which has a connection with or bears some relation to another.

**SARBANḠ मरबन्ग** *s. m.* Eating indiscriminately the food of all classes.

**SARBANGGAN मरबन्गण** *s. f.* } One  
**SARBANGGĪ मरबन्गी** *s. m.* } who  
eats from the hands of all castes alike, a name given to a certain class of *jaṭhs.*

**SARBĀNĪ मरबानी** *s. f.* See *Sarwān.*

**SARBAT मरबट** *s. m.* Sherbet; *i. q.* *Sharbat.*

**SARBATĪ मरबटी** *s. f.* See *Sharbat.*

**SARBATT मरबट** *a.* All, every.

**SARBATTAR मरबट्ट** *ad.* Everywhere.

**SARCHĀUNĀ मरचाउना** *v. a.* To distribute in shares to all.

**SARCHNĀ मरचणा** *v. n.* To be distributed, so that each may get a share.

**SARD मरद** *a.* Cold:—*sard kapṭe, s. m.* The clothes worn in the hot season.

**SARDĀ मरदा** *s. m.* A kind of cup made of brass or bell-metal; a very superior kind of musk melon (*Cucumis melo*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceae*) mostly cultivated in Kandahar and Kabul, the finest kind is grown in the plain of Jalalabad:—*sardā bardā, s. m.* One in independent circumstances, one who has all he wants.

**SĀRDĀ ਸਾਰਦਾ** *s. m.* A name of the goddess *Durgā*; the name of a daughter of Brahma; the goddess of music; knowledge of the *Shāstras*.

**SARDĀI ਸਰਦਾਈ** *s. f.* Coldness, the cold; a cooling medicine; the colour of ripe melons, made from *tuṅ* flowers (yellow) with a faint tinge of *Kasumbā*.

**SARDAL ਸਰਦਲ** *s. f.* The lower piece of a door frame.

**SARDAMMAN ਸਰਦਮਨ** *s. m.* (M.) The headman of a *Halard* or association of cultivators (*Dāman*).

**SARDĀR ਸਰਦਾਰ** *s. m.* A chief, a headman; the bearer in a European household.

**SARDĀRĪ ਸਰਦਾਰੀ** *s. f.* Chieftainship, headship.

**SARDĀRŌI ਸਰਦਾਰਣੀ** *s. f.* The wife of a chief, a head woman; the wife of a bearer.

**SARDHĀ ਸਰਧਾ** *s. f.* Faith, belief, confidence; grace; prosperity; desire, fondness; power, strength.

**SARDHĀLŪ ਸਰਧਾਲੂ** *a.* One who has faith.

**SARDĪ ਸਰਦੀ** *s. f.* A cold, the cold, coldness.

**SAREI ਸਰੇਈ** *s. f.* (Pof.) See *Gajpīpal* either in *Gaj* or *Pīpal*.

**SARERĀ ਸਰੇਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Sū*.

**SARES ਸਰੇਸ**  
**SARESH ਸਰੇਸ਼** *s. f.* Glue.

**SARESĀ ਸਰੇਸਾ** *s. f.* (M.) A disease of crops.

**SAREST ਸਰੇਸਟ** } *a.* Corruption of  
**SARESHT ਸਰੇਸ਼ਟ** } the Sanskrit word  
*Sharesht*. Great, excellent, superior.

**SAREURĀ ਸਰੇਉਰਾ** } *s. m.* The same  
**SAREWARĀ ਸਰੇਵਰਾ** } as *Jaigī*; a  
*Jaig* devotee who wears a cloth over his lips, to avoid the inhalation of animalculæ; the name of a bird.

**SARFĀ ਸਰਫਾ** *s. m.* A niggardly economy; an undue frugality.

**SARAFRĀJ ਸਰਫਰਾਜ** *a.* Corruption of the Persian word *Sarafrāz*. Exalted, eminent, promoted; deflowering a prostitute; *a. w. hogā*.

**SARFRĀJĪ ਸਰਫਰਾਜੀ** *s. f.* Exaltation, promotion.

**SARGAHĪ ਸਰਗਹੀ** *s. f.* See *Sargh*.

**SARGAM ਸਰਗਮ** *s. m. f.* The seven sounds of an octave, the gamut.

**SARGARRĀ ਸਰਗਰਾ** *s. f.* See *Khawī*, *Pannhī*.

**SARGASHT ਸਰਗਸਤ** } *s. m.* A thing  
**SARGAST ਸਰਗਸਤ** } formed of

paper somewhat like an umbrella, and turned over the head of a bridegroom in the marriage ceremony.

**SARGAT ਸਰਗਤ** *s. f.* (M.) The upper and horizontal wheel of a sugar-cane press.



SARÍKANÍ मरीकली *s. f.* See *Sharikat*.

SARÍN मरीन *s. m.* A division of *Khattri* caste.

SARÍNÁ मरीना *s. m.* The grain given by farmers to the *Chamiárs*, inhabiting their villages, in compensation for the menial services occasionally exacted of them; the rent of land; a *gudám* of grain.

SARÍNDIGÁ मरीदिगा *s. m.* See *Sanná*.

SARÍNDH मरींय *ad.* Before, openly, plainly,

SARINGGÁ मरिंगा *s. m.* Corruption of *Sing*. An inferior sort of horn used for cupping.—*saringgá laggúá, láungá, v. a.* To eup; to obtain a thing without previous design or intention; *i. q.* *Singgi*.

SARÍNH मरींय *s. m.* The siris tree (*Acacia speciosa*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*:—*chiffi sarinh, s. m.* A tree (*Cedrela toona serrata*, Nat. Ord. *Cedrelaceae*:—*káli sarinh, s. m.* The same as *Sarínah*.

SARÍNÍ मरीली *s. f.* Sweetmeat, a votive offering presented to a patron saint.

SARÍR मरीर *s. m.* The body; *i. q.* *Sharir*.

SARISHT मरिषट } *s. f.* The crea-  
SARIST मरिमत } tion, the world;  
nature

SARISTÁ मरिमता *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Sarishtah*. A

thread, a series, connection, affinity; a rule, order, custom:—*saristedár, s. m.* A public officer whose business it is to keep the records of a Court, to read petitions; a head clerk:—*saristedári, s. f.* The office of a *Saristedár*; relatives, (a corruption of *Ristedári*).

SARJÁNÁ मरजाता *v. n.* See *Sarjád*.

SARJANHÁR मरमनहार } *s. m.*  
SARJANHÁR मरमनहार } The  
Creator.

SARK मरक *s. f.* Moving, motion; the rope with which a bird net is sprung.

SARK मरक *s. m.* A made road, a high way; a rod, a stick; a pain in the bones:—*sark, sark karná, v. n.* To ache (the bones):—*sark sark járá, v. n.* To go forward on the high road.

SARKÁ मरका *s. m.* Moving, motion; the same as *Sarkandá, Sarkará* which see:—*sarká hogá, v. n.* To move, to start up, to march as an army:—*sarká karná, v. a.* To put in motion, to start, to march, to move.

SÁRKÁ मारका *s. m.* A large bird of the *Maiqá* species.

SARKADHÁ मरकदा *a.* Exalted, eminent, principal; a leader, one at the head of affairs.

SARKANDÁ मरकंडा *s. m.* The *Sachharum sara*, the flower stalk of the *munj* grass; *i. q.* *(arabá gandá, also see Sarkará*.

SARKAPP मरकप्प *s. m.* (*lit.* a decapitator.) A title by which a certain ancient king is commonly known, on account of his decapitating habits. He was conquered by Raja Rasalu.



**SARKĀR ਸਰਕਾਰ** *s. m.* The king's Court, Government, the head of a civil administration, the commonwealth; the proprietor of an establishment; the title of Maharaja Ranjit Singh; *met.* a one-eyed man (as Maharaja Ranjit Singh was) *sarkār angreží, s. m.* The English Government:—*sarkāre darbāre chapḥḡā, v. n.* To sue or complain in a law court:—*sarkār wichh andhār, sādḥ kūrā chor sachār.* There is blindness on Government; the virtuous is (considered) a liar, and the thief a true man.—Prov. used of judicial blindness.

**SARKARĀ ਸਰਕਰਾ** *s. m.* The stems of *Saccharum sara*, the grass and leaves of *S. munja*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ*. The *Saccharum spontaneum*.

**SARKĀRĪ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ** *a.* Belonging to the *Sarkār*:—*sarkārī ādmī, sarkārī naukar, s. m.* A Government servant:—*sarkārī daftar, s. m.* Public Office:—*sarkārī māl, s. m.* Public property:—*sarkārī makān, s. m.* A public building:—*sarkārī naukrī, s. f.* A Government service.

**SARKARDĀ ਸਰਕਰਦਾ** *s. m.* A great man, a chief; one of the aristocracy, a military commander; a steward; an attorney.

**SARKĀUNĀ ਸਰਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To remove, to put out of the way, to draw.

**SARKNĀ ਸਰਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To remove, to get out of the way.

**SARKNĀ ਸੜਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To be vexed, to envy; to go fast.

**SARKRĀ ਸੜਕਰਾ** *s. m.* A reed, the *Saccharum munja* from the straw of which *sirkās* and *munj* are made; a crab.

**SARLŪ ਸਰਲੂ** *s. m.* (M.) See *Saral*.

**SARN ਸਰਨ** *s. f.* See *Sharn*.

**SARMĀKAL ਸਰਮਾਕਲ** } *a.* See  
**SARMĀŪ ਸਰਮਾਊ** } *Sharmākal,*  
*Sharmāū.*

**SARMĀUNĀ ਸਰਮਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* See *Sharmāunā.*

**SARMINDĀ ਸਰਮਿੰਦਾ** *a.* See *Sharminḍā.*

**SARMINDGĪ ਸਰਮਿੰਦਗੀ** *s. f.* See *Sharminḍgī.*

**SARMOKUSARMĪ ਸਰਮੋਕੁਸਰਮੀ** *s. f.* See *Sharmkusharmī* in *Sharm*.

**SARNĀ ਸਰਨਾ** *a.* Naturally weak in one leg (cattle);—*s. f.* Senna;—*v. n.* To be performed, to issue, to come to a conclusion, to suffice, to be equal, to be completed; to pass wind.

**SĀRNĀ ਸਾਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To do, to make, to finish, to repair, to fill up, to make to suffice.

**SARNĀ ਸੜਣਾ** *v. n.* To rot, to decay; to become putrid, to ferment, to be burned, to be consumed; to be envious, to be jealous.

**SĀRNĀ ਸਾੜਣਾ** *v. a.* To burn, to kindle, to rot; to annoy, to abuse.

**SARNĀH ਸਰਨਾਹ** } *s. f.* The in-  
**SARNĀHĪ ਸਰਨਾਹੀ** } flated skin of an  
**SARNĀÍ ਸਰਨਾਈ** } animal, used as

a buoy to ferry passengers across a river, commonly employed on the *Bids* and *Sutlej* before their egress from the mountains.

SARNÁICHÍ ਸਰਨਾਇਚੀ *s. f.* A clarion player.

SARNÁMÁ ਸਰਨਾਮਾ *s. m.* The address of a person written on an envelope.

SARNÁTÁ ਸਰਨਾਟਾ *s. m.* A sharp report, a shrill sound;—*sarnátd bharyd*, *v. a.* To fill the air with noise, as in the flight of birds.

SARNGAR ਸਰਨਗਰ *s. m.* See *Pattí Kashmíri* in *Pattí*.

SARO ਸਰੋ *s. m.* See *Májúphal*.

SAROÁ ਸਰੋਆ *s. m.* A wooden hand used to pour *ghee* on the fire, in the *Hom* sacrifice.

SAROD ਸਰੋਦ *s. m.* Singing, a song, melody.

SAROF ਸਰੋਫ *a. (M.)* Solid (opposed to *Pollá*.)

SAROHÍ ਸਰੋਹੀ *s. f.* A kind of sound.

SAROPÁ ਸਰੋਪਾ *s. m.* See *Siropá*.

SAROSAR ਸਰੋਸਰ *s. m.* Entirely. See *Sirosar*.

SAROTÁ ਸਰੋਤਾ *s. m.* A hearer, an audience, one who listens to sacred stories. See *Sarautá*.

SAROWAR ਸਰੋਵਰ *s. m.* Ocean, pond, lake.

SARP ਸਰਪ *s. m.* A serpent, a snake.

SARPÁ ਸਰਪਾ *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Persian word *Sarápá*, a dress of honour. A fee paid to a landowner for leave to sink a well.

SARPAINCH ਸਰਪੈਂਚ *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Sarpanch*. An arbitrator; a head of two munsiffs; (*M.*) the manager of a canal. On each canal two or more *sarpainchs* are appointed by the irrigating proprietors to look after their interests. They are remunerated by being absolved from furnishing a portion of their quota of labour. The word is specially used in *Muzaffargarh*.

SARPANRÁ ਸਰਪਨਰਾ *s. m.* See *Sarphonká*; see also *Salyard*.

SARPAT ਸਰਪਟ *s. f.* Galloping, a gallop:—*sarpat degt*, *v. a.* To gallop a horse, to cause to gallop.

SARPAT ਸਰਪਤ *s. f.* The same as *Sar*, *Sarkará* which see.

SARPATKÁ ਸਰਪਟਕਾ *s. m.* See *Sarphonká*.

SARPECH ਸਰਪੇਚ *s. m.* A silver lace ornament attached to a turban.

SARPHONKÁ ਸਰਫੋਂਕਾ *s. m.* A plant (*Tephrosia purpurea*, *Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ*) which is not uncommon in the plains from Delhi as far as the Jhelum, and in the Salt Range. In *Haryana* the twigs are used for making baskets. The plant is considered depurative and cordial and in some places an infusion of the seeds is considered cooling; *i. q. Bánsá*.

SARPOS ਸਰਪੋਸ } *s. m.* A cover, a  
SARPOSH ਸਰਪੋਸ } lid; a round dish  
with high sides and cover.

SARRÁFÍ ਸੱਰਾਫੀ *s. f. (M.)* A tax levied at different rates and was supposed to defray the cost of testing the money paid as revenue.

SARRIN ਸੱਰਿਨ *s. m. (M.)* A stone.

SARRÍ ਸੱਰੀ } *s. f.* The same  
SARRI ਸੱਰਿ } *Sarhoṭ, Sharud w*  
see.

SARRIÁ ਸੱਰਿਆ *s. m.* The same  
*Sharud* which see.

SARR SARR KARNÁ ਸੱਰ ਸੱਰ ਕਰਨਾ  
*c. n.* To whiz like an arrow fly  
through the air, to make a noise like  
creeping of a snake.

SARS ਸਰਸ *a.* More, abundant; *g*  
—*barse Māgh, sarso bhāg.* If it rain  
*Māgh*, (it is) exceeding good fortune  
Prov.

SARSÁ ਸਰਸਾ *a.* More, abundant, *b*  
prime;—*s. m.* A kind of spoon *v*  
by confectioners; the name of a cat  
the name of a city.

SARSÁHI ਸਰਸਾਹੀ *s. m.* The 6th *l*  
of a seer. See *Sirsāhi*.

SARSÁÍ ਸਰਸਾਈ *s. f.* Plenty, a  
dance. See also *Sarsāhi*.

SARSÁM ਸਰਸਾਮ *s. m.* Fainting  
duced by excessive heat, deliri  
phrenzy, a tumour or inflammation of  
brain.

SARSARÁT ਸਰਸਰਾਟ *s. f.* The so  
caused by roasting of meat.

SARÚR ਸਰੂਰ *s. m.* A name given to a short reed.

SARÚRÁ ਸਰੂਰਾ *s. m.* See *Dhák, Pálds.*

SARÚT ਸਰੂਤ *s. m.* The name as *Sar* which see.

SARW ਸਰਵ *s. m.* See *Sarś.*

SARWAGG ਸਰਵੱਗ *a.* See *Sarbagg*:—*sarwaggtáí, s. f.* See *Sarbaggt.*

SARWAGGÍ ਸਰਵੱਗੀ *a. s. m.* See *Sarbaggt.*

SARWÁH ਸਰਵਾਹ *s. f.* Headache.

SARWÁHR ਸਰਵਾਹੜ *s. m.* A kind of reed.

SARWÁKADD ਸਰਵਾਕੱਦ *a.* Of a tall stature.

SARWÁLÍ ਸਰਵਲੀ *s. f. (M.)* Hard soil.

SARWÁLÍ ਸਰਵਾਲੀ *s. f.* A field weed (*Celosia argentea*, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceae*) abundant in the Panjab plains and occasionally in the Panjab Himalaya. It is used as a pot-herb in times of scarcity. The seeds are used medicinally.

SARWAN ਸਰਵਨ } *a.* Able, worthy,  
SARWAN ਸਰਵਣ } brave, affectionate ;  
generous, liberal, sympathising :—*sarwan bhare, s. m.* An able and affectionate brother.

SARWÁN ਸਰਵਾਣ *s. m.* A camel driver.

SARWÁNANÍ ਸਰਵਾਣਣੀ *s. f.* The wife of a camel driver.

SARWÁNÍ ਸਰਵਾਣੀ *s. f.* Camel driving.

SARWÁRNÁ ਸਰਵਾਰਨਾ *s. m.* Giving alms to the *lāggis*, moving money round the head of a bride and bridegroom.

SARWAR ਸਰਵਰ *s. m.* (*lit.* ocean.) Lake :—*Sakhí sarwar, s. m.* A title of the *Pír* of *Nagáhá* and *Dhaunkal*.

SAS ਸਸ *s. m.* The moon.

SÁS ਸਾਸ *s. m.* Breath ; see *Sáps.*

SASÁ ਸਸਾ *s. m.* A hare.

SÁSAN ਸਾਸਨ *s. m. (K.)* Rent free gift to an individual.

SASDIL ਸਸਦਿਲ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Shashdil*. Sorrowful, anxious ; *c. w. hongé.*

SASÍAR ਸਸੀਅਰ *s. m.* The moon.

SASKANÁ ਸਸਕਣਾ *v. n.* To breath with difficulty, to gasp.

SASNÁ ਸਸਣਾ *v. a.* To accept, to submit to, to tolerate.

SASS ਸੱਸ *s. f.* A mother-in-law.

SASSÁ ਸੱਸਾ *s. m.* A lamb ; the name of the 4th letter (ਸ) of the Gurmukhi Alphabet.





One who speaks or acts in a hurried, confused, unreliable manner.

SATATTAR ਸਤੱਤਰ *a.* Seventy-seven.

SATATTARÁ ਸਤੱਤਰਾ *s. m.* The year 1777; a coin of that year.

SATATTARIA ਸਤੱਤਰਿਆ *a.* Of seventy-seven years old.

SATÁUNÁ ਸਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To vex, tease, to persecute.

SATAUNÁ ਸਤੋਣਾ *a.* Seven fold.

SATÁUNÁ ਸਤਾਉਣਾ *a.* To cause cast or throw.

STÁWAR ਸਤਾਵਰ *s. f.* See *Sitáwar*.

SATÁWÍ ਸਤਾਵੀ *a.* Twenty-seven.

SÁTH ਸਾਥ *s. m.* Society, associatic companionship;—*prep.* With, together along with :—*sáth deḡd, v. a.* To join to help, to co-operate with, to support to take one's side, to espouse one's cause :—*sáth karnd, v. a.* To accompany :—*sd nabhdwgd, pálgd, v. n.* To accompany, cultivate friendship and companionship :—*sáth rahigd, v. n.* To live with, to dwell together; *met.* to cohabit with, to live together as a man and wife.

SATH ਸਥ *s. m. (K.)* The share grain taken from a cultivator by the State or landlord.

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SATHWÁUNÁ ਸਠਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to join or unite, to put a web into a loom.

SATI ਸਤਿ *s. m.* Extract, spirit, essence (see also *Gilo*);—*a.* True;—*ad.* Truly.

SATÍ ਸਤੀ *s. f.* A widow who burnt herself with the corpse of her husband;—*a.* Chaste, virtuous, constant; *c. w.* *hoṇḍ.*

SATÍR ਸਤੀਰ *s. m.* } A beam, a  
SATÍRÍ ਸਤੀਰੀ *s. f.* } rafter.

SATMÁN ਸਤਮਾਂ *a.* The seventh.

SATMANÁ ਸਤਮਣਾ *a.* At the rate of seven maunds for a rupee.

SATMÍ ਸਤਮੀ *s. f.* The seventh day of the lunar month.

SATNÁ ਸਤਣਾ *v. n.* To be persecuted, to be vexed, to be teased.

SATOGUN ਸਤੋਗੁਣ *s. m.* The attributes of goodness, piety.

SATRANJ ਸਤਰੰਜ *s. m.* Chess:—*satranj báj*, *s. m.* A chess player;—*satranj bájí*, *s. f.* Chess playing. See *Shatranj*.

SATRANJÍ ਸਤਰੰਜੀ *s. m.* A kind of carpet, a rug.

SATRAWALÁ ਸਤਰਾਵਲਾ *s. m.* See *Minjri*, *Akásbel*.

SATRÚN ਸਤਰੂਨ *s. m.* See *Marghang*.

SATṬ ਸੱਟ *s. f.* A blow, a stroke; concussion;—*s. f. (M.)* A most deadly cattle disease. The symptoms are trembling, sweating, and the mouth open. The disease occurs at all seasons, there is no remedy, a couple of hours after the symptoms appear, the animal is as it were struck dead; hence the same *saṭṭ* meaning blow. It seems to be splenic apoplexy:—*saṭṭ paṭṭ*, *ad.* Quickly;—*s. m.* See *Saṭar paṭar*:—*ḍḍḍhí saṭṭ*, *laggi his*. He received a severe blow.

SATT ਸੱਤ *a.* Seven:—*s. m.* Truth, righteousness, virtue; the true God, the All-prevailing Spirit;—*ad.* Truly. See *Sat*.

SATTÁ ਸੱਤਾ *s. m.* The figure 7, the number seven.

SATṬÁ BATṬÁ ਸੱਟਾ ਬੱਟਾ *s. m.* An interchange of relations in marriage, an exchange, barter.

SATṬANÁ ਸੱਟਣਾ *v. a.* To cast, to throw, to pour.

SATTAR ਸੱਤਰ *a.* Seventy.

SATṬH ਸੱਠ *a.* Sixty;—*s. m.* Union, joining:—*saṭṭhwaṇ*, *a.* Sixtieth.

SATTH ਸੱਥ *s. f.* A place before the gate of a town or village where men and cattle congregate in the morning; the council of five, called *Paṇcháyat*; a quarrel, a complaint; a suit:—*saṭth páuṇḍ*, *v. a.* To sue before the *Paṇcháit*.

SATṬHÁ ਸੱਠਾ *s. m.* The year 60.

SATTHAR ਸੱਥਰ *s. m.* A bed of straw; grain cut and spread out to dry; a custom which Hindus have of sleeping at least



thirteen days in the house of a relative who has just died :—*satthar dá chor, s. m.* One who steals from his companion (as from a man who sleeps on the same bed with him) :—*satthar páyá, v. a.* To spread out straw for a bed.

**SATHÍ** **ਸੱਠੀ** *s. f.* A coarse kind of rice having a red skin; a market :—*sathí wáld, s. m.* One who is engaged in dealing in coarse cloths.

**SATHNÁ** **ਸੱਠਣਾ** *v. a.* To join, to unite, to cause to adhere.

**SATHNÍ** **ਸੱਠਣੀ** *s. f.* Uniting, joining, a knot in a weaver's warp.

**SATHNÍ** **ਸੱਥਣੀ** *s. f.* Putting the cord into the weaver's warp.

**SATHRÁ** **ਸੱਥਰਾ** *s. m.* An adze.

**SATHRÍ** **ਸੱਥਰੀ** *s. f.* An armful of grass, straw, grain just cut; dim. of *Sathrá*.

**SATHÍ** **ਸੱਠੀ** *s. f.* A market where dry goods are bartered, the price being fixed by a go-between.

**SATTIÁ** **ਸੱਤਿਆ** *s. m.* Truth, righteousness :—*sattiá ná, s. m.* Entire destruction, annihilation, ruin :—*sattiá ná, s. m.* One totally destroyed; one worthy of destruction :—*sattiá wá, s. m.* One who speaks the truth, a righteous person.

**SATTR** **ਸੱਤ੍ਰ** *s. m.* An enemy.

**SATTRÁ** **BAHATTRÁ** **ਸੱਤ੍ਰਾ ਬਹੱਤ੍ਰਾ**  
**SATTRIÁ** **BAHATTRIÁ** **ਸੱਤ੍ਰਿਆ ਬਹੱਤ੍ਰਿਆ**  
*a. (lit. of the age of 70 or 72). Old, decrepit, dotting.*

**SATTRÚ** **ਸੱਤ੍ਰੁ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shattrú*. An enemy; see *Sattú*.

**SATTÚ** **ਸੱਤ੍ਰੁ** *s. m.* Parched grain reduced to meal, and eaten in the form of paste.

**SÁTÚ** **ਸਾਤ੍ਰੁ** *s. m.* A paramour; (M.) a casting net; a disease of cattle, apparently a kind of paralysis :—*sátú jál, s. m.* A cast of a net :—*sátú powl.* May paralysis befall you !—Imprecation.

**SATÚNGRÁ** **ਸਤ੍ਰੰਗਰਾ** *s. m.* A little devil; i. q. *Shatúngará*.

**SATÚT** **ਸਤ੍ਰੁਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Shahtút*. Mulberry. See *Shatút*.

**SATÚTÁ** **ਸਤ੍ਰੁਤਾ** *s. m.* Invention, fancy.

**SATÚTIÁN** **ਸਤ੍ਰੁਤੀਆਂ** *s. f. pl.* A small kind of mulberry.

**SATWÁHAK** **ਸਤਵਾਹਕ** *s. m. (K.)* A man excused from heavy *begár*, but bound to carry messages.

**SATWÁHÁN** **ਸਤਵਾਹਾਂ** *a.* Of a period of seven months; i. q. *satmdhán* in *Sat*.

**SATWÁN** **ਸਤਵਾਂ** *a.* The seventh;—*s. m. (M.)* A kind of net.

**SATWANJJÁ** **ਸਤਵੰਜਾ** *a.* Fifty seven.

**SAU** **ਸੈ** *v. n.* Imperf. 3rd Person, pl. Were;—*a.* One hundred :—*sau guṇá, a.* A hundred fold :—*sau ku, a.* About a hundred.

SAÚ माउ *a.* Tractable; free, not slavish;—*s. m.* A respectable person; an intelligent, clever man; the friend of a bridegroom who attends as a guest at a wedding, a member of a wedding party; a person at the head of a nation.

SAUCHAL मैचल *s. f.* See *Sauçchal*.

SAUCHET मैचेउ *a.* See *Suchet*.

SAUCHÍ मैची *s. f.* See *Sauçchí*.

SAUDÁ मैदा } *s. m.* Trade, traffic,  
SAUDDÁ मैदा } goods, wares:—*sauddá*  
*banduñd, karñd, v. a.* To strike or settle  
a bargain:—*sauddá honñd, hojññd, v. n.*  
To be settled (a bargain):—*sauddá paññd,*  
*v. n.* To be struck (a bargain):—*sauddá*  
*paññd, s. m.* Merchandize, articles of  
traffic:—*sauddá sulñ, s. m.* Traffic, barter,  
bargain.

SAUDÁ मैदा *s. m.* Madness, insanity;  
*i. q. Sudd.*

SAUDÁGAR मैदागार *s. m.* A merchant,  
a trader.

SAUDÁGARÍ मैदागारी *s. f.* Traffic,  
trade, the occupation of a merchant.

SAUDÁGARNÍ मैदागरनी *s. f.* The  
wife of a merchant, a merchant.

SAUDÁRÁ मैदारा *s. m. (M.)* An  
inflated skin used for crossing streams.

SAUGAND मैगीद *s. f.* An oath.

SAUGÍ माउगी } *s. f.* A small green  
SAUGÍ मैगी } raisin; neighbourhood.

SAUHAR मैहर *s. f.* The sack-cloth in  
which the top of a tent is wrapped:  
—*sauhar salitñ, s. m.* Sack-cloth, a  
hempen bag or sack; apparatus, fur-  
niture:—*sauhar láññd, mñññd, v. a.* To  
wash clothes by beating them on stones  
or planks.

SAUHEN मैहे *prep.* In front of, before,  
opposite to.

SAUHRÁ मैहरा *s. m.* A father-in-law;  
*met.* a wretch, a simpleton:—*sauhre dd,*  
*s. m.* A son of my father-in-law (abu-  
sive).

SAUHRÍ मैहरी *s. f.* A mother-in-law;  
*met.* a simpleton:—*sauhrí dd.* A son of  
my mother-in-law (abusive.)

SAUHUN मैहु *s. f.* An oath.

SAUJGAR मैजगार *a.* Profitable, ad-  
vantageous.

SAUJNÁ मैजना *v. a.* To be profitable.

SAÚKÁ माउका *s. m.* A distant relative,  
a half blood relation.

SAUKAN मैकन *s. f.* A co-wife, *i. e.*,  
when a man has two wives, each is a  
*saukan* to the other;—(*M.*) One who lives  
on the bank of rivers and in sandy desert:  
—*saukan puññd, s. m.* The relation to  
each other of the different wives of the  
same husband.

SAUKH मैख *s. m.* Facility, ease.

SAUKHÁ मैखा } *a.* Easy, not diff-  
SAUKKHÁ मैखा } cult, gentle; (*M.*)  
well off, in good circumstances:—*ishñ*



SAUR ਸੌੜ } *s. f.* Tightness,  
SAUR ਸਉੜ } straitness, difficulty, a

pinch; a quilt (used where the Hissar District borders on Ferozepore):—*jītūtī pahunch bicharye, utūtī kije daur; utūe pāon pasārye jītūtī lambī saur.* A man should undertake a race only as far as he can run, and so he should stretch his legs (only) to the length of his quilt.—Prov.

SAURĀ ਸੌੜਾ } *a.* Tight, narrow,  
SAURĀ ਸਉੜਾ } difficult, confined, sur-

rounded with difficulties:—*at jo kabar wichh jāl chī, saurī te chī moklī.* When existence has come into the tomb, what matter whether it be narrow or wide.—Prov.

SAURH ਸੌੜੁ *s. m. f.* A quilt, worn like a cloak—*saurh salitā, s. m.* Tent bags, bedding, &c., loaded on a camel in travelling.

SAURJĀNĀ ਸੌਰਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.* To be  
SAURNĀ ਸੌਰਣਾ } adjusted, or  
adorned, to be decorated; to be corrected, to be put in order; to be with young, to be curdled (milk).

SAUT ਸੌਤ } *a.* The opposite of  
SAUT ਸਉਤ } *Autrā.* Having off-  
SAUTAR ਸੌਤਰ } spring; having good  
SAUTĀ ਸੌਤਾ } and obedient child-  
SAUTRĀ ਸੌਤ੍ਰਾ } *ren:—sautpund, a.*  
SAUTRĪ ਸੌਤਰੀ } Blessed with issue.

SAWĀ ਸਵਾ *a.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Sapād.* A quarter more than the number immediately following (as *sawā tann*).

SĀWĀ ਸਾਵਾ *a.* Greyish, grey, green:—*jau sāwe tā kol nā āwe, jau pakke tā milin sakke!* When the barley is green no

one comes, when the barley is ripe then relations call.—Prov.

SAWĀB ਸਵਾਬ *s. m.* Virtue, merit, reward of merit; the reward of virtue in a future life; a virtuous or religious act.

SAWĀD ਸਵਾਦ *s. m.* Relish, flavour, taste:—*sawād laggud, v. n.* To relish:—*sawād paind, v. n.* To acquire a taste for; to be addicted to; to take an interest in.

SAWĀDHĀN ਸਵਾਧਾਨ } *a.* Cautious,  
SĀWADHĀN ਸਾਵਧਾਨ } attentive; a  
term of benediction used by Brahmans as a salutation to inferior classes.

SAWĀDĪ ਸਵਾਦੀ *a.* Savoury, nice.

SAWĀH ਸਵਾਹ *s. f.* Ashes. See *Sudh.*

SĀWĀH ਸਾਵਾਹ *s. m. (M.)* *Kacchā* *sāwāh* and *pakkā sāwāh* terms used of Indigo at certain stages in the process of manufacture.

SAWĀÍ ਸਵਾਈ *s. f.* A fourth part additional; the long guy or rope attached to the top of a tent pole, and stretched out on the four sides to make it stand firm.

SAWĀÍ ਸਵਾਈ } *a.* More.  
SAWĀÍĀ ਸਵਾਇਆ }

SAWĀÍYĀ ਸਵਾਈਯਾ } *s. m.* The  
SAWAYYĀ ਸਵਾਯਾ } name of a  
verse in poetry. See *Suwayyā.*

SAWĀK ਸਵਾਕ *s. m.* See *Sawāṅk.*

SĀWAL ਸਾਵਲ *s. m.* See *Sindlārā.*







SENDHÁ मेंधा *s. m.* Rock salt.

SENDHÍ मेंयी *s. m.* Juice of wild date palm. (*Phoenix sylvestris*, Nat. Ord. *Palmæ*.)

SENGÁ मेंगा *s. m.* } (*M.*) A com-  
SENGÍ मेंगी *s. f.* } panion, a con-  
temporary :—*bujh meddā, bujhakkā, teddā dp*  
*jeḍdā, senyā.* Guess my riddle, your com-  
panion is as big as yourself.—Riddle.  
Answer : Shadow.

SENGHÁ मेंघा *s. m.* One who tells  
about buried treasures.

SENGRÁ मेंगरा *s. m.* See *Málí*; *i. q.*  
*Mungrā.*

SENI मेंनी *s. f. (M.)* The relationship  
between two persons whose children are  
married to each other.

SENJÁ मेंजा *s. m.* Watering, irrigation.

SENJÍ मेंजी *s. f.* A plant (*Melilotus*  
*parviflora*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) exten-  
sively cultivated for fodder in parts of  
the Central Panjab, and said to be good  
for milk. It also occurs wild in the plains  
and hills:—*chitā senjī, s. f. Melilotus*  
*Leucantha*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ* occurs  
wild in several parts of the Panjab plains,  
it is said to produce swelling of the belly  
in cattle which eat it; the name of a weed  
which generally grows among wheat.

SENJNÁ मेंजटा *s. m.* See *Sodnjā,*  
*Sohānjā.*

SENSAFÁÍ मेंसफाई *s. f.* See *Sa-*  
*būḡī, Lashorī.*

SENSARPÁL मेंसरपाल *s. m.* See  
*Sitāwar; Chūhrī saroch.*

SENUK मेंਉਕ } *s. f.* The white  
SENUK मेंਉਕ } ant.

SENTHÁ मेंथा *s. m.* The same as *Sar*,  
which see.

SEO में *s. f. (M.)* Land irrigated directly  
from a canal or river by lift; (*K.*) a  
bridge chiefly used by *Gaddīs* or *Kanets*.

SEP मेंप *s. f.* The service rendered by a  
*Sepīs*.

SEPI मेंपी *s. m. f.* One who renders  
the service called *sep*. The *ghair mulā-*  
*zim* or *Sept* are workmen found in every  
village who work for all, without being  
the servants (*mulāzim*) of any one in  
particular, except in so far as they may  
be attached to a special *sep* or to a num-  
ber. They do agricultural work. They  
are the *Kumhār*, potter, *Chūhrā* or  
*khākrob*, the scavenger, sweeper or field  
hand, the *Mochī* leather worker or  
cobbler. Besides specific payment for  
any work they do, they get certain pay-  
ments and allowance in pice and in a  
share of the produce. Carpenters and  
blacksmiths being artizans get also a  
share of the produce for their labour :  
—*sepi dār, s. m.* The same as *Sept*.

SER मेंर *s. m.* A seer weight; also see  
*Shcr*;—*s. f. (M.)* A plot of ground without  
a well, irrigated by the rising of the  
Inḡs, and cultivated either by the owner  
or by a separate tenant or sets of tenants :  
—*serīmāyī, s. m. (Pof.)* In the Shahpur  
sandy tracts a privilege was enjoyed  
by certain persons or classes under  
the Sikhs. It is still realized in  
many villages, and has been recorded at  
Settlement as a proprietary due. The  
caste enjoying it were entered as  
proprietors, and all others as *Maurūsi*.

SER मेंर *s. m.* A grass, *Imperato ka-*  
*nigi*, Nat. Ord. *Graminæ*; *i. q. Sar*.

SERNÁ मेंरना *v. n. (K.)* To wet,  
to moisten.

SERNÍ मेंरनी *s. f.* See *Shernī*.

SERÚ मेंरु } *s. m.* The head or  
SERÚÁ मेंरुआ } foot piece of a bed-  
SERWÁ मेंरवा } stead :—*Serā bāi,*  
*s. m.* A method of laying bricks length  
ways and then cross ways.



SESNÁG ਸੇਸਨਾਗ *s. m.* See *Sheahnág*.

SESYÁBÁKÍ ਸੇਸਯਾਬਾਕੀ *s. m.* A compliment.

SET ਸੇਟ *s. m.* Expressed sugarcane.

SETÁ ਸੇਤਾ *a.* White;—*s. m.* A kind of white grass.

SETÁ PAJJÁ ਸੇਤਾ ਪੱਜਾ *s. m.* The same as *Mamrál*, which see.

SETÁTRÍ ਸੇਤਾਤਰੀ *a.* Twenty-seven.

SETBHET ਸੇਤਭੇਤ *s. m.* A secret, a mystery.

SETH ਸੇਠ *s. m.* A wholesale merchant, a banker; a division of *Khatris*; expressed sugarcane; a complimentary title generally to *Pársis*, *Márwáris* and others.

SETHAN ਸੇਠਣ } *s. f.* The wife of a  
SETHANÍ ਸੇਠਣੀ } *Seth*, a female merchant.

SETÍ ਸੇਤੀ *prep. postposition.* With, simultaneously with;—*s. f.* White mustard seed from which oil is expressed:—*setí bhetí*, *s. m.* An intelligencer, a news-giver; one acquainted with mysteries:—*khetí sir setí*. Cultivation must be done with the head:—*khetí khasmán setí*. The crop depends on the master, *i. e.*, it is the master's eye that makes the fat horse:—*áwaṅ setí ráhí kún akhionhen*. On arriving they said to the traveller.—Story of the Four Fools.

SEU ਸੇਊ *s. m.* An apple, see *Se*.

SEÚ ਸੇਊ *prep.* That very; *i. q.* *Sot*:—*seú ber*, *s. m.* A variety of grafted *ber*.

SEUK ਸੇਊਕ } *s. m.* Corrupted  
SEUKNÍ ਸੇਊਕਣੀ } from the Sanskrit  
word *Sewak*. A servant, an attendant, a worshipper, a votary, a disciple:—*seuk-punḍ*, *s. m.* See *Seuki*.

SEUKÍ ਸੇਊਕੀ *s. f.* Service, servitude.

SEUN ਸੇਊਣ *s. f.* The grafted *ber*:—*seun ber*, *ber*, *s. f.* See *Seun*.

SEUNK ਸੇਊਂਕ *s. f.* The white ant. This insect though called an ant, is not a true ant, but a termite.

SEUNÍ ਸੇਊਣੀ *s. f.* Vermicelli.

SEURÁ ਸੇਊੜਾ *s. m.* A Hindu *faqir* of *Jain* caste.

SEUTÍ ਸੇਊਤੀ *s. f.* A white rose.

SEW ਸੇਵ *s. m.* An apple; *i. q.* *Se*.

SEWÁ ਸੇਵਾ *s. f.* Service, worship:—*sewá dár*, *s. m.* A bard, a *faqir* or Brahman, who levies contributions on individuals, and ceases not to worry them till payment is made.

SEWAK ਸੇਵਕ *s. m.* } See *Seuk*,  
SEWAKNÍ ਸੇਵਕਣੀ *s. f.* } *Seukpunḍ*,  
*Sewakí*.

SEWAKÁÍ ਸੇਵਕਾਈ } *s. f.* Service,  
SEWAKÍ ਸੇਵਕੀ } worship.

SEWATÍ ਸੇਵਤੀ *s. m.* Toad colour, an artist's colour compounded of turmeric and Indigo.

SEWÍÁN ਸੇਵੀਆਂ *s. f. pl.* Vermicelli; *i. q.* *Sewiyán*.

SEWNÁ मेवडा *v. a.* To serve, to worship; to moisten, to wet; *i. q.* *Seuṇḍ*.

SEWRÁ मेवड़ा *s. m.* A Jain mendicant; *i. q.* *Sarewārḍ*.

SEWTÁ मेवडा *s. m.* A white rose.

SEWTÍ मेवडी *s. m.* See *Gulāb*.

SHÁ सा *s. m.* See *Killar*.

SHAB शब *s. f.* Night:—*shab bḥ*, *s. f.* *Mathiola annua*, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*, cultivated in gardens of Europeans in the Punjab:—*Shabrát*, *s. f.* A Muhammadan festival, held on the eve of the 14th of *Shábdn*, celebrated with prayers, feasting, illuminations, and fire works. Lamps are lighted and prayer offered up for the souls of the deceased. The night of record, on which men's lives and fortunes during the coming year are said to be registered in heaven:—*shab deg*, *s. f.* A dish of meat and turnips cooked all night:—*shab sahdāt*, *s. m.* The night of the 10th Muharram, on which *Husain* was slain:—*shab kadar*, *s. m.* (lit. the night of power or dignity.) The night of the second of Ramzán on which Quran is said to have descended from heaven:—*shabrátí*, *a.* Belonging to *Shabrát*, born in the month of *Shabrát* or *Shabán*.

SHÁBÁ साबा } *intj.* Bravo! Well  
SHÁBÁS साबाम } done!—*shábd*  
SHÁBÁSH साबास } *shábd*, *intj.*

Well done! bravo!:—*shábd shábd karné*, *v. a.* To applaud.

SHABAL SHABAL शबल शबल *s. f.*  
The sound of water when a person walks

in it; the sound of the soup or gravy in meat which is cooking or when a large quantity of water is put in comparison with the quantity of meat.

SHÁBÁN साबान *s. m.* The 8th Muhammadan month. The 14th of this month is the festival of *Shabrát*.

SHABAR शबर *a. (M.)* Badly cooked:—*shabar báji te sukhi mánin!* *wah shádi dī khánin.* A fine wedding breakfast! ill-cooked greens and dry bread!—Prov.

SHABBO शबो *s. m.* Properly *Gulshabbo*. *Polyanthes tuberosa*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceae*, very commonly cultivated for its flower.

SHÁDÍ सादी *s. m.* A marriage, wedding, joy, rejoicing:—*shádi hogé*, *v. n.* To be married:—*shádi karné*, *v. a.* To marry, to rejoice.

SHÁDÍÁNÁ सादीआना *s. m.* Music and singing at marriages or on festive occasions:—*shádiángó bajáungé*, *wajáungé*, *v. n.* To play an air of triumph or rejoicing; to triumph to rejoice.

SHAFÁF शफाफ *a.* Clear, transparent, hard and transparent used of rubies and other precious stones.

SHAFÁIT शफाइट *s. f.* Intercession, meditation; *c. w.* *karné*.

SHÁFRÍ सादरी *s. f.* The same as *Rangchúl* which see under *Rang*.

SHAFTÁLÚ शफतालु *s. m.* A variety of peach or nectarine (*Amygdallus persica*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceae*) rarely cultivated in the plains and frequently in Afghanistan. The fruit is said to have the property of killing the round worm *kechurá* (*Ascaris lumbricoides*).

SHAG शग }  
SHÁG शाग } *s. m.* See *Tagpá*.

omen. See

e Matté:—

baṅ shāgall, s. m. See Nāgdaug.

SHAGHAR ਸ਼ਗਰ s. m. See Gogglā,  
Shalgam.

SHĀGIRD ਸ਼ਾਗਿਰਦ s. m. }

SHAGIRD ਸ਼ਗਿਰਦ s. w. }

SHĀGIRDANĪ ਸ਼ਾਗਿਰਦਣੀ s. f. }

SHAGIRDANĪ ਸ਼ਾਗਿਰਦਣੀ s. f. }

A disciple, a learner, a pupil, a scholar,  
an apprentice:—*shāgird peshā*, s. m.  
House servants, menials; c. w. *karnā*.

SHĀGIRDĪ ਸ਼ਾਗਿਰਦੀ s. f. Pupil-

SHAGIRDĪ ਸ਼ਾਗਿਰਦੀ s. f. age, apprentice-  
ship; c. w. *karnā*.SHAGÚFĀ ਸ਼ਗੁਫਾ s. m. A bud, a  
blossom; *met.* fabrication, deceit:—*sha-*  
*gúfā phullā*, *nikalā*, v. n. To bud, to  
bloom; *met.* to expose trick or fabrication.SHĀH ਸ਼ਾਹ s. m. A rich merchant, one  
who lends money on interest; a banker,  
a shop-keeper, a trader; a king; a title  
assumed by *faqirs*; the principal in re-  
lation with an agent, *Shāh, gumāstā*; an  
affix to the names of Sayyads:—*shāh-*  
*dārā*, s. m. The name of a village on  
the bank of the Ravi near Lahore con-  
taining the magnificent mausoleum of the  
Emperor Jahangir:—*shāhrāh*, s. m.  
A principal street, a public road:—*shāh*  
*maksadī*, s. m. A kind of marble from  
Yusufzai:—*shāh nashī*, s. m. A project-  
ing platform erected on the roof of a  
house to sit on:—*shāhpasand*, s. m. A  
variety of a mango in Multan, with a thin  
skin and smooth velvety flat stone, the  
fruit of which in former times was kept for  
the reigning sovereigns:—*shāh pasand*,  
s. m. *Centaurea moscha*, Nat. Ord. *Compo-*  
*sitæ*, a bitter tonic and purgative also deem-  
ed aromatic and aphrodisiac:—*shāhtush*,  
s. m. See *Tush*:—*shāh big pat nahī*, *gurū**big pat nahī*. No honour (credit) without  
banker, no salvation without a Guru.—  
Prov:—*shāhtūt* s. m. See *Shatūt*:—*shāh-*  
*tard*, s. m. A bitter plant (*Fumaria offici-*  
*nalis*, *F. parviflora*, Nat. Ord. *Fumariaceæ*)  
abundant in fields in the Panjab plains  
in early spring, it also occurs Trans-In-  
dus. The seeds and leaves are considered  
cooling, diaphoretic, diuretic, and lax-  
ative.

SHAHAD ਸ਼ਹਦ s. m. Honey.

SHĀHAD ਸ਼ਹਦ s. m. A witness.

SHAHĀDAT ਸ਼ਹਾਦਤ s. f. Testi-

SHĀHADĪ ਸ਼ਹਾਦੀ s. f. mony, attesta-

SHĀHDĪ ਸ਼ਹਾਦੀ s. f. tion, evidence.

SHAHĪD ਸ਼ਹੀਦ s. m. A martyr, any

Sikh or Muhammadan killed in battle is  
so called, one who is killed fighting with  
infidels (in case of Muhammadans), one  
who is killed in fighting with Muham-  
madans (a Sikh term); used also of  
one who is killed when bravely facing a  
foe even of his own religion. The word  
is connected with *shahādāt*, witness, testi-  
mony. A *shahīd* is therefore a "witness."  
The analogy between the English mar-  
tyr, Greek *marter* a witness is interesting:  
—*shahīdganj*, s. m. The burial place of  
martyrs (a Sikh term):—*shahīd honā*, v. n.  
To become martyr, to be killed; to fall  
in love:—*shahīd karnd*, v. a. To kill any  
Muhammadan or Sikh who is fighting  
for the sake of religion, to make a  
martyr of any one; to fascinate with  
love.

SHAHĪDĪ ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ s. f. Martyrdom:—

*shahīdī pāuṅī*, v. a. To obtain the degree  
of martyrdom.

SHAHĪNGAR ਸ਼ਹੀਂਗਰ s. f. A fish.

Its back is yellow with black stripes,  
hence its name.SHAHIR ਸ਼ਹਿਰ s. m. A city:—*shahir*SHAHR ਸ਼ਹਰ s. m. *panāh*, s. m. The  
city walls.

SHAHIT ਸ਼ਹਿਤ *s. f.* Honey, *i. q.*  
*Shahad.*

SHÁHNÍ ਸ਼ਾਹਣੀ *s. f.* The wife of a  
*Sháh.*

SHAHIRÍ	ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ	<i>s. m.</i>	} A citi- zen, an inhabi- tant of a city.
SHAHRI	ਸ਼ਹਰੀ	<i>s. m.</i>	
SHAHIRAN	ਸ਼ਹਿਰਣ	<i>s. f.</i>	
SHAHIRAN	ਸ਼ਹਰਣ	<i>s. f.</i>	
SHAHIRÚLÁ	ਸ਼ਹਿਰੂਲਾ	<i>s. m.</i>	

SHAHTÚT ਸ਼ਹਤੂਤ *s. m.* Mulberry.  
*See Shatút, Tút.*

SHAHU ਸ਼ਹੁ *s. m.* A bridegroom, a  
husband; a lover :—*shahu rájī te Khudá*  
*rájī.* When the husband is pleased, God  
is pleased.—Prov.

SHAHÚR ਸ਼ਹੂਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Sháur*. Good manners,  
sagacity, discernment, discretion :—*be-*  
*shahúr, a.* Without discretion.

SHAI ਸੈ *s. m.* A thing; sweetmeat.

SHÁÍ ਸ਼ਾਈ }  
SHAK ਸ਼ਾਕ } *s. m.* See *Sharwá.*

SHAIH ਸ਼ੈਹ *s. f.* Protection, help.

SHÁIT ਸ਼ਾਇਤ *ad.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Sháyad*. Perhaps.

SHAJÁDÁ ਸ਼ਜ਼ਾਦਾ *s. m.* } See *Sajádá,*  
SHAJÁDÍ ਸ਼ਜ਼ਾਦੀ *s. f.* } *Sajádi.*

SHAK ਸ਼ਕ *s. f.* See *Kangut.*

SHAKÁKAL ਸ਼ਕਾਕਲ *s. m.* An Eryn-  
gium (*Eryngium planum, E. dichotomum,*  
Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferae*) grows wild in  
Kashmir and the neighboring tracts, as  
well as in the Peshawar plain, and the  
Salt Range. It is considered tonic and  
aphrodisiac. In Kandahar the seeds are  
stated to be used medicinally :—*shakákal*  
*misri, s. f.* The same as *Shakákal*.

SHAKAL ਸ਼ਕਲ *s. f.* Shape, form,  
image, appearance :—*shakal dár, wálá,*  
*a.* Well-shaped, beautiful.

SHAKANJÁ ਸ਼ਕੰਜਾ *s. m.* See *Sakanjá.*

SHAKANJBÍ ਸ਼ਕੰਜਬੀ *s. f.* See *Sa-*  
*kajbí.*

SHAKÁR ਸ਼ਕਾਰ *s. m.* Hunting, game,  
shooting :—*shakár honá, v. n.* To be hunt-  
ed, to fall a victim :—*shakár karnd, mán-*  
*nd, v. a.* To hunt, to sport; to prey upon;  
to ensnare; to get into one's clutches;  
to obtain free of cost :—*shakár náq, jánd,*  
*shakár jánd, v. n.* To go on hunting :—  
*shakár band, s. m.* Cords for tying  
game.

SHAKAR ਸ਼ਕਰ *s. m.* See *Shakkar,*  
*Sakkar* :—*shakchint, s. f. (M.)* A variety  
of rice :—*shakar dánd, s. m.* A large  
shrub (*Culebrookia oppositifolia*, Nat. Ord.  
*Labiatae*) which occurs in the Siwalik  
tract and in the Salt Range. Gunpow-  
der charcoal is made from it, and its  
leaves are applied to wounds and  
bruises :—*shakar kand, shakar kandi,*  
*s. f.* A sweet potato (*Batatas, edulis,*  
Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceae*) commonly cul-  
tivated in the cold weather. The root  
is largely eaten as a vegetable :—*shakar*  
*ul ashar, shakar ul tighál, s. m.* See  
*Akk.*

SHAKÁRAN ਸ਼ਕਾਰਣ *s. f.* } A hun-  
SHAKÁRÍ ਸ਼ਕਾਰੀ *s. m.* } ter, a  
fowler; *met.* an adulterer.

SHAKEÍ **मखेयी** *s. f.* See *Másho*;  
*Píncho*.

SHAKHAS **मधम** *s. m.* } A per-  
SHAKHS **मधम** *s. m.* } son, an  
SHAKHSANÍ **मधमनी** *s. f.* } indivi-  
SHAKHSANÍ **मधमनी** *s. f.* } dual.

SHÁKHÍ **माधी** *s. f.* The purest kind  
of Indian manna the product of *Fraxinus*  
*floribundus*.

SHÁKHCHINÁRÍ **माधचिनारी** *s. m. (lit.*  
plane tree branch). A colour, yellow  
with a suspicion of black or blue.

SHAKKAR **मॅकर** *s. f.* Sugar in a  
coarse, unpurified state :—*lál shakkar*, *s. f.*  
Red sugar, pale moist sugar molasses :  
—*shakkar khord*, *khord*, *s. m. f.* One who  
lives on dainties :—*shakkar tarai*, *s. f.*  
Moist sugar ; *i. q. Kandí* :—*shakkar taghár*,  
*s. f.* Manna from the *Calotropis* :—*shakkar*  
*pitan*, *s. f.* The *Euphorbea Royleana*,  
Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ* used as a pur-  
gative.

SHAKLO **मखल्ले** *s. f. (M.)* The manna  
of the *lei* (*Tamarix dioica*) and *ukáñh*  
(*Tamarix orientalis*) ; the honey of wasps.

SHAKTÁLÚ **मखतालु** *s. m. (Pof.)* A  
peach.

SHAKTEKAS **मखतेकस** *s. m.* See  
*Murádh* or *Mandri*.

SHAKTÍ **मखती** *s. f.* Power ; ability,  
capacity ; the divine power under its  
female representation. The divine crea-  
tive power at first thought of as the  
mere will of the Creator, became a sepa-  
rate deity and identified with the wives  
of the Hindu Triad, Saraswati being the  
*Shaktí* of Brahma, Lakshmi of Vishnu  
and Durga of Shiva. Sometimes eight  
*Shaktí* goddesses are reckoned, some-  
times nine. Others reckon fifty *Shaktis*  
of Vishnu beside Lakshmi and fifty of  
Shiva, beside Durga. The female na-  
ture of Shiva is said to have become two  
fold one half white *Asita*, the other half

black *Sita*, each of these became mani-  
fold, those of the white or mild nature  
being Saraswati, Lakshmi, &c., those of  
the black *Káli*, Durga, &c. :—*shaktí māñ*,  
*a.* Powerful, able :—*surò shaktimāñ*, *a.*  
All powerful, omnipotent (a title of God.)

SHÁL **माल** *s. m.* A shawl :—*shál báñ*,  
*s. m.* A shawl weaver :—*shál báñí*, *s. f.*  
Shawl weaving.

SHÁLÁ **माला** *s. m.* An indigenous  
school, a school for teaching Sanskrit ;  
or Gurmukhi or *Landá* characters ;—(*M.*)  
*intj.* Corrupted from the Arabic word  
*Inshá Allah*. Would to God ! please God !  
—*sháld khair ndl dúwā*, *main māñgāñ*  
*dúdíñ* ! Please God ! may you return  
safely, I pray !—*Allah de aman howíñ*  
*sháld* ! May you be in the protection of  
God, please God !

SHALÁ **मला** *s. f.* See *Lichakhro*.

SHALAK **मलक** } *s. f.* The firing  
SHALLAK **मलक** } of a gun ; a round  
of musketry, a discharge, a volley or  
salute ; *c. w. hongí*, *karní*.

SHÁLÁPÁPRÁ **मालापपरा** *s. m.*  
The *Hibiscus mutabilis*, Nat. Ord. *Mal-*  
*vaceæ* used as a demulcent.

SHALANGLÚ **मलंगलु** *s. m.* See  
*Raulí*, *Múkrá*.

SHALANGRÍ **मलंगरी** *s. m.* See  
*Laghúne*.

SHALGAM **मलगम** *s. m.* See *Gonglú* :  
—*shalgam misrí*, *s. f.* See *Dangshells*.

SHALMÁR **मलमार** *s. m. (M.)* Trou-  
sers made very full and boggy.

SHÁLPARNÍ **मालपरनी** *s. f.* The  
leaves of a shrub (*Desmodium tiliaefolium*,  
Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*) which are used  
medicinally.

SHÁLÚ **मालु** *s. f.* See *Lichakro* ; *Kangutí*.

SHALWÍ **मलदी** *s. m.* A plant  
*Hedychium spicatum*, Nat. Ord. *Zingi-*  
*beraceæ*) is not uncommon in parts of the

Panjab Himalaya up to near the Jhelum. Its large broad leaves are twisted and made into coarse mats for sleeping on. The tuberous roots have as "wild ginger," been tried by Europeans as a preserve but without success. They are considered tonic and stimulant.

**SHÁM** शाम *s. f. m.* Evening; one of the name of Krishna;—*a.* Dark coloured, black:—*shám kalyán, s. m.* An evening song:—*shám ved, bed, s. m.* The third of the Hindu Vedas. It is concerned with the Soma ritual or moon plant ceremonies, and is arranged for chanting on such occasions by the Udgatri priests. It is a mere reproduction of portions of the Rig Veda, transposed, disjointed and scattered about. It has only 78 verses untraceable to the present recension of the Reg Veda. It also contains verses from the Atharva and white Yajur Veda. The Shám Ved is in two parts, the *Archika* and *Staubhika*. Each portion has its own manual for chanting, the efficacy of the hymns depends largely on the proper utterance of each word according to the rules laid down. It has eight *Brahmanas*.

**SHAMÁ** शमा *s. m.* A lamp, a candle:—*shamádán, s. m.* A candlestick, a lamp stand.

**SHÁMAT** शमत् *s. f.* Mischance, ill-luck, evil days, adversity:—*shámat áuqí, v. n.* The advent of evil fate, misfortune:—*shámat dí má, s. m.* Evil days, bad times.

**SHAMBÁLÚ** शमबालु *s. m.* *Vitex trifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceæ*, an astringent, bitter used in a variety of diseases.

**SHÁMÍ** शामी *a.* (1) Dark complexioned; (2) the *Buxus nepalensis*, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*, a diaphoretic, said to be poisonous to camels:—*shámíhok, s. m.* A division of the *Khattrís*:—*shámí dá wt, s. m.* The *Clitorea ternata*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ* used in a variety of diseases, said to be cooling and an antidote for poisons.

**SHAMLAH** शमलह *s. f.* Simla.

**SHÁMLÁT** शामलात् *s. f.* Land held in common or in partnership by the whole proprietary body of a village:—*shámlát deh, s. m.* The same as *Shámlát*.

**SHAMOR** शमोर *s. m.* See *Kokanber*.

**SHAMLÍT** शमलीत् *s. f.* See *Methi*.

**SHAMSHÁD** शमशाद *s. m.* See *Shámlí*.

**SHÁN** शान् *s. f.* Dignity, pomp, state, condition, lustre, radiance; glory of God:—*shán Aláhi, Khudá, s. m.* The glorious works of God:—*shán dár, a.* Splendid, grand; glorious, of rank and dignity:—*shán gumán, s. m., a.* Thought, conception; elevated; notorious:—*shán mári jáni, v. n.* To be derogatory to one's honour, to detract from one's dignity:—*shán nál rahiná, v. n.* To live in great splendour:—*shán púrú, v. n.* To be in pomp and splendour:—*shán wikháugi, v. a.* To show off, to make a display.

**SHAN** शन् *s. f.* See *Sug*.

**SHÁNÁ** शाना *s. m. (M.)* A wooden comb; (*Pol.*) a leather buoy; *i. q.* *Serná*.

**SHANÁKHT** शनाखत् *s. f.* Knowledge, understanding. See *Sandákht*.

**SHANG** शंग } *s. f.* A small

**SHANGAL** शंगल } tree (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ*) common in the arid tracts on the Sutlej, Chenab and Jhelum. It also occurs on the eastern skirts of the Suleman Range. Its wood is hard, heavy, and strong, but being small, is mostly used for plough handles, and for fuel. The leaves are used as fodder.

**SHANGALÁ** शंगला *s. m.* See *Dinsá, Darúndá*.

**SHANGAR** शंगर } *s. f.* The pod of

**SHANGRÍ** शंगरी } the *Jand* tree.

**SHANGÁR** शंगार *s. m.* Ornament, embellishment, decoration, dress:—*shangár kamrá, s. m.* A dressing room,

more usually *singár kamrá*:—*hár shangár*, *s. m.* A necklace and adorn:—*soldár shangár*, *s. m.* Sixteen aids to self adornment. See in *Soldár*.

SHANGÁRNA ਸੰਗਾਰਣਾ *v. a.* To ornament, to adorn, to embellish, to dress.

SHAPÁ SHAP ਸਪਾ ਸਪ *ad.* Hastily, quickly, fluently, without stopping:—*s. m. f.* Haste; *c. w. karná*.

SHÁPIANG ਸਾਪਿਅੰਗ *s. m.* A small shrub; see *Panír*.

SHAPROCHÍ ਸਪਰੋਚੀ *s. m.* (*Pof.*) See *Pakháq bhed*.

SHARÁ ਸਰਾ *s. f.* The law, the Muhammadan law as described in the Quran:—*shará te challáq*, *v. n.* To act according to Muhammadan law.—*shará Muhammadí*, *s. f.* The Muhammadan law.

SHARÁB ਸਰਾਬ *s. f.* Wine, spirit:—*sharáb khánd*, *s. m.* A public house:—*sharáb píqá*, *v. a.* To drink alcoholic liquors.

SHARÁBAN ਸਰਾਬਣ *s. m.* } *a.* In-  
SHARÁBÍ ਸਰਾਬੀ *s. f.* } toxicated; a drunkard, a person addicted to strong drink.

SHARÁÍ ਸਰੈਈ *a.* According to Muhammadan law:—*sharáí dárhí*, *s. f.* A short beard as prescribed in the *Shará*:—*sharáí pájámá*, *s. m.* Trousers reaching down to the ankles worn by strict Muhammadans.

SHÁRAK ਸ਼ਾਰਕ } *s. f.* A kind of  
SHÁRKÁ ਸ਼ਾਰਕਾ } bird *Graculus religiosa*, *Turdus salica*;—(*M*) The sixteenth part of a seer; *i. q.* *Chhifáq*:—*shárák láí*, *s. m.* A *láh* weighing a *Chhifáq*.

SHARÁRAT ਸ਼ਾਰਰਤ *s. f.* Mischievousness, wickedness.

SHARÁRTAN ਸ਼ਾਰਰਤਣ *s. f.* } *A*  
SHARÁRTÍ ਸ਼ਾਰਰਤੀ *s. m.* } wicked person.

SHARÁWÁNÍ ਸਰਾਵਾਨੀ *s. f.* The *Flacourtia sepium* (Dera Ismail Khan), common in the salt Range, makes good fences.

SHARBAT ਸਰਬਤ *s. m.* *can sucrée*; *c. w. p'dugá*, *píq*

SHARBATÍ ਸਰਬਤੀ *a.* (*of sherbet*; juicy; fit for *sh* coloured" a yellow or red h

SHARF ਸਰਫ *s. f.* Precedence, dignity:—*sharf adálat*, *s. m.* officer in the District Court

SHARGAR ਸਰਗਰ *s. f.* *S*

SHÁRÍ ਸ਼ਾਰੀ *s. m.* See *Ma*

SHARÍAT ਸ਼ਰੀਅਤ *s. f.* *S*

SHARÍF ਸ਼ਰੀਫ *m.* }

SHARÍFÁNÍ ਸ਼ਰੀਫਣੀ *f.* }

dignity, noble, high born, a gentleman or lady, a noble *khándán*, *s. m.* Of high birth, family or stock.

SHARÍFÁ ਸ਼ਰੀਫਾ *s. m.* The *Anona seuamosa*, *Nat. Ord.* *An* seeds are considered a *be* are applied to the hair. A depression of spirits and spi

SHARKHIST ਸ਼ਰਖਿਸਤ *s. m.*

SHARÍK ਸ਼ਰੀਕ *s. m.*

SHARÍKNÍ ਸ਼ਰੀਕਣੀ *s. f.*

a partner, a participant; a *f* sense "Shakespeare hath n *c. w. honá*, *karná*.

SHARÍKÁ ਸ਼ਰੀਕਾ *s. m.* }

SHARÍKAT ਸ਼ਰੀਕਤ *s. f.* }

fellowship.

SHARM ਸ਼ਰਮ *s. f.* *Sham*

bashfulness:—*besharm*, *a.*

—*sharm kusharmí*, *s. f.* (*lit* without shame.) Whether *c* volens.

SHARMÁU ਸ਼ਰਮਾਊ *a.* A shameful, bashful.

SHARMĀUNĀ शर्मामुखा v. n. To be ashamed ; to cause to be ashamed.

SHARMINDĀ शर्मिन्दा a. Corrupted from the Persian word *Sharminḍah*. Ashamed, abashed :—*sharminḍah karnā*, v. a. To put one to shame.

SHARMINDGĪ शर्मिन्दगी s. f. Shame.

SHARMO KUSHARMĪ शर्मो कुशर्मि s. f. See *sharm kusharmi* in *Sharm*.

SHAROĪ शरोई } s. m. See *Thaṅgōl*.  
SHAROLĪ शरोली }

SHAROL शरोल s. m. See *Rajāin*.

SHAROLO शरोल s. m. *Sedum rhodiola*, Nat. Ord. *Portulacæ*.

SHART शरत s. f. Condition, an agreement, a stipulation, a wager :—*shart bannhūī*, *karnī*, *lāuī*, v. a. To bet, to make a condition, to stipulate.

SHARTĪ शरती a. Conditional, promissory, taken on approval, provisional ;—*ad*. Certainly, undoubtedly.

SHARŪK शरूक s. m. See *Jau*.

SHARŪL शरूल s. m. A tall plant (*Iris* sp., Nat. Ord. *Iridæ*) with fine purplish lilac flowers found on the Bias. Its leaves are used as bedding for cattle, and for thatch.

SHARWĀ शरवा s. f. *Brassica* sp., Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*, it is used as a potherb.

SHASDAR शसदर a. Surprised, astonished.

SHASTAR शसत्र s. m. A sword or other weapon used in the hand :—*shastar bannhūā*, v. n. To gird on arm, to arm oneself :—*shastar bastar*, s. m. Arms and accoutrements :—*shastar dhārī*, a. Armed, accoutred.

SHĀSTAR शसत्र } s. m. The sacred  
SHĀSTR शसत्र } books of the Hindus,  
the Hindu scriptures, any sacred book of divine or standard authority, fourteen to

eighteen kinds are enumerated, a treatise, code :—*shāstar anśār*, s. m. According to the *Shāstarās* :—*Dharam shāstar*, s. m. The Hindu civil and ecclesiastical code :—*khaṭ shāstar*, s. m. The six *Shāstarās* or schools of philosophy, i. e., *Niyāde*, *Visheshak*, *Mimāṃsā*, *Vedānt*, *Shāṅkhyā*, *Patanjali*.

SHĀSTARĪ शसत्री s. f. m. The *Dernāgrī* characters, the Sanskrit language ; one versed in the *Shāstarās* ; a standard examination of the Panjab University in Sanskrit ; one who has passed that examination.

SHATĀBĀ शताबा a. n. One who is hasty in his business or work.

SHATĀBĪ शताबी s. f. Haste, celerity, speed ;—*ad*. Quickly, hastily.

SHATĀN शतान s. m. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Shaitān*. Satan ;—*Shaitān dā lashkar*, s. m. The devil's army ; *met*. boys :—*shatān puṇā*, s. m. Devilishness :—*shatān tufān*, s. m. Calumny.

SHATĀNANTUFĀNAN शतानन्त उफान s. f. A calumniator, a backbiter.

SHATĀNĪ शतानी a. Devilish, diabolical.

SHATĀWAR शतावर s. m. The *Asparagus recemosus*, Nat. Ord. *Liliacæ* considered a moist cool remedy :—*shatāwār dā patar*, s. m. The same as *Shatāwār*.

SHATŪT शतुत s. m. Corrupted from the Persian word *Shahtūt*. Mulberry, (*Morus alba*, *M. Cashmeriana*, *M. Indica*, *M. laevigata*, *M. Tatarica*, *M. serrata*), Nat. Ord. *Moracæ*) abundantly cultivated in the Panjab plains. The wood of old trees is strong and useful, and is much employed for all purposes in parts where the tree is common. The tree is chiefly grown for its leaves in agriculture and for its fruit, which is very palatable. In the Central Panjab by *Shatūt* is understood a grafted mulberry, the non-grafted tree being called *Tūt*. The wood of the latter alone is valued. Also see *Tūklū*.

SHAUK शौक } s. m. Corrupted from  
SHAUNK शौक } the Arabic word  
*Shauq*. Interest, pleasure ; desire, in-



clination, love, longing:—*shank náí*,  
ad. With pleasure, with all one's heart.

SHAUKÍN शेकीट *a.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Shauqín*. Fond of, de-  
voted to.

SHAUR शौर *s. m.* (*M., Pot.*) Corruption  
of the Persian word *Shohí*. See *Abádi*.

SHÁWÁ शदा *s. m.* See *Dádfras*.

SHAWÁRÍ शदारी *s. f.* See *Sambáli*.

SHAWAN शदन } *s. f.* See *Kdí*.  
SHAWAWAN शददन }

SHAWWÁL शँदाल *s. m.* The 10th  
month of the Muhammadan year, the  
first day of which, following *Ramán*, is  
held as the great *Id* festival.

SHEGAL शेगल } *s. m.* A moderate  
SHEGÚL शेगुल } sized tree (*Pyrus*  
*variolosa*, Nat. Ord. *Rosaceae*) occasionally  
reaching 6 feet in girth, and found in  
most parts of the Panjab Himalaya up  
to the Indus. The timber is tolerably  
strong, and is used for implements and  
walking sticks. The fruit is harsh and  
bitter until half rotten, like a medlar,  
when it is eatable.

SHEKH शेख *s. m.* } Corrupted  
SHEKHNI शेखनी *s. f.* } from Arabic

word *Shaikh*. A Muhammadan chief re-  
ligious or lay, a convert to Muhammadan-  
ism; a title given to *Bharáís* or drum  
beaters:—*shekh Chillí*, *s. m.* A jester  
renowned in story; *met.* a fool, a madman.

SHEKHÍ शेधी *s. f.* Boasting, boast:—  
—*shekhí báj*, *s. m.* A boaster:—*shekhí*  
*kadlhi*, *v. n.* To humble any one's  
pride.

SHENÍ शेनी *s. m.* See *Majíth*.

SHER शेर *s. m.* A lion, a tiger; *met.*  
a brave man; (*Pot.*) also see *Se*, *Seu*;—*a.*

Brave; overpowering, superior, stronger:  
—*sher gill*, *s. m.* A clan of *Játs*:—*sher*  
*hoqá*, *v. n.* To get the upper hand, to be  
bold, to overcome:—*sher kal*, *s. m.* (*M.*)  
A clan of *Játs*:—*sher mard*, *s. m.* A  
brave man:—*sher mardí*, *s. f.* Valour,  
bravery.

SHERE शेरे *s. m.* See *Láchakhro*.

SHESHNÁG शेषनाग *s. m.* A celebrat-  
ed thousand headed serpent famous in  
mythology, an emblem of eternity, king  
of the *Nagas* inhabiting *Patál*. He  
forms the couch and canopy of *Vishnu* as  
he sleeps during the intervals of creation.  
He is said to bear the whole world on his  
hood, and when it is shifted from the  
hood of one head to another an earth-  
quake results, and he is sometimes said  
to support the seven *Patáls*. According  
to some accounts he became incarnate  
in *Balram*.

SHERNÍ शेरनी *s. f.* A lioness, a  
tigress.

SHEU शेउ *s. m.* See *Mámte*.

SHEWÁ शेवा } *s. f.* (*Pot.*) See *Táhlí*.  
SHÍÁ शीआ }

SHÍÁ शीआ *s. m.* A sect of Muham-  
madans, who follow *Alí* and reject the  
first three Caliphs, *Abu Bakr*, *Omar*,  
*Usman*.

SHIB शिब *s. m.* Corruption of the  
Sanskrit word, *Shiva*. The third god  
of the Hindu triad. He is the destroyer  
but is identified also with the principles  
of creation and reproduction and therefore  
is generally worshipped under the form  
of *phallus*. His eight principle manifes-  
tations are *Rudra*, *Bhava*, *Sarva*, *Isana*,  
*Pashupata*, *Bhima*, *Ugra*, *Mahadeo*,  
which are visibly represented by the  
following 8 material forms (*Tanus*),  
Sun, Water, Earth, Air, Fire, Ether,  
the officiating *Brahman* and the moon,  
by these he upholds the universe. He  
shares the office of judge with *Yama*

and Varuna; as destroyer of the world he is *Kāl* or Time; as *Adhnāri* he is half male half female to symbolize the unity of the generative principle. He has three eyes which denote past, present and future, while a crescent above the central eye denotes measure of time by months, the serpent round his neck by years, the necklace of skulls and other serpents shews the unending revolution of ages. On his head he bears the Ganges which he caught thus that it might not crush the earth as it fell. His throat is dark blue from the effect of the poison produced at the churning of the Ocean, which would have destroyed the world, had he not drunk it. At the end of every *kalp* he destroys not only all created beings, but all the gods including Brahma and Vishnu. He is said to have burnt them up by a flash of his central eye and rubbed the ashes on his body, hence ashes are considered of great importance in his worship. His devotees smear themselves with ashes, mat their hair as his is matted, and sit on a tiger skin (when they can get one) as he is supposed to do. He has strictly no incarnations. He is especially worshipped at Benares, and has one thousand and eight names. He is usually represented as intoxicated with *Bhang*. His heaven is called *Kailāś*:—*shibrātrī*, *s. f. lit.* Shiva's night. A celebrated and very popular festival in honour of Shiva kept on the 14th of the dark half of the month *Phaggaṇ*, when a rigorous fast and various ceremonies are observed during the day and night:—*shib jī*, *s. m.* The same as *Shib*:—*shib lingī*, the *Desmodium sp.*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*, leaves used medicinally:—*shib purī*, *s. m.* The name of Benares:—*shib shib karnā*, *v. a.* To repeat the name of Shiva.

SHIBLĀCH शिबलच *s. m.* See *Pakhāṇ bhad*.

SHĪGHAR शीघर *ad.* Quickly.

SHĪHAN शीहण *s. f.* }  
SHĪHANĪ शीहणी *s. f.* } See *Shernī*.

SHIJRĀ शिजरा *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Shajrah*. A field map; a genealogical tree.

SHIKAM शिकम *s. m.* The belly, the womb;—*shikam hoṇā*, *karnā*, *v. n.* To be with child, to be pregnant.

SHIKLĪ शिकली *s. m.* See *Siklī*;—*s. f. (M.)* Soil which is ground below, but is covered with a coating of mud. It cracks up as it dries, ordinarily it cannot be sown, and if sown, it is sown broadcast:—*shiklī gar*, *s. m.* See *siklī gar* in *Siklī*:—*shikligarī*, *s. f.* See *sikligarī* in *Sāiklī*.

SHIKRĀ शिकरा *s. m.* A kind of bird.

SHIKRĪ शिकरी *s. f.* See *Chhikrī*.

SHIL शिल *s. m. (M.)* Contrivance for dividing a stream of *kālā pāṇī* into shares:—*shilhanā*, *s. m.* The man who manages the *Shil*.

SHĪLĪ शीली *s. m.* A magnificent plant (*Eremurus specatbilis*, Nat. Ord. *Liliacæ*) which grows 5 or 6 feet high, with close spikes of white flowers to half that length, is common at places on the Upper Chenab and in the Jhelam basin. The leaves, when young are much eaten, both fresh and dry or cooked as a vegetable.

SHILLĪ शिल्ली *s. f.* See *Shang*.

SHĪMAK शीमक *s. m. (M.)* A disease of camels and horses. The whole body becomes dry and shrivelled, and lameness ensues. The remedies used are doses of garlic and honey, and branding with a needle across the limbs.

SHĪN शीन *s. f.* See *Tāhli*.

SHINĀJ शनान *s. m.* See *Shirnā*.

SHINDAR शिंदर *s. m.* See *Mārū*, *Mājū*.

SHING शिंग *s. m.* See *Sinnā*.

SHINGÁRÍ मींगारी *s. f.* See *Támbl.*

SHINGRAF मिंगरद *s. m.* Vermilion, red sulphide of mercury, cinnabar.

SHINGRAFÍ मिंगरदी *a.* Having the colour of *Shingraf*, vermilion ground fine, scarlet.

SHINĤH मींह *s. m.* A tiger, a lion.

SHINWALÁ सिनदला *s. m.* See *Sim-rung.*

SHÍR मीर *s. m.* Milk, mother's milk; see also *Mákrú*:—*shír khisht*, *s. f.* A tree (*Fraxinus floribunda*, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ*) which grows on the mountains to the north of Kabal. It yields the *shír khisht* (manna) which is medicinally used. It is imported into the Panjab from Afghanistan, and is used as a laxative:—*shír thohar*, *s. m.* The *Euphorbia tiraculli*, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ* used as a vesicatory and as a warm remedy in various diseases.

SHÍRÁ मीरा *s. m.* Molasses, syrup, treacle used for distilling spirit; *i. q.* *Strd.*

SHIRĤNH मरींह *s. m.* See *SirĤh.*

SHIRĤNÍ मीरीटी *s. f.* Sweetmeats. See *SirĤt.*

SHIRNÁ मिरना *s. m.* The inflated buffalo or bullock skins used in the hills for crossing streams; they consist of the entire hide with the apertures tied up; *i. q.* *Sarná, Darais.*

SHÍSHÁ मीशा *s. m.* Glass, spectacles, a window pane, a looking glass:—*shishá lág*, *s. m.* Crystal salt.

SHÍSHAM मीशम *s. m.* Shisham wood (*Dalbergia sissoo*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*). See *Tálhí, Tálhí.*

SHÍSH MAHIL मीश महिल *s. m.* A palace, a palace studded with mirrors.

SHIR SHÁHÍ मिर शाही *s. f.* (*M.*) See *Sarsáht.*

SHÍSHÁ मीशा *s. m.* See *Sisd.*

SHÍSHÍ मीशी *s. f.* See *Sist.*

SHIST मिसत *s. f.* See *Sist.*

SHITÁKÍ मितकी *s. m.* (*M.*) Running fast.

SHITRÁJ मितराज *s. m.* The *Plumbago Europea*, Nat. Ord. *Plumbaginaceæ* used medicinally as a blister, has not the disadvantage of *Cantharides*, considered dry and irritant; *i. q.* *Chittrá.*

SHODÁ शोदा *s. m.* (*M.*) Corrupted from the Hindi word *Shuhdah*. A poor fellow, a pauper.

SHOGHÁ शोधा *s. m.* A variety of rice in the Peshawar valley.

SHOKH शोख *a.* See *Sokh.*

SHOKHÍ शोधी *s. f.* See *Sokht.*

SHOLAR शोलर *s. m.* A plant (*Scopolia prœalta*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*) common in waste ground in parts of the Chenab basin, also found sparingly Trans-Indus in the plains. In the hills the leaves are applied to boils, are also said to be poisonous, the mouth swells from their touch, and the head and throat are affected when they are eaten.

SHOLRÍ शोलरी *s. m.* A plant (*Salvia lanata*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*). See *Laphrú.*

SHONFOL शोनदोल *s. f.* See *Phámphlí.*

SHOR शोर *s. m.* Cry, outcry, clamour; a saline substance (*kallar*):—*a.* Salt, brackish:—*shor jamin*, *s. f.* Land impregnated with *kallar* which consists mainly of sulphate and Carbonate of Soda, saline soil:—*shor lagghá*, *v. n.* To become saline; *c, w, karná.*

SHORÁ शोरा *s. m.* Saltpetre; soup, broth:—*kalmí Shord, s. m.* Saltpetre refined and crystallized in long prisms.

SHORÍ शोरी *a.* Noisy, clamorous.

SHORLÍ शोरली *s. f.* See *Laphrd.*

SHORÚÁ शोरुआ *s. m.* Broth.

SHOTAL शेटल *s. m.* Common clover trefoil. (Hazara).

SHOTÍ शोती *s. f.* A broadish-leaved plant (*Iris Nepalensis*, Nat. Ord. *Iridæ*) occurring at various places throughout the Panjab Himalaya. In Kashmir and other parts of the Jhelum basin it is commonly planted in grave yards.

SHUHDÁ शुहदा *s. m.* A profligate, a bad or loose character.

SHUKAL शुकल *s. m.* (*lit.* white) The fortnight from the new moon to the full. See *Pakkh.*

SHÚKAN शुकन } *v. n.* To hiss, to  
SHÚKANÁ शुकना } snort;—*shák*  
*ketáp charhá, v. n.* To suffer from a severe kind of fever.

SHUKAR शुकर *s. m.* Thanks, gratitude; *c. w.* *karná*:—*shukar gujár, s. m.* Thankful, grateful:—*shukar gujári, s. f.* Gratitude, gratefulness.

SHUKÁRAN शुकरान *v. a.* (*M.*) To blow, to breathe prayers, spells, invocations:—*mídn khalle máre, te bíbí parh darúú shukáre!* The husband shoebeats her, the wife breathes blessings on him!—Prov.

SHUKHALÁ शुखला *s. m.* (*Pot.*) See *Shukal.*

SHUKRÁNÁ शुकराना *s. m. lit.* A thanks giving; (*M.*) this word had a special meaning under the revenue administration of Diwan Sawan Mal. The *mahsúl*, or Government share of the produce, was returned to the cultivators, who were compelled to pay for it in cash, at the average market price during the month of *Waisákh, Jeth* and *Háph* for the spring crop, and during *Kátik, Magghar* and *Poh* for the autumn crop. If after the average price had been fixed, prices rose much, Diwan Sawan Mal levied a cess called *shukránd*, supposed to be a thanksgiving to the Government, for adhering to the price fixed when prices were lower, at the rate of one rupee per *path* of the cultivator's share.

SHÚKSÁR शुक्सार *s. f.* A pretty little species of mistletoe (*Arceuthobium Ozycedri*, Nat. Ord. *Loranthaceæ*). It frequently kills the tree which it attacks. It flowers generally in winter.

SHÚM शुम *s. m.* A miser; *i. q.* *Eám*;—*sakhi kanán* (or *kolón*) *shúm bhalá jo turt deve jawáb.* A miser is better than a liberal man, for he gives an answer quickly.—Prov.

SHUMÁJ शुमान *s. f.* See *Chikrf.*

SHUMSÁD शुमसाद *s. m.* See *Mendrá, Chikrf.*

SHUN शुन *s. m.* A plant (*Salix sp.*, Nat. Ord. *Salicacem*) found in the Panjab Himalaya; the leaves are used as fodder. In Spiti baskets appear to be made from the twigs.

SHUNNÚ शूनु *s. m.* See *Simú.*

SHÚR शूर *s. m.* See *Lewar, Deodár*:—*langshúr, s. m.* See *Dhúp.*

SHÚRLÍ शुरली *s. f.* See *Sharoli.*

SHUTAR शुतर *s. m.* A camel; *shutrí* camel colour, obtained from Catechu in certain proportions.

**सी मी** *v. n.* (*indic. past fem. of Hân*)  
Was;—*s. f.* (*M.*) Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Shit*. Cold, chill:—*śigā, def.*  
Was:—*ś karnī, v. n.* To express sud-  
den regret, dissatisfaction or pain, by a  
hissing inspiration of the breath.

**SIĀ मिमा** *s. m.* A stranger, foreigner;—  
*a.* Strange, foreign.

**SIĀBĀ मिमाषा** } *intj.* Corruption  
**SIĀBASE मिमाषमे** } of the Persian  
**SIĀBASĪ मिमाषमी** } word *Shābāsh*.

Bravo! Well done!

**SIĀH मिमाह** *a.* Black, dark; *c. w.*  
*karnā*:—*siāh bhor*, Colour of the black  
bumble bee, dissolved indigo, *naspāl* tur-  
meric and alum:—*siāh jirā, s. m.* See  
*Jirā*:—*mūslī siāh, s. f.* See *Mūslī*.

**SIĀHĀ मिमाहा** *s. m.* Accounts, a re-  
cord, a loose account, a memorandum of  
accounts, a merchant's waste book; a  
drum.

**SIĀHĪ मिमाही** *s. f.* Blackness, ink,  
blackening; lamp black:—*siāhī, safaidī*  
*karnī, v. a.* (*lit.* to make black white.) To  
do whatever one likes; to have power  
to do what one likes.

**SIĀL मिमाल** *s. m.* The name of a part  
of country in the Punjab; the name of a  
caste of *Jāts* (Muhammadans); winter;  
the cold season.

**SIĀLĀ मिमाला** *s. m.* The cold season;  
(*M.*) the *Kharif* instalment of land re-  
venue, so called because it is paid in the  
cold season.

**SIĀLĪ मिमाली** } *s. f.* A climbing plant  
**SIĀLĪ MĪमाली** } (*Pueraria tuberosā,*

*Nat. Ord. Leguminosæ*) common in some  
parts of the Siwalik tract up to near the  
Indus. The very large tuberous yam-like  
roots are eaten, and are said to be sweet,  
they are exported to the plains,  
where they are used as a cooling  
medicine, and for poultices; *i. q.*

*Bidārī kand*;—A climber (*Dæmia exten-  
sa, Nat. Ord. Asclepiadæ*) occasionally  
found in the Salt Range. It is eaten by  
goats.

**SIĀLKĀNTĀ मिमालकांटा** *s. m.* The  
*Argemone mexicana, Nat. Ord. Papaveraceæ*  
a native of Mexico, the plant is now  
abundant in Asia and Africa. It is the  
"ficodel inferno" of Spaniards, who  
deem it more narcotic than opium. The  
infusion is diuretic, the oil purgative,  
and the juice is said to be a substitute  
for ipecacuanha. The seeds are very  
narcotic.

**SIĀLĪĀN मिमालीआं** *s. m.* See *Nāgar*  
*motthā*.

**SIĀLŪ मिमालू** *a.* Wintry, pertain-  
ing to winter, appropriate to the cold  
season;—*s. m.* A kind of red cloth;—  
(*Pol.*) A handsome small tree (*Morlea  
begonifolia, Nat. Ord. Alangiaceæ*) with  
maple-like leaves, found up to near the  
Indus. Its leaves are eaten by sheep.

**SIĀM मिमाम** *s. m.* Krishna so named  
on account of his dark colour; the  
name of a country near Burmah; even-  
ing (properly *Shām*); *c. w. paigī*;—*siām*  
*mūrat, s. m.* A name of Krishna.

**SIĀMĪ मिमामी** *s. m.* The name of a  
class of *fagirs* called *Bairāgis*; a husband,  
a master, lord; a name of Krishna.

**SIĀN मिमाट** *s. f.* Knowledge, know-  
ing, recognition:—*siān purā, siān pat,*  
*s. f. m.* See *Siānap*.

**SIĀNĀ मिमाटा** } *a.* Corrupted  
**SIĀNĀN मिमानां** } from the Sanskrit

word *Sajān*. Knowing, discreet, of ma-  
ture age; clever, sharp, wise, sagacious;  
intelligent; cunning, artful:—*siānā kān*  
*hameshān gūnh te dīge*. The cunning  
crow always sits on dung, *i. e.*, he is so  
sharp that he cuts himself, or it is so  
clever that it overreaches itself:—*sau*  
*siānān ikko matt, mūrakh āpo āptī*. A  
hundred wise men have the same opinion,

but fools have every one his own.—Prov :  
—*jīhde ghar wichch dāṅe, uhle kamle wi siānen*. If a man has grain in the house, even his fools are reckoned wise.—Prov.

SIÂNAP सिआणप *s. f.* Prudence, cleverness, discretion; the age of discretion; economy, closeness.

SIĀNNĀ सिआण्णा *v. a.* To know, to recognize.

SIĀNŪ सिआणू *a.* Recognizing, knowing, acquainted; recognized, known.

SIĀPĀ सिआपा } *s. m.* The cere-  
SIĀPPĀ सिआप्पा } many of weeping

and making lamentations for the dead, performed by women :—*siāppe di naiṅ*, *s. f.* The barber's wife who directs a company of mourners, *met.* one who foments quarrel or disunion :—*siāppā karnā*, *v. a.* To mourn for the dead :—*rann gāṅ, siāppe, duhk rove āpo āpne*. When women go to a mourning, each weeps for her own trouble.—Prov.

SIĀR सिआर *s. m.* A furrow :—*siār kadḍhṇā*, *v. a.* To plough.

SIĀRŪ सिआरू *s. m.* A shrub (*Nussessya hypoleuca*, Nat. Ord. *Urticaceæ*) common in the low hills, Cis and Trans-Indus, it occurs in the Salt Range; *i. q.* *Pincho*.

SIB सिब *s. m.* See *Shib* :—*sib sib karnā*, *n. a.* To be saturated with water (ground.)

SIBĀLĀ सिबाला *s. m.* See *Sabāḷā*, *Sarbāḷā*.

SIBAR सिबर *s. m.* *Alæ Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Liliacæ* : Aloes.

SIBSIBĀṬ सिबसिबाट *s. m.* Moisture in the ground rendering it soft.

SĪCHŪ सीचू *s. m.* See *Lūṅṅ*.

SĪDĀATSŪ सीदाअत्सु *s. m.* See

*Darinkhart, Egilbīr*.

SIDDĀ सिद्धा *s. m.* Firmness, resolution, obstinacy, persistence, perseverance (especially in something bad) :—*siddē bāj*, *s. m.* A man of resolution, a headstrong, obstinate person :—*siddā karnā*, *v. a.* To be firm, to be resolute and perverse, to insist upon :—*siddā pu-gāṇṇā*, *v. a.* To accomplish a purpose, to carry out a resolution.

SIDDH सिद्ध *s. f.* Straightness, a straight course; a *fakīr* of great attainments, a wonder worker, a saint :—*a.* Ready, completed; valid, proved; holy :—*siddh honā*, *v. n.* To be accomplished; to be perfect :—*siddh karnā*, *v. a.* To accomplish, to prepare, to make ready, to perfect, to straighten; to bring under subjection by magic :—*siddh paddhrī*, *a.* Sincere, true, free from guile, simple, artless; level, smooth, plane; unornamented with figures or paintings, of an easy style (writing) :—*siddh sabhān*, *s. m.* *a.* Upright, of a right and holy temper :—*ad.* In a simple easy unsophisticated manner, without design or contrivance.

SIDDHĀ सिद्धा *a.* Straight, upright; artless, simple, stupid :—*siddhā banāṇṇā karnā*, *ho jāṇṇā*, *v. n.* To straighten.

SIDDHE सिद्धे *a.* Straight, in a direct line :—*siddhe honā*, *v. n.* To be straightened, to become upright; to be opposite, to confront.

SIDDHĪ सिद्धी *a.* Dim. of *Siddh* :—*s. f.* The power of working miracles supposed to be gained by asceticism.

SIDDHŪNĪ सिद्धणी *s. f.* A female saint or *fakīr*.

SIDDHŪ सिद्धू *s. m.* A division of *Jāp* to which the *Phulkīān* house belongs.

SIDH सिध *s. f.* Setting out, starting, departure :—*sidh karnā*, *v. a.* To depart.

SIDHĀRAN सिधारण *a.* Plain,

straightforward, upright, unsophisticated, artless;—*ad.* Without design or contrivance.

SIDHĀRNĀ **सिधारना** *v. a.* To go, to depart, to set off, to start, to march.

SIDHAUT **सिधौट** *s. f.* Straightness, uprightness, sincerity.

SIDHERĀ **सिधेरा** *s. m.* See *rangchāl* in *Rang*.

SIDĪWANĀ **सिदीवना** *v. a.* To cause to call.

SIDK **सिदक** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Sidq*. Righteousness, sincerity :—*sidk mand*, *a.* Righteous, true, sincere :—*sidk nāl*, *ad.* Cordially, sincerely :—*sidk pālā, rakkhā, v. a.* To practise righteousness, to behave in an upright manner.

SIFAT **सिहत** } *s. f.* Virtue, quality,  
SIFT **सिहत** } praise ; praise of God.

SĪG **मीग** } *s. f.* Society, associating,  
SĪGĀ **मीगा** } accompanying ; excitement.

SĪGHAR **मीघर** *ad.* See *Shighar*.

SIH **सिह** *s. m.* A porcupine.

SĪHAN **मीहन** *s. m.* A lion.

SĪHĀN **मीहां** *a.* Lion-like, tawny;—*a.* Dog.

SĪHANĪ **मीहणी** *s. f.* A lioness, a tigress.

SIHAR **सिहर** *s. m.* Enchantment, magic.

SIHĀRŪ **सिहारु** *s. f.* The *Nussiessya* *lypleuca*, *Buehmeria salcifolia*, a shrub yielding a fibrous bark used for net ropes as it is not easily rotted by wet.

SIHERNĀ **सिहेरना** *v. a.* To purchase. See *Suhernā*.

SĪHON **मीहों** *s. f.* The name of a tree ; *i. q.* *Sison*.

SĪHRĀ **मीहड़ा** *a.* Perverse.

SIHRĀ **सिहरा** *s. m.* A chaplet of flowers, or a piece of gold or silver fringe worn on the head by a bridegroom at the time of marriage.

SIHR BATŪNĪ **सिहर बटुनी** *v. n.* To be perverse and obstinate ; to keep silent.

SIHRĪ **सिहरी** *s. f.* A kind of bird.

SIJAL **सिजल** *a.* Good, refined, correct, polished.

SIJĀUNĀ **सिजाउना** *v. a.* To wet.

SIJDĀ **सिजदा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Sijdah*. Kneeling and touching the ground with the nose and forehead, the eyes being directed towards the tip of the nose ; a prostration in Muhammadan prayer.

SIJGĀI **सिजगाए** *s. f.* See *Mole*.

SIJH **सिज** *s. m.* (*M.*) Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shary*. The sun :—*sijh ubhār*, *s. m.* Sunrise ; the east :—*sijh lāh*, *s. m.* Sunset, the west :—*sijh chapliā te giā andhārā*. The sun rose and darkness fled.—Prov.

SIJHAN **सिजन** *v. n.* (*M.*) To come to an end, to be settled, to be paid (a debt), to sink into its place (the masonry of a well).

SIJHÁUNÁ मिञ्हाउना } v. a. To  
 SIJHÁ DENÁ मिञ्हादेना } cause re-  
 tribution to be administered, to pay;  
 to bring to an understanding.

SIJHÁWAN मिञ्हावन v. a. (M.) To  
 bring to an end, to settle, to pay a debt:  
 —*aij denh torí, unhná lokán dá karj sijhen-  
 dá piá hán.* To this day I am paying  
 the debts due to those people.—Story of  
 the Three Fools.

SIJJÁ; मिँना a. (K.) Wet, damp.

SIJJHNA मिँञ्हा v. a. To be avenged, to  
 take revenge, to have a settlement, to  
 come to an understanding.

SIJJNÁ मिँनना v. n. To be wet, to be  
 soaked, to be saturated:—*sijj pasijj jánd,*  
 v. n. To be wet.

SIK मिक् s. f. The side, a longitudinal  
 section; desire, wish:—*mainán dáqhlé sik  
 raihná há.* I have great desire.

SÍK मीक् s. f. A splint around which  
 raw cotton is wrapped for a lamp wick;  
 excitement.

SIKÁÍ मिक्कायी s. f. Warming; wages  
 for warming.

SIKAL मिक्कल s. m. Corrupted from  
 the Arabic word *Siqal*. Polishing, clean-  
 ing, polish, brilliancy:—*sikal cháhará,*  
*karná, v. a.* To polish:—*sikal jánd, v. n.*  
 To go off:—*sikal jharáund, v. a.* To  
 polish; to decorate.

SIKAM मिक्कम s. m. See *Shikam*.

SIKAN मिक्कन v. n. (M.) To be desirous:  
 —*tore pawin kishale sikká talab ná chhoré.*  
 Though troubles come, one who desires,  
 abandons not his object.—*Sassi and  
 Punnsá.*

SIKANÁ मिक्कना s. m. See *Manyar*.

SIKANJÁ मिक्कना s. m. See *Sakanjá*.

SIKANJBÍ मिक्कनबी s. f. See *Sakanjbí*.

SIKAR मिक्कर s. m. See *Sikhar*.

SIKÁUNÁ मिक्काउना v. a. To cause  
 to be parched or warmed.

SIKDÁRÍ मिक्कदारी s. f. Chieftainship.

SIKH मिक्ख s. m. See *Sikkh*;—s. f. An  
 iron rod, a spit, a spike; excitement;  
 (Pot.) a white ant.

SIKHÁLNÁ मिक्कालना } v. a. To  
 SIKHÁLNÁ मिक्कालना } teach, to in-  
 SIKHÁUNÁ मिक्काउना } struct; to  
 admonish, to chastise.

SIKHAR मिक्कर s. f. The highest  
 point, the summit of anything, top,  
 pinnacle.

SIKHAÚ मिक्कहू s. m. Like a *Sikkh*;  
 —s. m. The being a *Sikkh*.

SIKHAUTÍ मिक्कहूटी } s. f. Teaching,  
 SIKHAUTÍ मिक्कहूटी } instruction.

SÍKHÍ मीधी s. f. The *Euonymus fimbri-  
 ata, E. Hamiltonii*, a hard, useful beauti-  
 fully smooth and white substance.



**SIKHLAUNÁ** **मिधलाउटा** *v. a.* To teach, to instruct, to admonish, to chastise.

**SIKHLAUT** **मिधलाउट** } *s. f.* Teach-  
**SIKHLAWAT** **मिधलावट** } ing, in-  
struction.

**SÍKHNA** **मीधटा** *v. a.* To adjust the wick of a lamp; to execute.

**SIKHRÁ** **मिधना** *s. m.* A Sikh (used in contempt), a young Sikh.

**SIKKA** **मिक्का** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Sikkah*. A stamp, an impression on a coin; lead; sterling, current coin; a caste of *Khattris*:—*sikká baiṭhāḍ*, *v. a.* (*it.* to establish one's currency.) No king was looked on as enthroned until he struck his own coin; hence to establish one's authority.

**SIKKARÍ** **मिक्करी** } *s. f.* Dandruff;  
**SIKKARÍ** **मिक्करी** } dried mud:—*sikkarí*  
*jammáḍ*, *laggáḍ*, *v. n.* To be dried, as mud.

**SIKKH** **मिक्ख** *s. m.* A disciple; a follower of Guru Nanak and the other nine Gurus, one who takes the *Páhuḷ*;—*s. f.* Instruction:—*sikkh matt*, *s. f.* Advice, instruction, teaching (according to the tenets of the Sikh religion):—*sikkh pugáḍ*, *s. m.* The being a Sikh.

**SIKKHIÁ** **मिक्खीआ** } *s. f.* Teaching,  
**SIKKHYÁ** **मिक्खीआ** } instruction, doctrine.

**SIKKHNA** **मिक्खटा** *v. a.* To learn.

**SIKLÍ** **मिक्कली** *a.* Polished (metals, swords, weapons):—*sikligar*, *sikligarṭ*,

*s. m. f.* One who polishes swords and other metallic articles:—*sikligarṭ*, *s. f.* The art of polishing metals, the business of polishing.

**SIKNÁ** **मिक्कटा** *v. n.* To be parched, or dried, to be toasted, to be warmed.

**SÍKNÁ** **मीक्कटा** *v. a.* To adjust the wick of a lamp; to excite; *i. q.* *Sikhṭáḍ*.

**SIKRÁ** **मिक्करा** *s. m.* }  
**SIKRÍ** **मिक्करी** *s. f.* } A kind of hawk.  
**SIKRÍ** **मिक्करी** *s. f.* }

**SIKRÁ** **मिक्करा** *s. f.* A kind of hawk; a wanderer.

**SIKWÁÍ** **मिक्कवायी** *s. f.* Warming, parching; the price of parching.

**SIKWÁUNÁ** **मिक्कवाउटा** *v. a.* To cause to be warmed or parched.

**SIL** **मिल** *s. f.* A flat stone on which spices are ground or knives sharpened; (*M.*) a brick; a proprietary right, because the man to whom the bricks of a well belong, generally owns the land in which the well stands:—*sil waṭṭáḍ*, *s. m. f.* The stone on which spices are ground, together with the muller; *met.* a man who has nothing to say.

**SÍL** **मील** *s. f.* Habit, disposition, benevolence, humanity, generosity; cold, coolness, shame, modesty; a small kind of grain the *Celosia argentea*, *Nat. Ord. Amarantaceae* used medicinally;—*s. m.* A plant (*Amaranthus*, *anardana*, *A. Gangeticus*, *Nat. Ord. Amarantaceae*) cultivated in the Punjab Himalaya, where both red and green species are common. A *Gangeticus* appears to be wild also in the plains. The leaves are eaten as a pot-herb, but it is

grown chiefly for the seed, used as a food grain after parching. It is considered heating. A. *Gangeticus* also cultivated in the plains to be used as a pot-herb. The seeds of one of them appears to be considered astringent, and aphrodisiac. Also see *Str.*:—*sīl sabhá*, *sīl sabhān*, a. Having a gentle disposition:—*sīl safed*, s. f. A species of Amaranth having a fine white seed:—*sīl siydh*, s. f. The glossy black very small grain the seed of *Celosia cristata*:—*sīl supārī*, s. f. The acorn of *Quercus incana*, Nat. Ord. *Amentaceae* used in indigestion, asthma and diarrhoea; the acorns are first buried in the ground to destroy their bitterness:—*sīl wāq*, *sīl wānt*, a. Of a good amiable disposition, well-behaved:—*sīl wāntī*, s. f. A woman of a good disposition, good behaviour.

**SILÁ मिला** s. f. A flat stone on which spices are ground; the gleanings of harvest:—*sīlá chugad*, v. a. To glean.

**SILÁ मीला** s. m. Dampness; moisture; cold.

**SILÁÍ मिलायी** s. f. Stitching, sewing; the price of sewing.

**SILÁJÍT मिलान्नीत** s. f. Storax.

**SILÁUNÁ मिलाउटा** v. a. To cause to be sewed.

**SILEHÁJ मिलेगान** s. f. (*Pol.*) A wife's brother's wife; i. q. *Sálehár*.

**SILEHÁR मिलेगार** s. m. A gleaner.

**SILH मल्लु** s. f. (*M.*) Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shila*. A brick; a proprietary right, because a man owns the bricks of the well:—*sīlh dár*, s. m. See *Chakkdár*:—*sīlh bāḍ*, s. m. A brick maker.

**SILHÁB मिलुष** s. f. Dampness, moisture:—*sīlháb chaphat*, s. m. To become damp.

**SILHÁBÍ मलिहाबी** a. Damp.

**SILL मिल** s. f. Pulmonary consumption, hectic fever.

**SILLÁ मिला** s. f. (*K.*) Ear of corn, gleanings.

**SILLH मिल्लु** s. f. Dampness;—*sillh chaphat*, v. n. To become damp.

**SILLHÁ मिल्ला** a. Damp, moist.

**SILNÁ मिल्ना** v. a. To spy out during the day what one intends to steal at night.

**SILWÁÍ मिलवायी** s. f. The price of sewing.

**SILWÁUNÁ मिलवाउटा** v. a. To cause to be sewed.

**SÍM मीम** s. m. See *Páring*, *Martí*.

**SÍMÁ मीमा** s. m. Boundary.

**SIMÁÍ सिमायी** s. f. Uniting, sewing.

**SÍMÁK मीमाक** s. m. See *Khareṭh*.

**SIMARNÁ सिमरना** v. a. To remember, to mention (especially the name of God);—s. m. A large rosary.

**SIMRANÍ सिमरनी** s. f. Remembering the name of God; a small rosary.

**SIMÁUNÁ सिमाउना** *v. a.* To unite, to mix ; to cause to be sewed.

**SIMBAL सिमबल** } *s. m.* The name  
**SIMMAL सिमल** } of a tree (*Bombax*

*heptaphyllum*, Nat. Ord. *Bombacæ*) which grows to a very large size, and, about March, is a striking object with its immense buttressed trunks, and its large showy red flowers, six inches in breadth clustered on the leafless branches. The latter generally leave the trunk in sixes or sevens radiating from about one level. The tree occurs wild in the Siwalik tract. It furnishes a whitish, coarse-grained, weak, brittle wood, which is very subject to the attacks of white ants. It is thus for the most part used only for planks, doors, boxes, and is said not even to be good fuel. Like some other woods of similar texture, moisture seems to render it more durable, and it is a favourite for well curbs, water conduits, triangles and bridges. It is also made into scabbards in Kangra and Yusafzai. In some places near Kangra, the leaves and twigs of the tree are severely lopped for fodder. The flower buds are eaten as a pot-herb, and the cotton of the pods is occasionally used to stuff pillows ; it is too short-stapled and smooth to be useful for textile purposes. The gum, which exudes from the bark is often given with Bael for dysentery and diarrhoea. The root furnishes one of the kinds of *Músalí*, and is considered cooling, astringent, and aphrodisiac, and is given in gonorrhoea.

**SIMMNÁ सिमना** *v. n.* To leak slightly, to ooze (as water from a vessel or blood from a wound.)

**SÍMNA मीमना** *v. a.* To sew ; *i. q.* *Síuṇá*.

**SÍMOK मीमोक** *s. f. (M.)* A disease of camels. It is a swelling in the knee, back, shoulder. It occurs in every season, and is attributed to unwholesome food. The animal raises the

affected limb and can neither walk nor eat. Bleeding and branding are the remedies.

**SIMRAN सिमरन** *s. f.* Memory, remembering, repetition (especially of the name of God) ; a small rosary worn on the wrist.

**SIMRATÍ सिमरती** } *s. f.* Corrupt-  
**SIMRITÍ सिमरिती** } ed from the  
Sanskrit *Simrití*. Memory ; the *Dharm Shástar*. See *Dharm shástar* in *Dharam* ; or *Shástar*.

**SIMRUṄG सिमरुंग** *s. f.* The Alpine Rhododendron (*Rhododendron campanulatum*, Nat. Ord. *Ericacæ*) which is rather rare in the Punjab Himalaya up to near the Indus. The whitish or lilac flowers appear from May to July, and the seed ripens in October. The leaves are sometimes poisonous to goats. Bees are very fond of the buff-coloured under-surface of the leaf, so that a few of the latter are put into or near hives. The leaves are exported to the plains, where they are medicinally used ; they are considered errhine and are ground to be mixed with tobacco to form a medicinal snuff used in hemicrania. The smoke of this plant when used as fuel, is most acrid and irritant.

**SIMṬ सिमट** *s. f.* Shrinking, shrivelling, condensing.

**SIMṬÁU सिमटाउ** *s. m.* Shrinking, condensing.

**SIMṬÁUNÁ सिमटाउना** *v. a.* To cause to shrink, to condense.

**SIMṬÍ सिमटी** *s. f.* A kind of cloth.

**SIMṬNÁ सिमटना** *v. n.* To be concentrated, to shrink, to be collected together, to be condensed.

**SIMTÚ** सिमटु *a.* Susceptible of shrinking.

**SÍMUKH** मीमुख *s. m.* A species of Amaranth growing wild on the banks of the Indus, the grain is used as food. (Dera Ghazi Khan).

**SÍMURG** मीभुरग *s. m.* A fabulous bird often mentioned in eastern romance. *Símurg* literally means the size of thirty birds; a griffin.

**SIN** सिन *s. m.* See *Pantr*.

**SÍN** मीं *s. f.* A border, a boundary; a ploughing:—*sín sín karná*, *v. a.* To shake with the cold, to shiver, to have ague.

**SÍN** मीन *s. m.* The 17th letter س of the Persian character; (*M.*) a ploughing.

**SIN** सिन *s. m.* (*K.*) A boundary; train; the point where the boundaries meet of three villages.

**SÍNÁ** मीना *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Sināh*. The breast, the bosom; the same as *Siuná*:—*sine band*, *s. m.* A kind of stays, bodice; the front strings of a coat; martingales.

**SINAP** सिनप *s. m.* Wisdom.

<b>SÍND</b>	मींद	} <i>ad</i> Gratuitously: — <i>sínd mīnd</i> , <i>sánds mīndí</i> , <i>ad</i> . The same as <i>Sínd</i> .
<b>SÍNDÁK</b>	मींदक	
<b>SÍNDÁKÁN</b>	मींदकं	
<b>SÍNDÁKÍ</b>	मींदकी	
<b>SÍNDÁKÍN</b>	मींदकीं	
<b>SÍNDÍ</b>	मींदी	

**SIND** मींद *s. f.* See *Laghúne*.

**SIND** मींद *s. m.* (*M.*) The tract lying between the Indus and the old bank of the river.

**SÍNDH** मीय *s. m.* (*lit.* ocean.) The river Indus; the province of Sindh; the tract of land lying on both banks of the Indus;—*s. f.* The name of a song, sung between 3 p. m. and sunset:—*daryá Síndh kanjri wángá hai*. The river Indus is like a prostitute, i. e., fickle.—Prov.

**SÍNDH** मीय *s. f.* (*M.*) The parting of a woman's hair:—*yár wí telí te síndh wí mailí*. If you have an oilman for a lover your parting will be dirty.—Prov.

**SÍNDHÁ** मीया *s. m.* Rock salt; i. q. *Sendhá*.

**SÍNDHAL** मींदल } *s. m.* One whose  
**SÍNDAL** मींदल } nose runs.

**SÍNDHÍ** मीयी *s. m.* An inhabitant of the Sindh.

**SÍNDHÚ** मीयु *s. m.* A caste of *Játs*.

**SÍNDROL** मींदरोल *s. f.* See *Mamrál*.

**SINGARÁ** मीगारा *s. m.* (*M.*) A cat fish common in the rivers and *dhands*. (*Macrones aor*). It is good eating; the water calthrop (*Trapa bispinosa* or *bicornis*).

**SINGBHAN** मीयभन *s. f.* (*M.*) A final division of land:—*singbhan wáden te jhejá bhanen*. Make a final division that you may break off the quarrel.—Prov.

**SINGG** मीगा } *s. m.* A horn.  
**SINGG** मीछ }

**SINGGÁ** मीगा } *s. m.* A musical  
**SINGGÁ** मीछ } horn, a trumpet.

SINGGÁR **ਸਿੰਗਾਰ** *s. m.* Dress, ornament:—*singár kamrá, s. m.* A dressing room; *i. q.* *Shangár.*

SINGGÁRNÁ **ਸਿੰਗਾਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To dress, to adorn, to ornament, to decorate; *i. q.* *Shangárá.*

SINGGAUT **ਸਿੰਗੋਟ** } *s. f.* A horn.  
SINGGAUTÍ **ਸਿੰਗੋਟੀ** }

SINGGH **ਸਿੰਘ** } *s. m. lit.* A lion; a  
SINGH **ਸਿੰਘ** } a man who is a follower of the Sikh Gurus, and is initiated by receiving the *Paukal* according to the precepts of Guru Gobind Singh. The word is suffix to the name of all Sikhs and to the names of Rajputs and some other classes:—*singgh gat, s. f.* The evil omen days when the marriages of Hindus do not take place:—*singgh-puá, s. m.* The state of being a Sikh.

SINGGHÁRÁ **ਸਿੰਘਾਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Sangghárá.*

SINGGHÁSAN **ਸਿੰਘਾਸਣ** *s. m.* A throne; a cushion:—*singghásan te baithá, v. n.* To be enthroned, to sit on the throne.

SINGGAHÚ **ਸਿੰਘਉ** *s. m.* *Singhship.*

SINGGHNÍ **ਸਿੰਘਣੀ** *s. f.* A lioness; a female *Singgh.*

SINGGHU **ਸਿੰਘੁ** *s. m.* See *Singgh.*

SINGGÍ **ਸਿੰਗੀ** } *s. m.* A horn used for  
SINGGÍ **ਸਿੰਗੀ** } cupping; a *Jogí's* musical horn:—*Kikkar singgí, s. f.* See *Kikkar Singgí.*

SINGGRÁ **ਸਿੰਗਰਾ** *s. m.* A powder-horn, or flask.

SINGGRAF **ਸਿੰਗਰਫ** *s. m.* Vermilion; *i. q.* *Shingrif.*

SINGGRAFÍ **ਸਿੰਗਰਫੀ** *a.* Having the colour of vermillion.

SINGHAN **ਸਿੰਘਨ** *v. n.* To smell.

SINGHÁRÁ **ਸਿੰਘਾਰਾ** *s. m. (M.)* See *Sangghárá.*

SINGO **ਸੀਂਗੋ** *s. m.* A slender tall plant (*Dubia umbelliferae*, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferae*) which grows in Chamba. The tuber is eaten both raw and cooked.

SINGYÁ **ਸਿੰਗਯਾ** *s. m.* *Aconitum ferox, A. luridum, A. napellus, A. palmatum,* Aconite:—*singyá jar, singyá khár, s. m.* Aconite.

SÍNH **ਸੀਂਹ** *s. m.* A lion.

SINHÁUNÁ **ਸਿੰਨਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To wet; to cause to take sight.

SINHÍN **ਸਿੰਨੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A plant (*Hibiscus cannabinus*) grown as a summer crop for its fibre which is used in rope making.

SÍNHÚN **ਸੀਂਹੂ** *s. m. (M.)* A pad for the head to support a water-jar, or for a bullock's neck.

SINJÁÍ **ਸਿੰਜਾਈ** *s. f.* Soaking, moistening, spreading, penetrating; wages for moistening.

SINJARNÁ **ਸਿੰਜਰਣਾ** *v. a.* To soak, to saturate, to moisten, to spread, to penetrate.

SINJÁUNÁ **ਸਿੰਜਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be irrigated, to cause to be saturated.

SINJNÁ **ਸਿੰਜਣਾ** *v. a.* To irrigate land.

SINJHÍ **मिञ्जी** *s. f. (M.)* A species of trefoil or lucerne (*Medicago*) cultivated as a winter crop for fodder, it also grows wild; *i. q. Senjt.*

SINJLI **मीनली** *s. f.* See *Ber, Bert*:  
—*súr sinjlí, s. f.* See *Rámnía* or *Phindák*, or *Patákhen*.

SINJÚ BÁRÁ **मिनु बारा** *s. m.* See *sankukrd* in *Sañ.*

SINK **मीक** *s. m.* See *Pannhí.*

SINKAUNÁ **मिठकाउटा** *v. a.* To cause to blow the nose.

SINKNÁ **मिठकटा** *v. a.* To blow the nose.

SINNÁ **मीना** *s. m.* See *Sind.*

SINNÁN **मिनां** *a. (M.)* Wet.

SINNH **मिनु** *s. f.* The name of a plant; a witness; the species of a snake.

SINNHÁ **मिनु** *a.* Wet; (*M.*) unseasoned wood.

SINNHNA **मिनुटा** } *v. n.* To be wet;—  
SINNHNA **मिनुना** } *v. a.* To take sight, to take aim.

SINNÚ **मिनु** *s. m.* A handsome tree (*Fraxinus floribunda*, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceae*) with deeply furrowed bark. It is found sparingly wild. The wood is excellent,

possessing most of the qualities of the European ash. It is valued for *Jámpán* poles, ploughs, platters, spinning wheels, and in Kashmir is reckoned by far the best wood for oars.

SÍONÁK **मीठुनाक** *s. m.* See *Malín.*

SINSÁR **मिठमार** *s. m. (M.)* The long-snouted crocodile (*Gavialis Gangeticus*); *i. q. Sansár.*

SIP **मिप** *s. m.* } (*M.*) (*lit.* a shell). The  
SIPÍ **मिपी** *s. f.* } spathe of the date palm from which the flowers issue. See also *Chhajlí.*

SIPÁH **मिपाह** *s. f.* Soldiers, an army:—*sipáh garí, sipáhpurá, s. f. m.* The profession of a soldier; *i. q. Sapáh.*

SIPÁHÍ **मिपाही** *s. m.* A soldier.

SIPARSALÁR **मपरमलार** } *s. m.*  
SIPÁSLÁR **मिपामलार** } Cor-  
rupted from the Persian word *Sipahdár*. A captain, the commander of a military force, a commander-in-chief, a general.

SIPAT **मिपत** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Sift*. Quality, attribute, praise.

SÍPÍL **मीपील** *s. m.* See *Jírd.*

SIPNÁ **मिपना** *s. m.* A Rajput tribe.

SIPP **मिप** *s. m.* A shell.

SIPPÍ **मिपी** *s. f.* A conch, a shell, a pearl.

**SIR** **सिर** *s. m.* The head; a point of time; the top, crown, pinnacle;—*prep.* On, at, in, concerning;—*a.* Exact, proper:—*sir áungá, v. n.* To be impenitent:—*sir bechúá, wechúá, v. n.* To risk or sell one's life:—*sir bhárá hongá, c. n.* To have a headache, to be giddy:—*sir chapháungá, v. a.* To spoil (a child); to raise an inferior so that he presumes:—*sir chapnúá, sir te chapnúá, v. n.* To be spoiled by indulgence; to insult:—*sir chap ke marná, v. n.* To lay the guilt of one's blood at the door of another:—*sir chiftá hongá, v. n.* To become grey and old:—*sirdawál, sir dauwá, s. m. f.* The headstall of a bridle:—*sir deungá, v. a.* To pledge one's head; to give one's life for:—*sir dhongá, v. a.* To wash one's hair:—*sir girdái, s. m.* Head downwards, headstrong:—*sirgast, s. m.* See *Sargast*:—*sir ghunmá, phirná, chakkar áungá, v. n.* To have one's head turned; to be giddy:—*sir gundaá, v. a.* To plait, braid or do one's hair:—*sirhóngá, s. m.* The head piece of a beadstead; a pillow:—*sir hongá, v. n.* To pursue, to hunt; to insist on, to persist:—*sir karndá, v. a.* See *sir gundaá*:—*sir khóngá, v. a. lit.* To devour one's brains; to make a dreadful noise; to vex, to annoy, to bother:—*sir khapái, s. f.* Causing distraction to any one by idle loquacity:—*sir khápáungá, v. a.* To make one's headache by idle loquacity:—*sir khopnúá, n. v.* To suffer pain from the loquacity of any one, to be distracted by another's idle prating:—*sir kob, s. m.* An overseer, a superintendent, a headman, a superior in any art; a powerful adversary:—*sir lagnúá, v. n.* To be accused or charged with:—*sir lál karndá, rangnúá, v. a.* To make one's head bleed; to break one's head:—*sir márná, hildáungá, v. a.* To shake one's head, to nod; to deny:—*sir mundáungá, v. a.* To cause to be shaved (head); to disgrace; to adopt a mendicant's life; *met.* to be deceived:—*sir mungá, v. a.* To shave another's head, *i. e.*, to disgrace; to cheat; to blunder:—*sir nál márná, v. a.* To give or return reluctantly:—*sir ná pair, a.* Without head or tail; groundless:—*sir níwá, karndá, níwáungá, v. a.* To bend the head:—*sir nán áungá, v. a.* To turn on one, to attack:—*sir pángá, v. n.*

To fall to, or devolve on one:—*sir par hongá, v. n. (M.)* An animal kept by another than its owner on condition that the keeper gets half its value when grown up, in other parts of the Panjab called *Adhiárá*:—*sir parne, ad.* Head downward, on one's head:—*sir pafaknúá, v. a. (lit.* to beat the head on the ground.) To try hard, to be in earnest:—*sir phar ke bah jánúá, baithnúá, v. n.* To be bent down with grief:—*sir pharnúá, v. a.* To console or comfort:—*sir pittá, v. a.* To beat the head:—*sir síhrá hongá, áungá, v. n.* To have the badge of honour or distinction:—*sir sing hongá, v. n. (lit.* to have horns on head.) To have a mark on one's head:—*sir suáh páungá, v. a. lit.* To throw dust or ashes on the head; to lament:—*sir suáh páungá, v. a.* To be distracted, to be notorious, to be accused:—*sir sukáungá, v. n.* To dry one's hair:—*sir sukhnúá, v. n.* To dry (hair of the head):—*sir te, ad.* On one's head; at hand, near:—*sir talwáá, a.* Perpendicular, steep, inclined, having the head downwards or bent forward, headlong:—*sir te rakkhnúá, v. a.* To put on one's head; to revere, to reverence:—*sir te hatth dharná, v. a.* To take under one's own protection or care; to patronize:—*sir te hatth pherná, sir te piár deungá, v. a.* To stroke one's head:—*sir te lainá, v. n.* To take on one's shoulders; to risk one's life for another:—*sir te salnúá, v. n.* To bear or suffer meekly:—*sir te pángá, pángá, v. n.* To fall to one's lot; to come on one:—*sir wáruná, v. a.* To consecrate or give some money by making circles with it round the head of the bride and bridegroom at a marriage:—*sir wichh suáh páungá, v. a.* To throw dust on one's head; to lament.

**SÍR** **मीर** *s. m.* A fountain, a view; the land that a man retains for his own individual cultivation; (corrupted from the Persian word *Shír*) milk, partnership, share; (*M.*) a plot of land in the *sailábá* cultivated by a separate tenant or set of tenants; (*K.*) a small running spring; in distributing canal water, the word is used to express a measure of water about four inches square; a silky headed small grass

(*Imperata Kornigii*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineae*) abundant at low spots in many parts of the Punjab plains. Its leaves are coarse and it is not eaten by cattle where any other forage is to be had:—*sir chunghā́*, *v. a.* To suck milk:—*sir píqá*, *v. a.* To drink milk:—*sir níkaláí*, *phuttáí*, *v. n.* To spring up (a fountain.)

**SÍR मीर** *s. f.* Silence; the clenching of the teeth; the falling of rain or hail with strong wind:—*sir battáí*, *v. n.* To be doggedly silent, to be obstinately resolute in the pursuit of an object without saying anything; to clench the teeth.

**SÍRÁ मीरा** *s. m.* Syrup, juice of fruit; a kind of sweetmeat in which there is little or no *ghí*; (*M.*) coarsely ground wheat boiled and mixed with *gur*; a tree, see *Rabán*;—*s. m.* End, extremity.

**SIRÁNDÍ मिरांदी** *s. f. (M.)* The head of a bed:—*manjho nangá te manjhlá sirándí*! Naked loins, and his loin cloth for a pillow!—Prov. of a shameless fellow; *i. q. Sarhándí*.

**SÍRAR मीरर** *s. m.* Madness, obstinacy.

**SIRARÁ मिररा** *s. m.* } Mad, ob-  
**SIRARAN मिररन** *s. f.* } stinate,  
**SIRARÍ मिररी** *s. m.* } stubborn.

**SIRÁÚ मिराऊ** } *s. m.* The head or  
**SIRÁWÁ मिरावा** } foot piece of a  
 bedstead.

**SIRBÁLÁ मिरबाला** *s. m.* See *Sarbálá*.

**SIRGÁ मिरगा** *s. m.* A cream colour (used of horses); a kind of head dress for women.

**SÍRH मीरु** } *s. m. (M.)* A plot of ground  
**SÍRH मिरु** } without a well, irrigat-  
 ed by the rising of the Indus; that part  
 of a river where the stream is rapid.

**SÍRHÍ मिरुही** *s. f.* A bier, shaped like a ladder, used by Hindus.

**SÍRHÍ मीरुही** *s. f.* A ladder.

**SIRÍ मिरि** *s. f. (properly Shirí.)* A head; the head of an animal cut for eating; a title of honour prefixed to proper names; a name of *Lachhmí*; prosperity, beauty; an auspicious or honorific term prefixed to the names of persons and divinities, places and at the beginning of manuscripts, letter and documents;—*s. m. (M.)* A bird (the Indian snake-bird *Plotus melanogaster*):—*sirí dhar*, *s. m.* An epithet of God; a title of Krishua:—*sirí éáhab*, *s. f.* A sword (a name given to it by Sikhs):—*sirí áí*, *s. m.* A kind of cloth:—*sirí rág*, *s. m.* The name of a musical mode appropriated to the afternoon in winter.

**SIRÍHAN मिरिहन** *s. m. (M.)* A fish of the carp family (*Labeo curchius*).

**SÍRÍ मीरी** *s. m.* See *Siríah*, *Lasre*.

**SIRÍNĦ मिरिंह** } *s. m.* A tree (*Acacia*  
**SIRIS मिरिम** } *speciosa*, *A. sirissa*,

*A. stipulata*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) common in most parts of the plains. The seeds ripen in the cold weather. The heart wood of an old tree is dark-coloured, hard, heavy, and strong, and, if properly seasoned is not subject to warp or crack, but it is said to be less lasting than that of the *Dalbergia*. It is used for ordinary constructive purposes (the Hindus in Kangra, however, consider it unlucky), and for mortars for mills, well curbs, parts of boats, and the heart-wood makes good charcoal. The leaves and twigs are gathered as fodder for camels and other animals. The bark is applied to injuries of the eye, and the seed is used medicinally, forming part of an *asjan* for



ophthalmic disease:—*chíffí siríngh*, *s. m.*  
A tree (*Cedrelu toona serrata*, Nat.  
Ord. *Cedrelaceæ*) found in most of the  
valleys up to north of the Indus. The  
wood is often very red, it has a strong  
fætid smell when fresh, it is used for  
mortars, and for oil-mills. It seems to  
be pretty tough, as in some places the  
loops of sieves are made from it:—*káli  
siri*, *s. f.* The same as *Siríngh*.

SIRÍNGRÍ मिरिंगरी *s. m.* See *Ití siff*.

SIRISHT मिरिश्त *s. f.* Creation.

SIRJANHÁR मिरजनहार *s. m.* The  
Creator.

SIRJNÁ मिरजना *v. a.* To make, to  
create, to produce.

SIRKÁ मिरका *s. m.* Vinegar.

SIRKÍ मिरकी *s. f.* A reed (*Saccharum  
sara*) of which winnowing baskets are  
made, reed grass, a sort of mat made of  
*sirkí*, to keep off rain, thatch made of the  
tapering flower top of the *munje* grass :  
—*sirkí bás*, *s. m.* A class of vagrants  
who lives in *sirkí* huts:—*sirkí básí*, *s. f.*  
Dwellers in *sirkí* huts.

SIRNÍ मीरनी *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Persian word *Sheríní*. Sweetmeats,  
sweetmeats offered to saints.

SIROD मिरोट *s. m.* See *Sarod*.

SIRSÁHÍ मिरसाही *s. f.* The eighth  
part of a *chhilámk*, a square measure of  
land each side of which is a *karam* which  
equals  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length (9 *sirsdhí* makes  
one *marlá*, 20 *marlá*s, one *kanál*, 4 *kanál*s  
one *wigah*).

SIRSÁM मिरसाम *s. m.* See *Sarsám*.

SIRSÁPI मिरसापी *s. f.* See *Sirsdhí*.

SÍS मीस }  
SÍSÁ मीसा } *s. m.* The head.

SÍSÁ मीसा *s. m.* Lead; a mirror; a glass;  
a bottle:—*sísá láq*, *s. m.* A transparent  
lump of salt.

SÍSÁLIÚS मीसालिउस *s. m.* See *Mal-  
dodá*.

SÍSAM मीसम *s. m.* See *Shisham*.

SÍSÍ मीसी *s. m.* A small glass, a  
phial.

SISKANÁ मिसकना *v. n.* To breathe  
with difficulty, to gasp for breath.

SISKIARÁ मिसकिआरा *s. m.* See  
*Mushkiárd*.

SISSÁÍ मिसाਈ *s. m.* See *Meini*.

SISSÚ मिसु *s. m.* See *Shisham*, *Táhlí*.

SIST मिसत *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Shisht*. Sight, looking  
steadily, the sight of a gun:—*sist bannh-  
qí*, *láuqí*, *v. n.* To look steadily, to take  
a sight.

SÍT मीत *s. m.* Cold;—*a.* Cool:—*sí  
kál*, *s. m.* The cold season, winter.

SÍTÁ मीता *s. f.* The name of the wife  
of Ramchandara:—*sítá phal*, *s. m.* The  
custard apple, the sweet pumpkin  
(*Anona squamosa*).

**SÍTAL मीउल** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shital*. Cool; the *Nyc-tanthes arboristis*, Nat. Ord. *Jasmin-eaceæ*, used as a dye and perfume, supposed to unite broken bones, hence called *had jora*. It is very aromatic, and is used in a variety of diseases:—*sital pāti*, *s. f.* A kind of fine cool mat.

**SITÁR मिउर** *s. f.* See *Satár*.

**SITÁRÁ मिउरा** *s. m.* A star. See *Satárá*.

**SITÁUNÁ मिउउटा** *a.* To cause to cast.

**SITÁWAR मिउवर** *s. m.* A plant (*Asparagus filicinus*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*) common in the Panjab Himalaya. The root is exported from Kanawar to the plains. It is considered tonic and astringent. In Kanawar a sprig of this is put in the hand of small-pox patients as a curative measure;—The *Asparagus racemosus*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ* which is furnished with small spines, common in parts of the Salt Range, Siwalik tract and other hills. Its root is used medicinally for man and beast:—*sitdwar patti*, *s. f.* A plant (*Asparagus Punjabensis*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ*) which has slender acicular leaves, common in parts of the plains of the Panjab, east of the Sutlej, as well as in the Salt Range, and on the Sutlej. In the Salt Range the twigs are used for scrubbing metallic vessels, and on the Sutlej sprigs of it are put in the beds of small-pox patients. The leaves are used medicinally.

**SÍTHÁ मीठा** *a.* Insipid, tasteless, unfit; pale, sickly.

**SÍTÍ मीटी** *s. f.* Whistling:—*sítí bádj*, *s. m.* A whistler:—*sítí bajdugí, wajdu-gí, mární, wajjáí*, *v. n.* To whistle.

**SÍTLÁ मीउला** *s. f.* The small-pox, the goddess of small-pox.

**SITRÁWAL मिउदल** *s. m.* See *Lashorí*.

**SITT मिँट** *s. f.* The act of throwing down or putting off:—*sitt sittí*, *v. a.* To procrastinate, to prevaricate, to evade, to use subterfuges:—*sitt pusitt*, *s. f.* Prevarication, alternation, evasion; a state of confusion; an imperative of *v. a.* *Sittaná*:—*sitt dená, páwá*, *v. n.* To cast away.

**SITT मिँउ** *s. f.* *Pudenda mulieris*:—*sitt naulí, pugáí*, *v. a.* To use abusive language:—*sitt pasitá*, *ad.* Aside.

**SITTÁ मिँउा** *s. m.* Sticks of sweetmeat made with *máwá* and covered with sugar and poppy seeds.

**SITTÁ मिँटा** *s. m.* An ear of grain of any kind, especially such as grow on the top of the stalk, like wheat:—*sittá áwá, nikalá, laggá*, *v. n.* To ear:—*sittá láwá, laggá, nikalá*, *v. a.* To produce ears of corn:—*sitté búr páwá*, *v. n.* To blossom, to ear; to arrive at the age of puberty.

**SITTH मिँठ** *s. f.* Obscene composition:—*sitth jorí*, *v. a.* To compose in an abusive style, to lampoon.

**SITTHNÁ मिँठना** *v. a.* To write in an obscene style.

**SITTHNÍ मिँठनी** *s. f.* Obscene or abusive songs sung by women at weddings; *c. w. dení*.

**SITTI मँटी** *s. f.* A small ear of corn (wheat, barley.)

**SITTNÁ मिँटना** *v. a.* To cast, to throw down.

**SITTÚ मिँउु** *s. m.* See *Pippá*.

**SITÚN मिउुन** *s. m.* See *Pippá*.

**SITÚN मिउँ** *s. f. (M.)* A plant (*Boucer-ria edulis*) which after summer rains springs up at the roots of the *jál* and

*jang* trees. The shoots are like *asparagus* but of an acid taste. It is eaten with salt and also cooked as a vegetable.

SIÚ मीउ s. m. (M.) Inundation from a river either by flood or by a canal.

SIÚL मिउल s. m. See *Sardírt*.

SIÚN मीउट s. f. A seam; the perineal raphé.

SIW मिह s. m. Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shiva*. See *Shib*.

SIWÁ मिहा prep. Corrupted from the Arabic word *Síde*. Except, in addition to, besides, save;—a. More, better, over and above.

SIWÁ मिहा s. m. A funeral pile, a burnt corpse; c, w. *balqá*, *jalgá*.

SIWÁL मिहाल s. m. (M.) Mould, rust.

SIWÁLÁ मिहाला s. m. Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Shivdál*. A temple of Shiva.

SIWÁLURU मिहालुरु s. m. See *Sardírt*.

SIWÁN मीहं s. m. A boundary.

SIWÁUNÁ मिहाउना v. a. To cause to be sewen.

SIWEN मीहे ad. Near.

SIWÍ मिही s. f. (M.) A white ant:—*sukh ke káthe thí gid, te gius siwí khá*. He

dried up and turned into wood and the white ants ate him.

SIWÍN मीहीं s. f. (M.) A ploughing.

SIYÁBÁ मिजाबा }  
SIYÁBASÍ मिजाबमी } intj. See  
SIYÁBASE मिजाबमे } *Siábá*.

SIYÁH मिजाह s. m. See *Sidh*.

SIYÁHÁ मिजाहा s. m. See *Sidhád*.

SIYÁHÍ मिजाही s. f. See *Sidhí*.

SIYÁL मिजाल }  
SIYÁLÁ मिजाला } s. f. Winter; i. g.  
*Sidl*.

SIYÁLÚ मिजालु a. Wintry, what pertains to the winter season.

SIYÁM मिजाम s. f. See *Sidm*.

SIYÁMÍ मिजामी a. See *Sidmí*.

SIYÁN मिजाट s. f. Recognizing, recognition, acquaintance:—*siyánpat, siyánpurá*, s. m. f. See *Sidnap*.

SIYÁN मीजां pl. (M.) Ploughing:—*siyán dená*, v. a. To plough, when speaking of the number of times a field is ploughed.

SIYÁNÁ मिजाटा a. Prudent, wise, discreet; cunning; of mature understanding, grown up:—*siyáná biyáná*, a. The same as *Siyáná*.

SIYÁNNÁ ਸਿਯਾਣਾ *v. a.* To recognize, to know; *i. q.* *Siāṇā*.

SIYÁNAP ਸਿਯਾਨਪ *s. f.* Knowledge, wisdom, discretion, age of discretion; cunning, art; *i. g.* *Siānop*.

SIYÁNU ਸਿਯਾਣੂ *a.* Recognizing, knowing, being acquainted.

SIYÁPÁ ਸਿਯਾਪਾ *s. m.* See *Siāpā*.

SIYÁR ਸਿਯਾਰ *s. m.* A furrow :—*siyār kaḍḍhā*, *v. a.* To plough.

SIYUL ਸਿਯੁਲ *s. m.* A plant. See *Sīl*.

SO ਸੋ *prep.* He, she, it, that;—*ad.* So;—*s. f.* (*M.*) Sorrow, mourning :—*ahkhīṇ kajlā te sauhre dī so!* Painted eyes, and mourning for a father-in-law!—*Prov.*

SOÁ ਸੋਆ *s. m.* See *Soe*:—*sod pālak*, *s. m.* See *Soiā pālak* in *Soiā*:—*sodgaṇḍal*, *s. f.* See *sitāwar patti*, in *Sitāwar*.

SOAK ਸੋਅਕ *s. m.* (*K.*) A kind of millet (*Panicum*.)

SOÁNJNÁ ਸੁਆਂਜਣਾ *s. m.* See *Sohānjāḍ*.

SOBHÁ ਸੋਭਾ *s. f.* Beauty, elegance, splendour, exhibition, show; fame, reputation, a good name.

SOBÍ ਸੋਬੀ *a.* Impure silver.

SOCH ਸੋਚ *s. f.* Meditation, consideration, reflection, thought, grief, sorrow;—*sochmāṇ*, *sochwāḍā*, *a.* Thoughtful, considerate :—*soch wichār*, *s. f.* Consideration, discretion, caution.

SOCHÍ ਸੋਚੀ *s. m.* A reflecting, thoughtful, considerate person.

SOCHNÁ ਸੋਚਣਾ *v. n.* To consider, to meditate.

SODHBANS ਸੋਢਬਨਸ *s. m.* One belonging to the *Sodhi* class; every Sikh at the time of taking the *pauhal* is directed to leave the caste to which he belonged before initiation, and to consider himself as belonging to that of Guru Gobind Singh.

SODHÍ ਸੋਢੀ *s. m.* A division of the *Khatris* to which Guru Gobind Singh belonged; a title of the Guru, and of his descendants. The *Sodhis* are held in great esteem by the Sikhs, especially those of Anandpur, and Kartarpur.

SODHNÁ ਸੋਢਣਾ *v. a.* To correct, to collate, to correct a book by collation, to refine metals by fusion; to determine what is auspicious; to calculate; to search, to scrutinize.

SOE ਸੋਏ *s. m.* A plant (*Anethum sord.* Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferae*) cultivated in the plains and used as a vegetable. The seeds are considered emmenagogue :—*soe pālak*, *s. f.* The same as *Soe*.

SOFÍ ਸੋਫੀ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Súfi*. A Muhammadan mystic. See *Súfi*.

SOFTÁ ਸੋਫਤਾ *s. m.* Leisure, disengagement, relief.

SOG ਸੋਗ *s. m.* Lamentation, mourning, grief :—*sogmāṇ*, *a.* Grieved, sorrowful, sad.

SOGAN **ਸੋਗਣ** *s. f.* }  
 SOGI **ਸੋਗੀ** *s. m.* } A mourner.

SOGGHÁ **ਸੋਘਾ** *a., s. m.* Prudent, wise, knowing, cautious ; care, caution.

SOGGHÍ **ਸੋਘੀ** *s. f.* Prudence, care, caution.

SOGÍ **ਸੋਗੀ** *s. m. (K.)* A companion.

SOHAJ **ਸੋਹਜ** *s. f.* Understanding ; sight ; show, ostentation.

SOHAL **ਸੋਹਲ** *a.* Slender, delicate ; a class of *Játs* and carpenters :—*sohal pesi*, *s. f.* A large kind of pelican.

SOHAN **ਸੋਹਣ** *s. m.* A tool, used by artificers in metals ; a kind of sweetmeat ; *a.*—Pleasing.

SOHANÁ **ਸੋਹਣਾ** *a.* Becoming, excellent, beautiful ;—*v. n.* To be fit, to become.

SOHANDÁ **ਸੋਹੰਦਾ** } *a.* Pleasing,  
 SOHANDRÁ **ਸੋਹੰਦਰਾ** } beautiful.

SOHANÍ **ਸੋਹਣੀ** *a.* Dim. of *Sohaná* ; —*s. f.* A sweetheart ; the name of a famous woman who is said to have born at Gujrat loved by *Mahmúd* ; the name of a musical mode.

SOHÁNJNÁ **ਸੋਹਾਂਜਣਾ** *s. m.* A tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*, Nat. Ord. *Moringaceae*) which grows wild in the Siwalik region in the Eastern Panjab, and is seen commonly planted throughout the Province. It is very easily raised from seed. The wood is excessively soft and quite useless and said to be not even fit for fuel.

In some parts the twigs and leaves are largely lopped for fodder. The roots have the flavour of horse-radish, and are occasionally used as a seasoning. The flowers, which are rather handsome, come out about February, preceding the leaves. The long pod-like fruit ripens about April, and is eaten by the people, cooked as a pot-herb, or in curry, or is made into a pickle. The fruit is used medicinally. Where the tree is plentiful, incisions are made in the trunk, from which in a day or two, a gum exudes. This is used in rheumatism or is given as *kamarkass* (kino).

SOHANPATAR **ਸੋਹਨਪਤਰ** *s. m.* A variety of rice.

SOHÁWÁ **ਸੋਹਵਾ** *a.* Beautiful ;—*s. m.* (*M.*) A camel which has long lips, medium sized head, thick skin, and is of brown colour.

SOHÁWARÁ **ਸੋਹਵਾਰਾ** *a.* Beautiful.

SOHJALÁ **ਸੋਹਜਲਾ** } *s. m.* The dawn,  
 SOHJARÁ **ਸੋਹਜਰਾ** } the break of day  
 (little used) ; *i. q.* *Sáhjard*.

SOHJÍ **ਸੋਹਜੀ** *s. f.* Understanding, sight ; *i. q.* *Sáhj*.

SOHLÁ **ਸੋਹਲਾ** } *a.* A shoe equal in  
 SOHULÁ **ਸੋਹੁਲਾ** } length to 16 fingers  
 breadth ;—*s. m.* The year 16 ; singing practised by exorcists in praise of the person exorcised :—*sohle sundunge*, *v. a.* To reproach, to abuse.

SOHNÁ **ਸੋਹਣਾ** *a.* See *Sohaná*.

SOHNÍN **ਸੋਹਨੀਂ** *s. f. (M.)* See *Sohnín*.

SOHUL **ਸੋਹੁਲ** *a.* See *Sohal*.

SOR ਸੋਰ *s. m.* See *Shor*.

SORÁ ਸੋਰਾ *s. m.* See *Shorá*.

SORAN ਸੋਰਨ *v. a. (M.)* To ask aid of a saint or spiritual adviser; to add fuel to a fire:—*loli lamme te torán, sárá dīhárá baiṭhí pírdn kún során*. Let me send my mistress to the south, but we all day sit and entreat the saints:—*káṭhí sor ḍe*. Put wood on the fire.

SORÍ ਸੋਰੀ *s. m.* See *Shorí*; also see *Muln*.

SORMÁ ਸੋਰਮਾ *s. f.* A herb. (*Lepidium sativum* Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*) commonly cultivated in the plains, the leaves and seeds are pungent, and medicinally used. The seeds are given and applied as a lactagogue, and administered after being boiled with milk to cause abortion.

SORNÁ ਸੋਰਨਾ *v. a. (M.)* To cause to remove; *i. q.* *Sarkáund*.

SORTH ਸੋਰਠ *v. n.* The name of a musical mode.

SORTHÁ ਸੋਰਠਾ *s. m.* The name of a metre.

SORÚÁ ਸੋਰੂਆ *s. m.* See *Shorúá*.

SOS ਸੋਸ *a.* Dry:—*sos hoṭá, v. n.* To become dry, to be dried up, to be absorbed:—*sos karná, v. a.* To dry up.

SOSAN ਸੋਸਨ *s. m.* A lily.

SOSANÍ ਸੋਸਨੀ *a.* Lilac, colour of Iris or lily; made of *kasumbhá* and dissolved indigo.

SOT ਸੋਤ *s. f.* Sleeping; sleeping gear.

SOTÁ ਸੋਤਾ *a.* Sleepy:—*sotáweld, s. m.* Bed-time, when all the stars have come out.

SOTAR ਸੋਤਰ *s. m.* A sleeper, a sleepy headed person.

SOTAR ਸੋਤ੍ਰ *s. m. (M.)* A cousin.

SOTHÁ ਸੋਠਾ <i>s. m.</i>	} A cane, a walking stick
SOTHÍ ਸੋਠੀ <i>s. f.</i>	
SOTTÁ ਸੋਟਾ <i>s. m.</i>	
SOTTÍ ਸੋਟੀ <i>s. f.</i>	

SOWÁNÁ ਸੋਵਾਨਾ *s. m. (K.)* A grazing ground for buffaloes.

SOWÁRÚ ਸੋਵਾਰੂ *s. m. (K.)* A small plot of land in front of a house.

SOYÁ ਸੋਯਾ *s. m.* See *Soe*.

SÚÁ ਸੁਆ *s. m.* A large needle; an eye or canine tooth, the canine tooth of a dog; a turner's spindle; a sprout, a shoot, a blade of grass; brought forth in the sense of an animal born; the young of an animal; a parrot; (*M.*) a spit used in fishing:—*súe deṇá, v. a.* To bring forth young calves.

SUÁD ਸੁਆਦ *s. m.* Taste, relish, flavour; *i. q.* *Sowád*.

SUÁDAN ਸੁਆਦਣ <i>s. f.</i>	} An epicure.
SUÁDÍ ਸੁਆਦੀ <i>s. m.</i>	
SUÁDIN ਸੁਆਦਿਣ <i>s. f.</i>	

SUÁDÍK ਸੁਆਦੀਕ *s. m.* Having a relish, delicious.

SUĀH सुआह *s. f.* Ashes :—*suāh karṇī*,  
v. a. To turn to ashes, to consume :—*sir*  
*suāh pāuṭī*, v. a. See in *Sir*.

SUĀĪ सुआयी *s. f.* Assisting an ani-  
mal in parturition; wages for the  
same.

SUĀL सुआल *s. m.* A question; a sum;  
a petition, a representation, begging; a  
problem :—*suāl deṇḍ*, v. a. To present  
a petition, to make an application; to set  
a problem or questions for solution; c. w.  
*karṇā*.

SUĀLAN सुआलन *s. f.* A female peti-  
tioner, or questioner.

SUALANĀ सुआलना } v. a. To cause  
SUĀLNĀ सुआलना } to sleep.

SUĀLĪ सुआली *s. m.* See *Dūdfras*.

SUĀLĪ सुआली } *s. m.* A petition-  
SUĀLĪĀ सुआलीआ } er, a questioner.

SUĀMĪ सुआमी *s. m.* A master, hus-  
band; God; an affix to the name of  
*Sanyāsī*; a spiritual preceptor, head of  
a religious order.

SUĀNG सुआंग *s. m.* Mimicry, imi-  
tation; i. q. *Sāng*.

SUĀNĪ सुआनी *s. f.* An intelligent  
clever woman; among Rajputs a woman  
of noble family generally.

SUĀNJNĀ सुआंजना *s. m.* See *So-*  
*hānjnā*.

SUĀNK सुआंक *s. m.* Wild rice.

SUĀR सुआर *s. f.* Corruption of *Sanwār*.  
Performance, adjustment;—a. Corrupt-  
ed from *Aswār*. Mounted;—s. m. A  
rider, a horseman; i. q. *Aswār*.

SUAR सुआर *s. f.* A tune.

SUĀRĪ सुआरी *s. f.* Riding; anything on  
which one rides, as a horse, carriage,  
cart; riders on a *yakkā*, carriage, horse;  
a kind of red sugar; i. q. *Aswārī*.

SUĀRNĀ सुआरना *v. a.* To adjust, to  
prepare, to adorn, to decorate, to amend,  
to improve.

SUĀRTH सुआरथ *s. m.* Good desire,  
aim, or object :—*suārth karṇā*, v. a. To  
bring into use; to marry :—*suārath lag-*  
*gā*, v. a. To be spent usefully.

SUĀRTHAN सुआरथन *s. f.* } One  
SUĀRTHĪ सुआरथी *s. m.* } who  
performs any work, one who turns any-  
thing to use.

SUĀS सुआस *s. m.* See *Sās*.

SUĀUNĀ सुआुना *v. a.* To assist  
an animal in parturition, to cause  
a child to sleep.

SUB सुब *s. m.* (M.) The band on a  
sheaf of corn, a withe; met. peace, con-  
cord :—*unhān wichch sub he*. There is  
peace between them.

SŪBĀ सुबा *s. m.* A province; the govern-  
or of a province :—*sūbedār*, s. m. The  
chief of a province; a native military offi-

cer of infantry whose rank corresponds with that of *Risáldár* in the Cavalry:—*súbedári*, *s. f.* The wife of a *Súbedár*:—*súbedári*, *s. f.* The office and rank of a *Súbedár*.

**SUBAK** **सुबक** *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Subk*. Thin, spare, delicate, light.

**SUBÁLÁ** **सुभाला** *s. m.* See *Sarbáld*.

**SUBB** **सुब** *s. m.* A twist of tobacco; a withe; the band on a sheaf of corn; a uniting bond; a swab with which a gun is cleaned.

**SUBBÁ** **सुभा** } *s. m.* A withe, a band  
**SUBBAR** **सुभर** } of twisted straw or grass.

**SUBBÁ** **सुभा** *s. f.* (*Pot.*) The small-pox; *i. q.* *Khasrá*.

**SUBBAR** **सुबर** *s. m.* A swab for cleaning a gun, a mop.

**SUBBHAR** **सुभर** } *a.* Flat, fleshy,  
**SUBBHUR** **सुभुर** } coarse, (as cloth);  
—*s. m.* A kind of coarse cloth dyed with *Majith*.

**SUBBÍ** **सुबी** *s. f.* A small map, a small twist of tobacco leaves, or of *munj*.

**SUBH** **सुभ** *a.* Good, pleasant, agreeable, happy, fortunate, auspicious;—*s. f.* Welfare, good health:—*subh ghazí*, *s. f.* An auspicious moment.

**SUBHÁ** **सुभा** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Shubah*. Doubt, suspicion, uncertainty; *c. w.* *honá, karná*;—Corruption of the Arabic word *Subah*. Morning, dawn; *c. w.* *honí*.

**SUBHÁN** **सुभान** *intj.* Heaven be praised! Good gracious! Bravo!

**SUBHÁ** **सुभा** } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
**SUBHÁU** **सुभाउ** } the Sanskrit word  
**SUBHÁW** **सुभाद** } *Subháu*. Temperament, disposition, nature, habit; general properties of matter.

**SUBHÁUK** **सुभाउक** } *a.* Natural,  
**SUBHÁWAK** **सुभादक** } without design.

**SUBIHÁR** **सुविहार** *a.* Very, exceedingly, excessively, extremely; *i. q.* *Sabihár*.

**SUBIHTÁ** **सुविहता** *s. m.* Disengagement, leisure, rest, convalescence; profit, advantage; welfare, good health;—*a.* Better, well; good disposition.

**SUBK** **सुबक** *a.* See *Subak*.

**SUBKÁÍ** **सुबकायी** } *s. f.* Lightness,  
**SUBKÍ** **सुबकी** } levity; spareness, delicacy; meanness.

**SUBKAÚ** **सुबकउ** *s. m.* Lightness (either in weight or character), unsteadiness.

**SÚCH** **सुच** *a.* Pure; good, also see *Suchál, Suchárá*.



SUCHAL ਸੁਚਲ *s. f.* (*Pot.*) See *Káśhī*.

SUCHÁL ਸੁਚਾਲ } *a.* Well-behaved,  
SUCHÁLÁ ਸੁਚਾਲਾ } having a good  
gait.

SUCHÁRÁ ਸੁਚਾਰਾ *a.* Pure, good, true,  
excellent.

SUCHCH ਸੁੱਚ *s. f.* Purity, goodness :—  
*suchh pawittar, a.* Pure and clean, un-  
defiled, not contaminated by untruth,  
virtuous.

SUCHCHÁ ਸੁੱਚਾ *a.* Pure, good, clean,  
undefiled, upright; real.

SUCHCHAM ਸੁੱਚਮ *a.* Pure, good :—  
*suchcham táí, s. f.* Purity, goodness.

SUCHET ਸੁਚੇਤ *a.* Attentive, thought-  
ful, careful, cautious ;—*s. m.* Attending  
to a call of nature, easing oneself ; *c. w.*  
*hoṃd.*

SUCHETÁ ਸੁਚੇਤਾ *s. m.* Washing, clean-  
ing and dressing ; attending to a call of  
nature, easing oneself ; ordure :—*suchete*  
*jáṃd, v. n.* To go to the privy :—*suchete*  
*hoṃd, v. a.* To ease oneself.

SÚCHÍ ਸੁਚੀ *s. m.* A plant (*Atropa Bella-*  
*donna*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*) wild in  
Kanawar. There it is stated to be burned  
in order to kill fleas.

SUCHIÁRÁ ਸੁਚਿਆਰਾ } Pure, good,  
SUCHIÁRÍ ਸੁਚਿਆਰੀ } true, excel-  
lent.

SUCHKṆÁ ਸੁਚਕਣਾ *v. n.* To be abashed,  
to be ashamed, to blush, to be bashful,  
to shrink.

SUD ਸੁਦ *s. m.* Any joyful occasion :—  
*sud súdrath, s. m.* Any joyful occasion  
or one of good business.

SÚD ਸੁਦ *s. m.* Profit, interest ; a class  
of Hindus ; also the same as *Súdar*.

SUDÁ ਸੁਦਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Arabic word *Saudá*. Madness, insanity :  
—*sudá puṇḍ, s. m.* Madness :—*sudá hoṃd,*  
*v. n.* To become mad.

SUDÁB ਸੁਦਾਬ *s. m.* A plant (*Ruta*  
*angustifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Rutaceæ*) is not  
cultivated in the Panjab as in some parts  
of India for the seeds, which are used  
medicinally for colic ; also see *Ríchnú*.

SUDÁGAR ਸੁਦਾਗਰ *s. m.* }  
SUDÁGARNÍ ਸੁਦਾਗਰਨੀ *s. f.* }

Corruption of the Persian word *Saudágar*.  
A merchant, a trader :—*saudágar bachá,*  
*s. m.* A young merchant.

SUDÁGARÍ ਸੁਦਾਗਰੀ *s. f.* Corrupted  
from the Persian word *Saudágarí*. Mer-  
chandise, trade, commerce ; *c. w. karní*.

SUDÁÍ ਸੁਦਾਈ *s. m.* } A mad or  
SUDÁIN ਸੁਦਾਇਣ *s. f.* } foolish per-  
son ;—*a.* Mad.

SUDÁU ਸੁਦਾਉ *s. m.* See *Sudá*.

SUDPAUL ਸੁਡੋਲ *a.* Well-shaped, hand-  
some, well-formed.

SÚDAR ਸੁਦਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Shúdrá*. The name of the  
lowest of the four great Hindu castes.

SÚDARNÍ मुसरनी *s. f.* A woman of the *Súdar* caste.

SUDARSHAN मुसरमण्ड *s. m.* A flower, *Hedychium Coccineum*, called "Indian shot," black seeds used for necklaces.

SUDDÁ मुँदा *s. m.* Hard impacted fæces.

SUDDH मुँय *s. f.* Pure, accurate, correct, straight:—*suddhātī*, *s. f.* Correctness, purity:—*suddh man*, *a.* Pure in heart, good:—*suddh sārang*, *s. m.* The name of a tune sung between 3 or 4 P. M.; also see *Sud*.

SUDDHÁ मुँया *a.* Pure, simple, un-mixed, unalloyed;—*prep.* Together with.

SUDH मुय *s. f.* Memory, consciousness, sensation; notice, care, regard:—*be sudh*, *a.* Senseless:—*sudh budh*, *s. f.* Sense, perception, sensation; consciousness, presence of mind; care:—*sudhrakkhṣā*, *v. a.* To regard, to look after.

SÚDH मुय *s. f.* Straightness, rectitude;—*a.* Just, true, proper, straight; simple, artless.

SÚDHÁ मुया *ad.* Surely; only;—*a.* Single.

SUDHÁÍ मुयायी *s. f.* The price paid for correcting.

SUDHÁL मुहाल *a.* Having a good slope, of a good form.

SUDHARNÁ मुयरना *v. a.* To correct, to mend, to rectify.

SUDHÁUNÁ मुयाउना *v. a.* Caus. of *Sodhṇā*. To cause to be corrected or refined; to cause to be determined what is auspicious.

SUDÍ मुदी *s. f.* The light half of the lunar month, i. e., from the new to the full moon.

SÚDÍ मुदी *a.* At interest.

SÚDNÁ मुदना *s. m.* A kind of cloth used by wrestlers.

SÚDNÍ मुदनी *s. f.* A kind of cloth worn round the loins by little girls.

SÚDNÍ मुदनी *s. f.* A wife of a *Súd*.

SÚF मुढ *s. m.* Wool; the fibres in the pulp of some mangoes; a piece of cloth or cotton put into an inkpot used in vernacular writing; (*M.*) an apple; a kind of cotton cloth used for the trousers of women:—*sáfdr*, *a.* Fibrous, used of mangoes.

SUFAID मुढेद } *a.* White. See *Chittā*:

SUFED मुढेद } —*sufed siris*, *s. m.*

See in *Siris* or *Sirtāh*:—*sufaid māsī*, *s. f.*

See in *Māsī*:—*sufaid jīrā*, *s. m.* See in

*Jīrā*:—*sufaid dhāwī*, *s. f.* See *Chikrī*.

SÚFAN मुढण *s. f.* A woman of the *Súfi* class.

SUFAIDÁ मुढेदा } *s. m.* See *Saperawan*,

SUFEDÁ मुढेदा } also see *Makkal*,  
*Pakhshú-būt*.

SUFEDAR मुढेदर *s. m.* See *Makkal*,  
*Pakhshú-būt*.

SÚFÍ मुही *s. m.* A class of Muhammadans free-thinkers, mystics or pantheists, a person of that class; one who uses nothing intoxicating.

SUFNÁ मुढना } *s. m.* A dream.  
 SUFAN मुढन }

SÚG मुग *s. f.* Disgust; shame, bashfulness :—*súg karntí, v. n.* To be disgusted; to have the stomach turned.

SUGAND मुगीट *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Saugand* :—*sugand kháñí, v. a.* To take on oath.

SUGANDH मुगीय } *s. m.* A  
 SUGANDHTÁ मुगीयडा } good smell,  
 fragrance, perfume :—*sugandhtá, s. f.*  
 The same as *Sugandh*.

SUGANDHÍ मुगीयी *a.* Fragrant.

SUGÁT मुगाउ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Sungát*. A present, a rarity.

SUGGH मुँय *s. f.* News, information, report.

SUGHAR मुय़र } *a.* Elegant, 'accom-  
 SUGHAR मुय़ज़ } plished, tasteful,  
 virtuous, clever :—*sughar bíbí, s. f. lit.* An elegant woman; the name of a book written by Mrs. Steel and translated into Hindí, Gurmukhi and Urdú for the use of native women :—*sughartá, s. f.* Elegance, accomplishment, virtue, cleverness.

SUGHARÁ मुय़ज़ा *a.* Elegant, accomplished, virtuous, clever.

SUGHARÁÍ मुय़ज़ायी } *s. f.* See *Su-*  
 SUGHARÁÚ मुय़ज़ाउ } *ghartá* in  
*Sughar*.

SUGL मुगल } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
 SUGUL मुगल } the Persian word  
*Shugal*. Employment, occupation.

SÚGNÁ मुगना *v. n.* To be disgusted, to have the stomach turned.

SUGURÁ मुगरा *a.* Obedient to one's spiritual teacher.

SÚH मुह *s. f.* Intelligence, news, information.

SÚHÁ मुहा *a.* Red, crimson;—*s. m.*  
 One who is well informed, an informant, a guide; the name of a musical mode.

SUHÁG मुहाग *s. m.* Such ornaments as are worn by women while their husbands are alive; a husband; a caress; a wedding :—*suhág gáuná, v. a.* To sing a wedding song :—*suhág purá, s. m.* A paper folded like a sugar loaf, containing scents, paints, and fruits for the bride :—*suhág pitárá, s. m.* A basket containing cosmetics, perfumes, combs, bangles, and other ornaments and decorations sent by the bridegroom to the bride.

SUHÁGÁ मुहागा *s. m.* Borax; a wooden drag used to smooth the surface of a ploughed field; a clod crusher :—*suhágá pherá, v. a.* To harrow, to crush clods :—*suhágá phirá, v. a.* To be harrowed, to be ruined.

SUHÁGAN मुहागन *s. f.* A woman whose husband is alive.

SUHÁN मुहान *s. m.* A tool used by artificers in metals.

SÚHÁN सुहां *s. m. (M.)* An acquaintance; a reed or stick fixed in the bottom of water to mark a ford.

SUHÁNJNÁ सुहांनटा *s. m.* The name of a tree, the fruit of which is used for pickles.

SUHÁUNÁ सुहाउना *a.* Pleasing, delightful;—*v. n.* To fit, to be adjusted, to be pleasant and agreeable.

SUHBAT सुहवत *s. f.* Society, companionship; sexual intercourse.

SUHBATÍ सुहवती *s. f.* One of a society or company. a companion, one who is fit to be in society.

SUHDÁ सुहदा *a.* See *Shuhdá*.

SUHELÁ सुहेला *a.* Easy.

SÚHÍ सुही *s. m.* The name of a musical mode:—*súhí balaul, s. m.* The name of a musical mode called *Kánhará*:—*súhí gāṇḍal, s. f.* See *Pippá*.

SUHNAP सुहनप *s. m. (M.)* Beauty.

SUHRÁ सुहरा *s. m. (K.)* A spring of water.

SÚHTÁ सुहटा *s. m.* A spring of water.

SUHUBÁ सुहुषा *s. f.* Reputation; show, beauty, elegance. See *Sobhá*.

SUHUJ सुहुज } *s. f.* Care, caution,  
SUHUJÍ सुहुजी } fitness, propriety,  
elegance:—*suhují wáldá, a.* Careful, cautious, discriminating; *i. q.* *Sejhi*.

SUHUKNÁ सुहुकना *v. m.* To fear.

SUHUL सुहुल *a.* Soft, tender; *i. q.* *Sohal*.

SUHUN सुहुन *s. m.* An instrument used by artificers in metals; *i. q.* *Sohan*.

SUHUNÁ सुहुना *a.* Becoming, beautiful, excellent; *i. q.* *Sohaná*.

SÚHUR सुहुर *s. m.* A kind of stitch, sewing.

SÚHURÁ सुहुरा *s. m.* The hull or bran of wheat.

SÚHURÍ सुहुरी *s. f.* The hull or bran of pulse.

SUHURAT सुहुरत *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Shuhrat*. Fame, notoriety. *c. w.* *houṭ, deṭ, karní*.

SÚÍ सुई *s. f.* A needle.

SÚJ सुज *s. f.* Swelling, inflammation.

SUJÁG सुजाग } *a.* Rising early,  
SUJÁGÁ सुजागा } awake:—*meḍí sass-*

*sujág thí ke uṭhí baiṭhí.* My mother-in-law becoming awake, sat up:—*dil meḍá undá, sujágá thíwan ná sah sagiá.* My heart could not bear their being awakened.—Story of the Four Fools.

SUJÁK सुजाक *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Sozák*. Gonorrhoea.

SUJÁKHÁ सुजाखा *a.* Seeing, having power to see.

SUJÁN सुजान *a.* Knowing, wise, discreet.

SÚJAN सुजन *s. m.* The same as *Súj* (but used only in poetry.)

SUJÁUNÁ सुजाउना } *v. a.* To cause  
SUJÁLANÁ सुजालना } to swell:

—*múñh sujáunád, v. n. met.* To be angry.

SÚJH सुज *s. f.* Sight; understanding, discretion, information:—*sújhudā, a.* Having sight, perceiving, to be able to perceive, to be intelligent.

SUJHÁUNÁ सुजाउना *a.* To make visible, to cause to be seen; to cause to be understood.

SÚJÍ सुजी *s. f.* A granulated form of wheat flour, of which the best bread is made.

SUJJH सुज *s. f.* Sight, perception:—*sujjh paigé, v. a.* To be seen, to be perceived.

SUJJHIAUNÁ सुजिआउना *v. n.* To be visible. to be seen to be perceived.

SUJJHNA सुजना *v. n.* To be visible; to be seen; to be understood; to be perceived.

SUJJ JÁNÁ सुजना } *v. n.* To  
SUJJNÁ सुजना } swell, to rise up, to be inflamed:—*múñh suj jánád, suj-jád, v. n. lit.* To have swelling of the face; *met.* to be angry.

SÚJNÍ सुजनी *s. f.* A richly worked cloth used to sit or sleep on; a cloth worn around the loins by small girls; *c. w.* *Súdagé.*

SÚK सुक *s. f.* The whistling of the wind; a wheezing noise made in breathing; the hissing of a snake; abomination; the planet Venus.

SUKÁÍ सुकायी *s. f.* The act of making dry; wages for the same.

SUKÁL सुकाल *s. m.* A season of plenty, opposite of *kál*, famine.

SUKAR सुकर *s. m.* See *Shukar*.

SUKAR सुकर *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Shúkar*. A hog, a boar.

SÚKARNÁ सुकरना *v. n.* See *Súkard*.

SUKARJÁNÁ सुकरजना } *v. n.* To  
SUKARNÁ सुकरना } contract, to shrink; *i. q.* *Sungarad*.

SUKÁRATH सुकारथ } *a.* Of a  
SUKÁRATHÁ सुकारथा } proper use.

SÚKÁ TÁP सुकाताप *s. m.* A high fever; fever and ague.

SUKÁUNÁ सुकाउना *v. a.* To dry, to cause to dry, to exasperate.

SUKACHNÁ सुकरना *v. n.* To shrink, to be drawn in, to be awed, to be abashed.

SUKELÁ सुकेला *a.* Of a mixed nature (as good and bad iron mixed together): belonging to the relation of *saut*; *i. q.* *Matid*;—*s. m.* A kind of sword:—*sukelá bhát, s. m.* A half-brother:—*sukelá putt, puttar, s. m.* A step son.

**SUKH सुख** *s. m.* Ease, tranquillity, easy circumstances, contentment, happiness :—*sukhchait*, *s. m.* A handsome tree (*Pongamia glabra*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) occurring in the Siwalik tract up to near the Ravi, and not uncommon planted out in the plains, but not growing to a large size in the Panjab. Its leaves and pods are used medicinally :—*sukhdái*, *sukh dái*, *sukhdáin*, *s. m.* A giver of ease or comfort :—*sukh dáik*, *a.* Giving ease or comfort :—*sukhdás*, *s. m.* A variety of rice :—*sukhdarsan*, *s. m.* A herb (*Amaryllis grandiflora* Nat. Ord. *Liliaceae*) cultivated for its flower. The strained juice of two drams, reduced to a pulp with water is a good emetic, one drop put into the ear will generally cure ear-ache :—*sukh jiurd*, *s. m.* A man in easy, prosperous circumstances :—*sukh páurd*, *v. n.* To get ease, comfort.

**SUKHÁL सुखाल** *s. m.* Ease, facility ; a season of plenty ; *i. q.* *Sukál*.

**SUKHÁLÁ सुखाला** *a.* Easy.

**SÚKHAM सुखम** *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Súksham*. Fine, slender, exact :—*súkham táí*, *s. f.* Fineness, exactness.

**SUKHAN सुखन** *s. m.* A word, a vow, a promise :—*sukhan dá párd*, *a.* Faithful to one's word :—*sukhan párd*, *v. n.* To be faithful to one's word :—*howen sukhan dá kúrd*, *chhdá mor ghidhoi*. You were false to your vow, you took back your ring.—Song.

**SUKHÁNAND सुखानन्द** *s. m.* A variety of rice.

**SUKHÁUNÁ सुखाउना** *v. a.* To dry, to evaporate ; to be pleasant and agreeable.

**SUKHÍ सुधी** } *a.* Being at ease,  
**SUKHÍA सुधीआ** } tranquil and contented, happy :—*sukhí jiurd*, *s. m.* See *sukh jiurd* in *Sukh* :—*sukhí ban*, *s. f.* See *Patís*, *Atis*.

**SUKHMANÁ सुखमना** *v. n.* The supposed channel in joy between the *Írd* and *Pinglá*, leading to the middle front of the head.

**SUKHMANÍ सुखमनी** *s. f.* (*lit.* joy to the heart.) Hymns compiled by Gura Arjan which form a portion of the *Adi Granth* and are recited every day at morning worship by Sikhs.

**SUKKÁ सुक्का** *a.* Dry, very dry :—*sukká pukká*, *a.* Dry, perfectly dry ; only ; without extra expense ;—*s. m.* Dry, and uncooked provisions :—*sukká sunakkí* *a.* Very dry.

**SUKKAR सुक्कर** *a.* Lean, emaciated.

**SUKKAR सुक्कर** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shukar*. The planet Venus :—*sukkar wár*, *s. m.* Friday.

**SUKKH सुक्ख** } *ad.* Well, very well,  
**SUKKHÍ सुक्खी** } no matter, no consequence :—*sukkh sánd*, *s. f.* Ease and comfort, welfare :—*sukkh murád*, *s. f.* The happiness which one desires :—*sukkhí sándin*, *ad.* With ease and comfort.

**SUKKHÁ सुक्खा** *s. m. lit.* pleasureable. A form of *Cannibis Indica* used as an intoxicant. See *Bhang*.

**SUKKHNÁ सुक्खना** } *v. a.* To vow, to  
**SUKKHNÁN सुक्खनां** } dedicate anything ;—*s. f.* A vow, dedication.

**SUKKNÁ सुक्कना** *v. n.* To dry, to become dry, to wither, to evaporate.

**SUKLÁB सुक्लाब** } *s. f.* The name  
**SUKLÁT सुक्लात** } of an aquatic

plant which brings forth no seed:—*suklát de bián nán puncháná, v. a.* To annihilate, to send to perdition.

**SUKLÁT मुक्ललत** *s. f.* A coarse thick kind of woollen cloth; *i. q.* *Sukláb.*

**SUKLÁÍ मुक्लली** *s. f.* A kind of weed that grows in the water, which is used in sugar refining called also *Jáld.*

**SÚKNÁ मुक्ना** *v. n.* To breathe with a wheezing noise; to hiss as a snake; to overflow; to be prosperous; *i. q.* *Súknán.*

**SUKRANG मुक्नींग** *s. f.* The bone of the leg.

**SUKRÚ मुक्नु** *a.* Lean, emaciated.

**SÚKUR मुक्कुर** *s. f.* The whistling sound of wind; the noise of a torrent, or of pelting rain.

**SÚKARNÁ मुक्करना** *v. n.* To hiss as a snake; to whistle as wind among trees; to be proud.

**SUKUTR मुक्कुरत** *s. m.* A son by a former wife is *sukutr* to his father's second wife; (*M.*) the son by a former husband is *sukutr* to his mother's second husband; *i. q.* *Pichhlagg.*

**SÚL मुल** *s. m.* Situation, condition, state; way, manner; the point of a spear; trident or spike, a thorn; colic, pain in the stomach; compassion, tenderness; (*M.*) a disease of camels (colic); grief.

**SULACHCHHNA मुलच्छना** *a.* Fortunate, happy.

**SULAGG मुलॅग** *a.* Having a good disposition, blameless; pure (as gold or silver.)

**SULÁK मुलाक** *s. m.* A hole, a perforation.

**SULÁKÁN मुलाकान** *s. f.* Spits, spikes.

**SULAKKHNA मुलॅखना** *a.* Fortunate, happy.

**SULÁKNA मुलाकना** *v. n.* To bore, to perforate; to examine, to try.

**SULÁMBRÁ मुलामबरा** *s. m.* See *Pichká, Ládrá.*

**SULÁR मुलार** *s. m. (K.)* Leather trousers commonly worn by *Rájpúts.*

**SULÁUNA मुलाउना** *v. a.* To put to sleep.

**SULEMÁN मुलेमान** *s. m.* Solomon, the Hebrew prophet and king.

**SULEMÁNÍ मुलेमानी** *a.* Belonging to Solomon;—*sang sulemáni, s. m.* See *Sang.*

**SULFÁ मुलफा** *s. m.* A pipeful tobacco or of *charas.*

**SULG मुलग** *s. f.* Burning, inflammation.

**SULGANÁ मुलगना** *v. a.* To be kindled, to smoulder.

**SULHA मुलहा** *s. f.* Peace, kind treatment, attention:—*sulhá honí, v. n.*

To be reconciled:—*sulhā karnī*, *v. n.* To be reconciled, to make peace, to come to terms, to sign a treaty:—*sulhā karwānī*, *v. a.* To make peace, to reconcile:—*sulhā safāl*, *s. f.* Reconciliation, mutual explanations and adjustment.

**SULHARĀ** सुलहारा *a. (M.)* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Sahl*. Easy going, soft, good-tempered.

**SULĪ** सुली *s. f.* A stake on which people were impaled, a gibbet, gallows; a plant, see *Tordāddā*.

**SULJHANĀ** सुलझना *v. a.* To be disentangled.

**SULJHĀUNĀ** सुलझाउना *v. a.* To disentangle.

**SULLHĀ** सुल्ला *a.* Lazy, indolent, heedless.

**SULTĀN** सुलतान *s. m.* A king, an emperor; the name of a celebrated Muhammadan *pir* who founded a sect.

**SULTĀNAN** सुलतानन *s. f.* } A  
**SULTĀNĪ** सुलतानी *s. m.* } fol-  
**SULTĀNĪĀ** सुलतानीआ *s. m.* } lower  
 of Sultan.

**SULTĀNĪ** सुलतानी *s. m.* A fine kind of broad cloth.

**SUM** सुम *s. f.* See *Mochras*.

**SŪM** सुम *s. m.* A miser, a stingy fellow; a tree, the large ash *Fraxinus floribunda*, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ*, the same as *Sinnā*, *Pānnā*, which see.

**SŪMĀK** सुमाक *s. m.* The Sumach nut *Rhus coriaria*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceæ* used in cholera and indigestion. The leaves are exported for tanning.

**SŪMĀLĪ** सुमाली *s. f.* A shrub (*Calli-carpa incana*, Nat. Ord. *Verbenaceæ*). In Hazara the leaves are heated and applied to rheumatic joints.

**SUMĀR** सुमार *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Shumār*. Number.

**SUMARNĀ** सुमरना *v. n.* To remember, to recite (especially the name of God); *i. q.* *Simarud*.

**SUMATT** सुमत्त *s. f.* Good nature, a good disposition, benevolence, a good mind.

**SUMB** सुम्ब *s. m.* A horse's hoof; a spring of water.

**SUMBĀ** सुम्बा *s. m.* A sponge staff, a ramrod; a strong tall person.

**SUMBĀIT** सुमबाइट } *s. f.* A hoof (of  
**SUMBAIT** सुमबैट } a horse, ass),  
 an undivided hoof.

**SUMEL** सुमेल *a.* Suitable, well-matched, agreeing;—*s. m.* Agreement, fitness.

**SUMER** सुमेर *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Samerā*. A sacred mountain said to be composed of gold and gems, the residence of Hindu gods; the top of a mountain.

**SUMHĀLAN** सुमहालन *v. a. (M.)* To put to sleep.

**SUMHAN** सुमहन *v. n.* To sleep. See *Samhan*.

**SŪMLŪ** सुमल्लु *s. m.* See *Rasaunt*, *Dārhalā*.

**SUMM** सुम्म *s. m.* An undivided hoof.



SUMMÁ **सुम्मा** }  
 SUMME **सुम्मे** } *s. f.* See *Pádal*.

SÚMNÍ **सुमनी** *s. f.* A miser.

SUMOSÁ **सुमोसा** *s. m.* A handkerchief folded diagonally; a kind of sweetmeat; *i. q.* *Samosá*.

SÚMRÁ **सुमरा** *s. m.* A miser; the wild *Sizygium Jambolanum* (Hoshiarpur).

SÚMRÁ **सुमरा** *s. m.* (M.) A tribe of Muhammadan *Játs*, who were originally *Rájpáts*. In A. D. 750 they expelled the first Arab invaders from Sindh and Multan, and furnished the country with a dynasty which reigned till the end of the twelfth century, when it was expelled by the *Sammás*, another Rajput tribe.

SUMRAN **सुमरन** *s. f.* Remembrance, repetition (especially of the name of God); a small rosary.

SUNÁHÁ **सुनाहा** *s. m.* Message, report, news; *i. q.* *Sunehá*.

SUNAHIRÁ **सुनाहिरा** *a.* Golden, gilded;—  
*s. m.* An earthen vessel in which drugs are bruised with water to be used as a drink.

SUNÁÍ **सुनायी** *s. f.* Hearing.

SUNAKKHÁ **सुनक्खा** *a.* Having handsome eyes.

SUNÁRÁ **सुनारा** *s. m.* (M.) A goldsmith; *i. q.* *Suniárá*.

SUNÁUNÁ **सुनाउना** *v. a.* To cause to hear; to inform, to tell.

SUNÁUNÍ **सुनाउनी** *s. f.* The news or report of one's death; *c. w.* *duṇṭí, ghallṭí*.

SUNBAHIRÍ **सुनबहिरि** *s. f.* A kind of disease in which the flesh loses its sensibility.

SUNḌ **सुंड** }  
 SUNḌ **सुंड** } *s. m.* An elephant's trunk.

SÚNDÁ **सुन्दा** *s. m.* The white scavenger, vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*).

SUNḌAR **सुन्दर** *a.* Beautiful, handsome, good, virtuous, praiseworthy:—  
*suṇḍar táí, s. f.* Beauty.

SÚNDAR **सुन्दर** *s. m.* A plant (*Blitum virgatum*, Nat. Ord. *Salsolaceæ*) common wild at several places in the Jhelum and Chenab and Ravi basins. The extremely insipid fruit is sometimes mistaken by Europeans for a kind of strawberry, which it much resembles.

SUNDARAS **सुन्दरस** *s. m.* A composition of which rosaries are made, Copal, the product of *Vateria Indica*.

SUNḌARÍ **सुन्दरी** *s. f.* A woman, beauty, comeliness; brass wires stretched across the stock of a *sítár* under the strings, by which the music is modulated.

SUNḌARTÁ **सुन्दरता** *s. f.* Beauty.

SUNḌH **सुन्ह** *s. f.* Ginger in a dried state.

SUNḌHÁ **सुन्हा** *s. m.* A *Bubo*; (*i. q.*

*Sandhd*); (*M.*) a stump of *javár* left in the ground after the stalk has been cut.

SUNDHGÁH ਸੁੰਢਗਾਹ *s. m. (M.)*  
A second treading out of corn after winnowing.

SUNDHKANÁ ਸੁੰਧਕਣਾ *v. n.* To be kindled.

SUNDHKÁUNÁ ਸੁੰਧਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To kindle.

SUNDHOLÁ ਸੁੰਢੋਲਾ *s. m.* Ginger, *gur* and *ghí* mixed together.

SUNDÍ ਸੁੰਡੀ *s. f.* A worm, a green caterpillar, a kind of weevil.

SUNEHÁ ਸੁਨੇਹਾ *s. m.* Message, report, news.

SUNEHRÍ ਸੁਨੇਹਰੀ *s. m.* Gold colour made from *tug* or *kusumbá* flowers.

SUNGAR ਸੁੰਗਰ *s. m.* A dry plant of poppy, cotton, *til*, &c.

SUNGGAR ਸੁੰਗਰ } *s. m.* A hog.  
SUNGGARÍ ਸੁੰਗਰੀ }

SUNGGARNÁ ਸੁੰਗੜਣਾ *v. n.* To be bent, to be worked, to be contracted.

SUNGGHANÁ ਸੁੰਘਣਾ *v. a.* To smell.

SUNGGHÁUNÁ ਸੁੰਘਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to smell.

SUNGGHÁUT ਸੁੰਘਾਉਟ *s. f.* Smelling.

SUNGGHWAÍYÁ ਸੁੰਘਵੈਈਯਾ *s. m.* One who smells.

SUNGGHAWÁUNÁ ਸੁੰਘਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.*  
To cause to be smelled.

SUNGGURÁU ਸੁੰਗੁੜਾਉ *s. m.* Contraction of a limb.

SUNGGURÁUNÁ ਸੁੰਗੁੜਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
SUNGGORNÁ ਸੁੰਗੋੜਣਾ } contract,  
to draw up the arms, legs.

SUNGGURNÁ ਸੁੰਗੁੜਣਾ *v. n.* See *Sunggarud*.

SUNGGRÁ ਸੁੰਗਰਾ *s. m.* See *Sungar*.

SUNKARNÁ ਸੁੰਕਰਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
SUNKNÁ ਸੁੰਕਣਾ } breathe with  
a wheezing noise, to puff and blow, to bluster; to hiss as a snake; to whistle as the wind; to overflow as a river; to be prosperous; *i. q. Sákhá*.

SUNK ਸੁੰਕ } *s. f.* The hissing  
SUNKAR ਸੁੰਕਰ } of a snake; a  
wheezing noise made in breathing, the whistling of the wind.

SUNHAPP ਸੁਨਹੱਧ *s. f.* Beauty.

SUNIÁR ਸੁਨਿਆਰ *s. m.* A goldsmith; cunning, craftiness:—*suniárpuná*, *s. m.* The business of a goldsmith.

SUNIÁRÁ ਸੁਨਿਆਰਾ *s. m.* A goldsmith; cunning.

SUNIÁRAN ਸੁਨਿਆਰਣ } *s. f.* A gold-  
SUNIÁRÍ ਸੁਨਿਆਰੀ } smith's wife.

SUNIÁRÍ ਸੁਨਿਆਰੀ *a.* Pertaining to a goldsmith.

SUNJ ਸੈਜ } *a.* Waste, empty, desert:  
SUNJ ਸੈਜ } —*tān ithān sunj wichch*  
*kiun fikden?*—Why do you stop here in the desert?—Story of the Four Fools.

SUNJÁN ਸੈਜਾਂ *a.* (M.) Poverty-stricken; worthless, wretch; also see *Sunj*:—*sunján áyá ádhí rát, díh sarándí, wáw wát!* The wretch came at midnight, like a lump of clay for a pillow, and a clod in one's mouth!—Prov. On inopportune arrivals.

SUNJÁNAN ਸੈਜਾਨਣ *v. a.* (M.) To recognize.

SUNJÁPAN ਸੈਜਾਪਣ *v. a.* (M.) To be recognized:—*bál sunjápde wichch pin-gáre lúáí.* The character of a child is recognized while yet rocking in its cradle.—Prov.

SUNJÍ ਸੈਜੀ *a.* Fem. of *Sunján*.

SUNKNÁ ਸੈਣਕਣਾ *v. a.* To blow the nose.

SUNN ਸੁਨਨ } *a.* Without sensation, pal-  
SUNN ਸੈਨ } sied; silent, void, empty;  
—*s. m.* The trunk of an elephant; sensory paralasys:—*sunnsán, a.* Dreary, waste, void, still, quiet:—*sunmmasán, sunn masun, a.* Silent, dreary, waste.

SUNNÁ ਸੈਨਾ } *a.* Empty, alone.  
SUNNÍ ਸੈਨੀ }

SUNNAT ਸੁਨਤ *s. f.* Circumcision.

SUNNÍ ਸੁਨੀ *s. m.* A sect of Muhammadans who accept the first three Caliphs of Islam.

SÚNNÚ ਸੁਨਨੁ *s. m.* See *Sinná*.

SÚNR ਸੁੰਰ *s. m.* }  
SÚNRÍ ਸੁੰਰੀ *s. f.* } A hog.

SUNT ਸੁਨਤ *s. f.* See *Sunnat*.

SUNWÁR ਸੁੰਵਾਰ *s. m.* (M.) Monday; *i. q.* *Somwár*.

SUNYÁR ਸੁਨਯਾਰ *s. m.* See *Suniár*.

SUPÁRÍ ਸੁਪਾਰੀ *s. f.* Betel nut; *glans penis*.

SUPÁRÚ ਸੁਪਾਰੂ *s. f.* *Glans penis*.

SUPATTÁ ਸੁਪੱਤਾ *a., s. m.* Honourable, respectable; peace-loving; a gentleman.

SUPHAL ਸੁਫਲ *s. m.* Good fruit, a happy result, a fortunate return:—*a.* Good, profitable, of advantage, useful, productive.

SUPN ਸੁਪਨ } *s. m.* A dream.  
SUPNÁ ਸੁਪਣਾ }

SUPÚT ਸੁਪੂਤ } *s. m.* A dutiful  
SUPUTT ਸੁਪੁੱਤ } son.

SUPUTTÁ ਸੁਪੁੱਤਾ *a.* Having a dutiful son.

SUR ਸੁਰ *s. m. pl. surán.* Tone, melody; accent, song, note; sounding, agreement; breathing through the nostrils; a devotee, a god:—*be sur, ad.* Out of tune:—*be surá, a.* Discordant:—*sur karnc,*

*v. a.* To sound, to regulate the voice in singing, to tune a musical instrument :—*sur lāuṇī*, or *surāṇ lāuṇī*, *v. a.* To sing vulgar songs such as of *Mirzā* :—*sur milāuṇī*, *v. a.* To tune an instrument in harmony with another :—*nīchī sur*, *s. m.* The bass in music; the minor key :—*uchchī sur*, *s. f.* Soprano, or alto; the major key.

**SŪR मूर** *s. m.* A hog; a hero :—*sūr bīr*, *s. m.* A hero :—*sūr dās*, *s. m.* The name of a Hindu blind bard who was a follower of Krishna; a blind Sikh singer of the sacred hymns; a Hindu or Sikh blind man :—*sūr karnā*, *v. n. (M.)* To clear away jungle, used generally away from rivers :—*sūrtālī*, *s. f.* Bravery, heroism.

**SŪRĀ मुरा** *s. m.* A hero.

**SURĀHĪ मुराही** *s. f.* An earthen water vessel with a long narrow neck.

**SŪRAJ मूरज** *s. m.* The sun :—*sūraj grahṇ*, *s. m.* A solar eclipse :—*sūraj mukhī*, *s. m.* The sun flower; (*Helianthus annuus*); a kind of fan; a kind of fire-work :—*sūraj bapsī*, *s. m.* The solar dynasty or line of kings, the line of Rām, who was descended from Ikshvaku son of Vaivasta Manu, son of the Sun. Many Rajput tribes still claim to be of the solar race, the other great line of kings is the *Chāṇḍar bapsī* or lunar line.

**SURĀKĀ मुराका** *s. m.* A snuffing noise; a gulp.

**SURĀLĀ मुराला** *s. m.* The name of a prickly grass; the *Pueraria tuberosa* which grows in Kangra and Kulu, the tubers are edible and are imported to the plains.

**SŪRAMGAT मूरमगत** } *s. f.* Hero-  
**SŪRAMGATĪ मूरमगती** } ism, bra-  
**SŪRAMTĀĪ मूरमतायी** } very.

**SŪRAT मूरत** *s. f.* Form, face, appearance; manner, condition.

**SURG मूरग** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Swarg*. Heaven, paradise :—*surg bās*, *bāsi*, *s. m.* A resident in Heaven :—*surg bās honā*, *v. n.* To be a dweller in heaven; to die :—*surg bāsi*, *s. m.* An inhabitant of Heaven; one deceased.

**SURGAN मूरगट** *s. f.* } An inhabitant  
**SURGI मूरगी** *s. m.* } of heaven.

**SURGUN मूरगुन** *a.* Possessing all good qualities (God.)

**SŪRH मुरू** *s. m.* See *Sūrhī*; a shop keeper's day book.

**SURH मुरू** *s. m. (M.)* Excavation of a canal from end to end when all the workmen work together throughout. When each village or individual excavates a fixed length of the canal, the work is said to be done by *dak*; a shop-keeper's day-book.

**SŪRHĀ मुरूहा** *s. m. (M.)* A hole in the ground dug for water when no well is near, or when the well-water is undrinkable.

**SURHĀ मूरगा** } *s. f.* Thibetan  
**SURHĀN मूरगं** } cow, which is distinguished by a thick bushy tail; a cow which never ceases to milk.

**SURHĀUNĀ मुरूउना** *a.* To cause to rumble (the bowels from hunger.)

**SŪRHĪ मुरूही** *s. f.* The hull or bran of pulse.

**SURHKĀ मुरूका** *s. m.* A medicinal liquid mixture used medicinally.

SURHKANÁ **ਸੁਹਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To swallow by gulps.

SURHKÍ **ਸੁਹਕੀ** *s. f.* Swallowing down by gulps.

SURHNÁ **ਸੁਹਣਾ** *v. n.* To rumble (the bowels for want of food.)

SURH SURH KARNÁ **ਸੁਹੁ ਸੁਹੁ ਕਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To make a noise like the broiling of meat, to rumble (the bowels.)

SÚRÍ **ਸੁਰੀ** *s. m.* A heroine; a sow; a caste among *Khattris*; (*Pot.*) dried cowdung.

SURÍT **ਸੁਰੀਤ** *s. f.* A good custom; a mistress, a concubine.

SURJAN **ਸੁਰਜਣ** *s. f.* A person of respectability; a sweetheart, a mistress, a friend.

SURJANÁ **ਸੁਰਜਣਾ** *v. a.* To create, to produce, to form.

SURKÁR **ਸੁਰਕਾਰ** *s. m.* (*M.*) Itching, burning.

SURKH **ਸੁਰਖ** *a.* Red, the indigenous is made of *kusumbá* brightened with *kishtá*;—*s. m.* The name of a small red bird often kept in cages, called also *Lál*:—*surkhbádá*, *s. m.* The name of a disease, erysipelas:—*surkhro*, *surkhru*, *a.* Unabashed, because conscious of rectitude; reputable, honourable; successful; *c. w. honá*:—*surkhroí*, *s. f.* Honour, character, a good conscience.

SURKHÁ **ਸੁਰਖਾ** *s. m.* A colour in horses, white or light iron grey.

SURKHÁB **ਸੁਰਖਾਬ** *s. m.* The ruddy sheldrake, the Brahmini goose:—*surkháb dá par*, *s. m.* (*lit.* the feather of a *surkháb*.) A curiosity:—*surkháb dá par sir te honá*, *sir te laggná*, *v. n.* To be proud.

SURKHÍ **ਸੁਰਖੀ** *s. f.* Redness, pounded brick or pottery, used when finely ground to mix with building mortar; red ink,

red paint with which women colour their lips; a term in printing, to lead out matter or throw certain portions into relief.

SURK MURK **ਸੁਰਕਮੁਰਕ** *s. f.* Moving from side to side.

SURKNÁ **ਸੁਰਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To move, to crawl or creep. See *Suraknád*.

SURKNÁ **ਸੁਰਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To snuffle, to draw breath violently through the nose; to gulp.

SURLAUNÁ **ਸੁਰਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To crawl or creep (as an insect on the body); to be lazy, to be negligent, to be heedless.

SURLIÁHOIÁ **ਸੁਰਲਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ** *part. def.* Lazy, negligent, heedless.

SURMÁ **ਸੁਰਮਾ** *s. m.* Black ter sulphide of antimony, used to beautify the eyes, supposed to strengthen the nerves of the eye and preserve sight. It is often confounded with Sulphide of Lead. It occurs abundantly in India, but most of that used is imported from Kabul and Bukhara. Some also comes from Beyla in Lus. Moslems think the best comes from mount Sinai. The story is that Moses on the Mount desired to see the glory of the Almighty. He was told that no mortal eye could behold that glory, but through a chink of a rock one ray was allowed to fall on him; and the rock was blasted into Black Antimony, to console the rock the Lord ordained it should adorn the eyes of men:—*surmá Isfahání*, *s. m.* An oxide of iron forming glistening hæmatite ore:—*surmá Kandhári*; *s. m.* Sulphide of Lead:—*surmá pahári*, *s. m.* Antimony from the hills in the Punjab:—*surmá sufaid*, *s. m.* Iceland spar, a carbonate of Lime. It is also used for the eyes. The *surmá sufaid* of Dera Ghazi Khan is lime sulphate.

SÚRMÁ **ਸੁਰਮਾ** *s. m.* A hero, a brave fellow:—*súrmá-puná*, *s. m.* Bravery, heroism.

SURMACHÚ **ਸੁਰਮਚੂ** *s. m.* A long thin metal bodkin by which antimony is applied to the eyes.

**SURMAÍ** **ਸੁਰਮੈਈ** *a.* Of the colour of *Surmaí*, deep blue black indigo colour.

**SÚRMALHÁR** **ਸੁਰਮਲਹਾਰ** *s. f.* The name of a musical mode sung in the rainy season.

**SURMEDÁNÍ** **ਸੁਰਮੇਦਾਣੀ** *s. m.* A metallic wooden, or ivory box for collyrium.

**SURMÍ** **ਸੁਰਮੀ** *s. f.* An inferior ore of antimony, also zinc sulphide.

**SURMUCHCHÚ** **ਸੁਰਮੁੱਚੂ** *s. m. (M.)* A young snake.

**SURNÁ** **ਸੁਰਨਾ** *v. a. (M.)* To remove, to get out of the way.

**SÚRNÁ** **ਸੁੜਨਾ** *r. a.* To eat; to beat.

**SURNAH** **ਸੁਰਨਾਹ** } *s. f.* A leather

**SURNÁHÍ** **ਸੁਰਨਾਹੀ** } *buoy; i. q. Sarnáh.*

**SURNÁÍ** **ਸੁਰਨਾਈ** *s. f.* A kind of flute, a clarion.

**SURNÁICHÍ** **ਸੁਰਨਾਇਚੀ** *s. f.* One who blows on the *Surndí*.

**SURSÁD** **ਸੁਰਸਾਦ** *s. f. (M.)* Supplies for an army or camp.

**SURSURÁT** **ਸੁਰਸੁੜਾਟ** *s. m.* The noise caused by the creeping of a snake or insect or by a trailed rope.

**SURSURÁUNÁ** **ਸੁਰਸੁਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To creep, to crawl, as a snake or insect, to make a noise as that of a snake or insect in creeping; also the same as *Surh surh karná*.

**SURT** **ਸੁਰਤ** *s. f.* Consideration, prudence, caution, attention; memory, heart, mind;—*surt karná, v. n.* To be conscious, as in *oh surt nahín karná*, he is unconscious:—*surt sambhálná, v. n.* To be sane, to have a well-balanced mind, to have a mature understanding; to come to years of discretion.

**SURTA** **ਸੁਰਤਾ** } *a.* Mindful,  
**SURTAILÁ** **ਸੁਰਤੈਲਾ** } considerate,  
**SURTÍLÁ** **ਸੁਰਤੀਲਾ** } attentive,  
prudent, cautious, intelligent, accurate.

**SURTÍ** **ਸੁਰਤੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Shurtí*. A verse of the Veda, the Vedas.

**SURÚ** **ਸੁਰੂ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Shurú*. Beginning.

**SURUNGG** **ਸੁਰੰਗ** *s. f.* A blasting mine, a subterraneous passage.

**SÚSÍ** **ਸੂਸੀ** *s. f.* A kind of cotton cloth used for the trousers of women.

**SUSSARÍ** **ਸੁੱਸਰੀ** *s. f.* A weevil that eats rice, wheat; a sun dried brick; (M.) a caterpillar.

**SUST** **ਸੁਸਤ** *a.* Lazy, languid, unwell; impotent, weak, lacking virile power; sad.

**SUSTÍ** **ਸੁਸਤੀ** *s. f.* Laziness, languor, impotence, weakness; sadness.

**SUT** **ਸੁਤ** *s. m.* A son.

**SÚT** **ਸੂਤ** *s. m.* Cotton thread, yarn; a carpenter's line; straightness; peace:—*sútār, s. m.* A stick or beam which slants in the side of a well and keeps the *málh* work in its place.

**SÚT** **ਸੂਟ** *s. f.* (Corruption of *Chhát*.) Silence; rushing:—*sút wattáí, v. n.* To be doggedly silent, to be obstinately resolute without saying anything; to rush upon; to go in a straight line with great speed.

**SÚTĀ** **ਸੂਤਾ** *s. m.* Anything used for rubbing and smoothing with.

**SÚTĀ** **ਸੂਟਾ** *s. m.* Smoking with a strong inspiration of breath; smoking violently; *c. w. márná*.

**SÚTAK ਸੁਤਕ** *s. m.* Ceremonial uncleanness from child birth lasting 13 or 40 days, and extending to everything in the house; small gain.

**SÚTAR ਸੁਤਰ** *s. m.* Thread, yarn; a carpenter's line :—*sútarlay*, *s. m.* See *sútlar* in *Sút*.

**SUTAR ਸੁਤਰ** *s. m.* A camel; *i. q.* *Shutar*.

**SUTARÍ ਸੁਤਰੀ** *s. f.* A sort of drum mounted on camel;—*a.* Of the colour of a camel; made of camel's hair; *i. q.* *Shutrí*.

**SUTE ਸੁਤੇ** *a.* Spontaneous, natural:—*sute siudh*, *a.* Obtaining a thing without any effort.

**SUTELÁ ਸੁਤੇਲਾ** *a.* Belonging to *saut*, having the same father, but different mothers. See *Saukar*.

**SUTHNÁ ਸੁਥਣਾ** } *s. m.* Loose trouses.

**SUTHNÁ ਸੁਥਣਾ** }

**SUTHNÍ ਸੁਥਣੀ** } *s. f.* Loose trousers

**SUTHNÍ ਸੁਥਣੀ** } worn by women.

**SUTHRÁ ਸੁਥਰਾ** *s. m.* A Hindu *fakir*, by whom the class of *Suthrá* fakirs was founded, a fakir of the *Suthrá* class; *met.* a man of bad character who has squandered his whole property;—*a.* Good, well, excellent, elegant, clean, pure :—*suthresháhi*, *s. m.* A class of Hindu *fakirs*; a follower of *Suthrá*.

**SUTHRÁÍ ਸੁਥਰਾਈ** *s. f.* Goodness, excellence, beauty, elegance.

**SÚTÍ ਸੂਤੀ** *s. f.* Rods passed through the warp, to keep the threads from being

tangled in sizing it;—*a.* Made of cotton thread.

**SÚTKE ਸੁਤਕੇ** *s. f.* A kind of sweetmeat.

**SÚTLÍ ਸੁਤਲੀ** *s. f.* See *Sútrí*.

**SÚTNÁ ਸੁਤਣਾ** *v. a.* To rub, to stroke, to smooth (as a new rope or thread) to draw, to unsheathe.

**SÚTNÍ ਸੁਤਣੀ** *s. f.* See *Sádutí*.

**SUTRANJÍ ਸੁਰੰਜੀ** *s. f. (M.)* See *Satranjī*, *Shatranjī*.

**SÚTRÍ ਸੁਤਰੀ** } *s. f.* Twine, cord.

**SÚTRÍ ਸੁਤਰੀ** }

**SUTTÁ ਸੁੱਤਾ** *v. n.* (Past tense of *Soná*.) Slept :—*sutte rahiṇá*, *v. n.* To continue sleeping.

**SUTTHAN ਸੁਥਣ** } *s. f.* Loose

**SUTTHUN ਸੁਥਣ** } trousers worn by

women :—*sutthay te náld bíbi de kapre áe*. The bride's clothes have come-trousers and trouser-string!—Prov. Used of brides with scanty wardrobes.

**SUWACAHN ਸੁਵਚਨ** *s. m.* A good word, speaking good.

**SUWALLÁ ਸੁਵੱਲਾ** *a.* Cheaper.

**SUWARN ਸੁਵਰਨ** *s. m.* Gold.

**SUWÁUNÁ ਸੁਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To put to sleep; to cause to be swept; to cause to be sewed; also see *Jamádúḡḡá*.

## T.—( ट, ठ, ड, ध )

**TĀ ṬĀ** *s. m.* Heat of the sun or fire ; warmth ; power ; a sheet of paper ; speed, haste, pursuit, urging ; beating down the price of a thing ;—*ad.* Indeed, truly :—*tābhā, a.* Very little :—*tā de ke dekhā, wekhā, v. a.* To try, to prove, to test, to examine, to assay :—*tā pāṇā, v. a.* To press, to urge, to be importunate, to be hot in pursuit.

**TĀB ṬĀB** *s. f.* Bearing, endurance, patience ; heat, light, splendour ; a stout and healthy state of the body, a fresh appearance :—*tāb lui jāṇī, laṇī, v. n.* To be able to bear.

**TABĀH ṬĀH** *a.* See *Barbād*.

**TABĀĪ ṬĀĪ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Tabāhī*. Destruction, ruin, consternation.

**TABAK ṬĀK** *s. m.* A cover, a plate, a leaf, a dish ; a story of a house.

**TABĀKH ṬĀKH** *s. m.* A large plate.  
**TABĀKHARĀ ṬĀKHARĀ** *s. m.* A large plate.  
**TABĀKHARĀ ṬĀKHARĀ** *s. m.* A large plate.

**TABĀKHĪĀ ṬĀKHĪĀ** *s. m.* A Muhammadan cook or confectioner.

**TABĀKHĪR ṬĀKHĪR** *s. m.* A mineral medicinal substance not to be confounded with *Tabāshīr*.

**TABAR ṬĀR** *s. m.* A broad axe.

**TABĀRĪKH ṬĀRĪKH** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Tawārīkh*. History, annals.

**TABĀSHĪR ṬĀSHĪR** *s. f.* The silicious concretion found in the joints of some kinds of bamboo (*Bambusa stricta, B. arundinacea*,

Nat. Ord. *Gramineae*), though quite inert, is used medicinally, being considered cooling, tonic, and astringent.

**TABĀSHĪRĪ ṬĀSHĪRĪ** *a.* Pale yellow with a tone of blue, made of *asbarg* and a little indigo *kachchā*.

**TABB ṬĀB** *s. m. (M.)* A girdle.

**TABBAR ṬĀBAR** *s. m.* A family, a household ; a husband, a wife ; children :—*ṭabbār, s. m. f.* A man who has a wife and children, the mother of children, a person who has a family :—*ṭabbārī, s. f.* The married state, the condition of having a family :—*ṭabar wālā, wālī, s. m. f.* One who has a family :—*ṭabar ṭohar, ṭihar, s. m.* The same as *Ṭabār* :—*ṭabar bhukh mare te baṅrā sailān kare.* The family died of hunger while the bridegroom was loafing about.—Prov.

**TABBARĪ ṬĀBARĪ** *s. f.* A wife.

**TABELĀ ṬĀBELĀ** *s. m.* A stable for horses or mules.

**TABHAKNĀ ṬĀBKĀNĀ** *v. n.* To be alarmed.

**TABHKĀUNĀ ṬĀBKĀUNĀ** *v. a.* To alarm.

**TĀBIĀ ṬĀBIĀ** *s. m.* A servant, a subordinate, a follower, a dependent ; sitting by the *Granth* ; *c. v.* *baithā* ;—*a.* Subject, subordinate ; :—*tābiḍḍārī, s. f.* Submission, dependence.

**TABĪĀT ṬĀBIĀT** *s. f.* Disposition, temperament, state of health.

**TABĪJ ṬĀBIJ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Tawīj*. An amulet worn by Hindus and Muhammadans, a charm :—*jādū tawīj, s. m.* A magic square.

**TABĪT ṬĀBIṬ** *s. f.* The same as *Tabīat* ; an amulet.



TABÍTIÁ ਤਬੀਤੀਆ *s. m.* One who writes amulets.

TABÍYAT ਤਬੀਯਤ *s. f.* See *Tabiat*.

TABKÁ ਤਬਕਾ *s. m.* The lid of a book; strata.

TABLÁ ਤਬਲਾ *s. m.* A small tambourine.

TACHCHHANÁ ਤੱਛਣਾ *v. a.* To hew.

TACHHWÁUNÁ ਤਛਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* (Caus. of *Tachchhaná*). To cause to be hewn.

TAD ਤਦ *ad.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Taddá*. Then, at that time; afterwards, after this or that:—*tadhí*, *ad.* Immediately, consequently, therefore:—*tad tík*, *tad tikkar*, *ad.* Till then, until, up to:—*tad toṛ*, *ad.* Then, at that time.

ṬÁḌ ਟਾਡ } *s. f.* The name  
ṬÁḌÁN ਟਾਡਾਂ *pl.* } of an ornament  
worn by women above the elbow; (M.)  
an amulet in the form of a ring.

TADÁHÍN ਤਦਾਹੀਂ *ad., conj.* Then, at that very time, therefore.

ṬADÁNÁ ਟਡਾਣਾ *s. m.* See *Taḡḡḡḡ*.

ṬADDÁ ਟੱਡਾ *s. m.* A small mat.

TADDÍ ਤੱਦੀ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Táaddí*. Force, oppression, violence; *c. w. karní*, *hoṇí*.

ṬADDNÁ ਟੱਡਣਾ *v. a.* To open, to spread out, to stretch.

TADÉ ਤਦੇ } *ad., conj.* Then, at that  
TADÍ ਤਦੀ } very time, therefore; *i. q.*  
*Táddhíṇ*.

TADÍÁNÁ ਟਡਿਆਣਾ *s. m.* See *Taḡḡḡḡ*.

TADÍN ਤਦੀਂ } *ad., conj.* See *Tade*.  
TADON ਤਦੋਂ }

TADRELÚ ਤਦਰੇਲੂ *s. m.* (Pof.) A plant (*Barleria cristata*, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceæ*) found in the outer hills. The seeds are administered for snake-bite. The leaves are used medicinally, being given for coughs.

TADRÚ ਤਦਰੂ *s. m.* See *Memarál*, *Madháná*.

TADÚR ਤਦੂਰ *s. m.* See *Mamrál*.

TAFANCHÁ ਤਫਨਚਾ *s. m.* (M.) A pistol.

TAFÍK ਤਫੀਕ *s. f.* See *Taufík*.

TÁGÁ ਤਾਗਾ *s. m.* A thread.

TAGÁDÁ ਤਗਾਦਾ *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Taḡḡḡḡ*. Dunning, urging, exacting, importunity, dispute, difficulty; deposit, anything in the keeping of another.

TAGAR ਤਗਰ *s. m.* A plant (*Valeriana Hardwickii*, *V. Wallichii*, Nat. Ord. *Valerianaceæ*) found in various parts of the Panjab Himalayas. The root is largely exported to the plains, where it is used medicinally, its properties being similar

to those of *Valerians* of Europe. In the hills the root is also put among clothes as a preservative against insects.

**TAGÁR ਤਗਾਰ** *s. m.* A tub, a bucket, a trough, a platter, a mortar bed.

**TAGÁRÍ ਤਗਾਰੀ** *s. f.* A small tub, trough or bucket.

**TÁGAT ਤਗਤ** *s. f.* See *Tákat*.

**TAGÁUNÁ ਤਗਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to persevere, to cause to hold out; to cause to sew up (a wound).

**TÁGOHÁ ਤਗਹਾ** *s. m.* See *Tákchá, Tákh*.

**-TAGG ਤੱਗ** *s. m.* A portion of land, a piece, a unique mass; the Brahminical thread called also *Janeú*; a religion, sect.

**TAGGÁ ਤੱਗਾ** *s. m.* An amulet hung around the neck; also see *Tájá*.

**TAGGNÁ ਤੱਗਣਾ** *v. a.* To sew up (a wound.)

**TAGÍD ਤਗੀਦ** } *s. f.* Corrupted from  
**TÁGÍD ਤਾਗੀਦ** } the Arabic word  
*Tákid*. Urgency, importunity, enjoining;  
—*tagíd karní*, *v. a.* To urge, to enjoin  
strictly:—*bahut tagíd*, *s. m.* Strict in-  
junction.

**TÁGÍDÍ ਤਾਗੀਦੀ** } *a.* Corrupted from  
**TAGÍDÍ ਤਗੀਦੀ** } the Arabic word  
*Tákidí*. Urgent, pressing; absolute.

**TAGNÁ ਤਗਣਾ** *v. n.* To persevere, to be steadfast, not to fail or be overcome, to hold out.

**TAGPÁ ਤਗਪਾ** *s. m.* The birch (*Betula Bhojputra, B. Jacquemontii*, Nat. Ord. *Betulaceæ*) found abundantly in the Panjab Himalaya. It grows to a higher elevation than most other trees, and may generally be seen occupying a tract above coniferous forests. The wood is almost valueless, and is only used for ploughs, small bridges at altitudes and in tracts where other trees are scarce. It is good for turnery, and in Kanawar poles of it are used for carrying and swinging a heavy kind of *ark* in religious processions, which implies some strength and elasticity. In Kangra, being sacred, the bark is used for funeral piles, and at the shrine of Amarnath, in Kashmir, the pilgrims are said to strip and indue themselves with this. In Kashmir and Kumaon it is found very durable put under the earthen roofs, and it is largely used for covering umbrellas and packing apples, pomegranates, tobacco and drugs. It is also employed for writing paper, for which it is said to do excellently, and is exported to the plains for wrapping round *hukká* tubes.

**TÁH ਤਾਹ** *pron.* Him, her, it; an imperative of *v. a. Táhuá*.

**TAHÁKÁ ਟਹਾਕਾ** *s. m.* Throbbing, beating, pulsation; *c. w. paiṭá, márná*.

**TAHAR ਟਾਹਰ** *s. f.* A loud voice, a loud call; a benediction for Sayyad Ahmad whose shrine is sixty *kos* from Multan (in the last sense; *c. w. deni*):—*táhará márnán*, *v. n.* To shriek, to call aloud.

**TAHÁRAT ਤਹਾਰਤ** *s. f.* Purification, cleansing, ablution:—*tahárat karní*, *v. a.* To perform an ablution, especially a local ablution after attending to a call of nature.

**TAHAULÁ ਟਹੌਲਾ** *s. m.* See *Taholá*.

**TAHI ਤਹਿ** } *s. f.* A fold in cloth;  
**TAH ਤਹ** } bottom, surface:—*tahí*

*karní, jamáuní, láuní, v. n.* To fold up :—  
*tahí khánd, s. m.* A lower story, a room  
under ground, a cellar, a vault.

TAHÍ ਟਹੀ *s. f.* Looking at, fixing  
the eye on, search, searching, trace;  
*c. w. láuní.*

TAHÍÁ ਟਹੀਆ *s. m.* A round piece of  
earthen ware used in children's games.

TAHIK ਟਹਿਕ *s. f.* Freshness, cheerfulness,  
beauty; expanding of a flower, blooming.

TAHIKNÁ ਟਹਿਕਣਾ *v. n.* To be fresh,  
to revive, to be sown fresh; to be inaugurated;  
to be blown, to open as a flower;  
to be delighted, to be cheerful.

TAHIKNÁ ਤਹਿਕਣਾ *v. n.* To be  
alarmed, to be frightened,

TAHIL ਟਹਿਲ *s. f.* Service.

TAHILÁ ਟਹਿਲਾ *s. m.* A draught  
made of milk, *ghí*, almonds, and flour  
cooked together.

TAHILAN ਟਹਿਲਣ *s. f.* A female  
servant.

TAHILÁUNÁ ਟਹਿਲਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To  
exercise a horse, or a child by walking  
about.

TAHLÍ ਟਹਲੀ *s. m.* A tree (see  
*Tálhí*); eight anna piece (by brokers);  
(*Pos.*) a branch of a tree, a twig.

TAHILÍÁ ਟਹਿਲੀਆ }  
TAHILÚÁ ਟਹਿਲੂਆ } *s. m.* A servant.

TAHILNÁ ਟਹਿਲਣਾ *v. n.* To promenade,  
to take exercise by walking backward  
and forward.

TAHIMAND ਤਹਿਮੰਦ } *s. m.* A cloth  
TAHIMAT ਤਹਿਮਤ } tied loosely  
round the loins.

TÁHÍN ਤਹੀਂ *conj.* Therefore.

TAHINÁ ਟਹਿਣਾ *s. m.* A branch of  
a tree.

TAHINÍ ਟਹਿਣੀ *s. f.* A small branch  
of a tree, a twig.

TAHIR ਤਹਿਰ *a.* Tall and stout, fat and  
stout;—*tahir tullá, tullá, s. m. f.* A very  
fat person.

TAHIS NAHIS ਤਹਿਸ ਨਹਿਸ *s. m.* Annihilation,  
destruction, ruin :—*tahis nahis*  
*hojád, v. n.* To be destroyed.

TAHITOR ਤਹਿਤੋਰ *s. m.* Very heavy  
rain; rich, heavy pastry.

AHI TAHI KARNÁ ਟਹਿ ਟਹਿ ਕਰਨਾ  
*v. n.* To blow, to blossom, to bloom.

TÁHNÁ ਤਾਹਣਾ } *v. a.* To drive  
TÁHDENÁ ਤਾਹ ਦੇਣਾ } away, to put  
away, to cast out, to expel, to push back.

TAHOKÁ ਟਹੋਕਾ *s. m.* See *Tahúká*.

TAHOLÁ ਟਹੋਲਾ *s. m.* A stroke with  
the hand, a stroke with the knuckles;  
*c. w. láuní, márná.*

TAHORAN ਤਹੋਰਨ *v. a. (M.)* To  
circumcise.

**TÁHRÍ ਤਾਹਰੀ** *s. f.* A dish consisting of rice.

**TAHSÍL ਤਹਸੀਲ** *s. f.* A division of a district presided over by a Tahsildar, whose first duty is to realise the revenue, but who in the Panjab is vested with civil and magisterial powers:—*Tahsildár, s. m.* An officer in charge of a *Tahsil*, which see.

**TÁHRÚ ਤਾਹਰੂ** *s. m.* A blanket spread under a saddle.

**TÁHÚ ਤਾਹੂ** *a.* Desirous; rejected; irresolute.

**TAHÚ ਤਹੂ** *a.* Following, pursuing:—*tahú hongá, v. a.* To follow, to pursue.

**TAHÚKÁ ਤਾਹੁਕਾ** *s. m.* A stroke with the hand; a sound made by thieves as a signal to call the party together; in the latter sense *c. w. dengá.*

**TÁÍ ਤਾਈ** *s. f.* Aunt, the wife of a father's elder brother; (*Pop.*) a variety of good rice (*Oryza sativa*, Nat. Ord. Gramineæ); *i. q. Basmatt.*

**TAI ਤੈ** *pron.* (obl. of *Táñ*) Thee.

**TÁIÁ ਤਾਇਆ** *s. m.* Uncle, a father's elder brother.

**TAIFÁ ਤੈਫਾ** } *s. m.* Corrupted from  
**TÁIFÁ ਤਾਇਫਾ** } the *Táifah*. A company of dancing girls and musicians; a gang, a caravan.

**TAIHAK ਤੈਹਕ** *s. f.* See *Tahik.*

**TAIHAKNÁ ਤੈਹਕਣਾ** *v. n.* See *Tahiknád.*

**TAIHAR ਤੈਹੜ** *a., s. m.* See *Tahir.*

**TAIN ਤੈਂ** *s. f.* Stiffness, pride, a sound, a twang:—*tain tain karná, v. n.* To cry, to make an inarticulate sound, to speak nonsencially, to make a noise:—*kitthe Rám*

*Rám, te kitthe tain tain. lit.* Where saying Ram Ram where senseless babble, i. e., the things are not to be mentioned in the same breath.—Prov.

**TÁÍN ਤਾਈਂ** *prep.* To, even to.

**TAIN ਤੈਂ** *pron.* (intr. of *Táñ*) Thou.

**TAÍNÁT ਤੈਈਨਾਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Taiyundt*. Appointment of an officer.

**TAÍNÁTI ਤੈਈਨਾਤੀ** *s. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Taiyundt*. Appointment, deputation, services, any officer nominated for special duty.

**TAINDÍ ਤੈਂਡੀ** *pron.* See *Tuhdí.*

**TAINKÁ ਤੈਂਕਾ** *s. m.* The name of letter (ਟ) in the Gurmukhi alphabet; also see *Táñká.*

**TAINNÚN ਤੈਂਨੂੰ** *pron.* To you.

**TAINT ਤੈਂਤ** *s. m.* The fruit of the *Capparis dela* (Sirsa).

**TAIR ਤੈਰ**  
**TAÍR ਤਾਇਰ**  
**TAIRÁ ਤੈਰਾ**  
**TAÍRÁ ਤਾਇਰਾ** } *s. f.* A pony.

**TAIRÍ ਤੈਰੀ**  
**TAÍRÍ ਤਾਇਰੀ** } *s. f.* A very small pony, a mare.

**TAISÁ ਤੈਸਾ** *pron.* Of that sort.

**TAJ ਤਜ** *s. m.* Forsaking, relinquishing, desertion; the Sweet bay tree or its bark *Laurus nobilis*, Nat. Ord. Lauracæ:—*taj patt, s. m.* The leaf of the bay tree used as a medicine and as a condiment:—*taj kalmí, s. f.* The bark of *Cinnamomum albiflorum*, Nat. Ord. Lauracæ not uncommon in the Himalaya. Its timber does not appear to be valued. The bark is given for gonorrhœa, and

the leaves are used in rheumatism, as a stimulant :—*táj bádsáhk*, *s. m.* *Astragulus hamatus*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ* small yellowish curved legumes, deeply furrowed, very efficacious in coughs and rheumatism :—*táj khurus*, *s. m.* *Amaranthus cruentus*, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ* used as a diuretic and depurant.

TÁJÁ ਤਾਜਾ *m.* } *a.* Corrupted from  
TÁJÍ ਤਾਜੀ *f.* } the Arabic word

*Tázah*. Fresh; new, recent, latest; green young, tender :—*tájá karná*, *v. a.* To renew, to renovate :—*hukká tájá karná*, *v. a.* To change the water of the *hukká* :—*táji khoros*, *s. m.* *Celosia cristata*, Nat. Ord. *Amarantaceæ* cultivated in the plains. The flowers are used medicinally, and in the Peshawar Valley the seeds are considered demulcent.

TAJAR ਤਜਰ *s. f. (M)* The mound of unburnt bricks over a grave; a domed roof.

TAJAR ਤਜਰ *s. f. (M.)* The second growth of a crop after it has once been cut down :—*ghá tájār dá dher te ann thold*. A second growth has much fodder and little grain.—Prov.

TAJÁUNÁ ਤਜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be abandoned.

TAJNÁ ਤਜਣਾ *v. a.* To leave, to abandon, to desert, to resign, to give up, to abdicate.

TAJWÁUNÁ ਤਜਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* Double causal of *Tajá*.

TAK ਤਕ *ad.* Till, up to.

TÁK ਤਾਕ *s. m.* A recess in a wall, a niche, a leaf of a door ;—*s. f.* Looking for, expectation, looking at.

TÁKÁ ਟਾਕਾ *s. m. (M.)* A vaccinator, an inoculator :—*táká dá dekhan wí Hindáun kón póp hai*. Even to see a vaccinator is a sin for Hindus.

TAKÁ ਟਕਾ *s. m.* Two pice, a copper coin equal to two pice; in the plural it means also money in general :—*taká bhar*, *a. (lit. two taká weight.)* A little :—*také chál challá*, *v. a.* To walk slowly, to take short steps; to act so as to be worth no more than a *taká*, to be worthless :—*také wargé judb deqá*, *v. n.* To give a plain answer, to refuse point blank.

TAKÁLÁN ਤਕਾਲਾਂ *s. f.* Evening.

TAKAR ਟਕਰ *s. f.* Staring, a fixed look, gaze; *c. w. láung* :—*takar takar dekhqá*, *wekhqá*, *v. a.* To stare, to gaze in amazement.

TÁKAT ਤਾਕਤ *s. f.* Strength, power, ability, faculty :—*tákat wáldá*, *a.* Powerful.

TAKÁUNÁ ਤਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to see or look; to expect, to spy out with a view to stealing.

TAKAUNCHÍ ਟਕੌਂਚੀ *s. f.* Wit, ridicule, a mysterious allusion, a wink, a nod; dispute, dissent, difference; *c. w. láung*.

TAKER ਤਕੋਰ *s. m.* A plant (*Capparis spinosa*, Nat. Ord. *Capparidæ*) which in Europe furnishes the caper, generally grows in the Panjab, in bright green tufts hanging down from the clefts of the rocks, and adorned with a very handsome large flower. It is found near Multan, in the Salt Range, along the Trans-Indus hills to Peshawar, and in the valley of some of the great rivers. The ripe fruit is made into pickles by the natives of the Salt Range, but in some places eaten only by Hindus. The buds, if prepared in the European style as capers, are found first rate. They are eaten by goats and sheep, and in Kangra the roots are said to be applied to sores.

TÁKH ਤਾਖ *a.* Sharp, clear.

**TAKHÁN ਤਖਾਣ** *s. m.* A carpenter;  
i. q. *Tarkhāṇ*.

**TAKHÁNÍ ਤਖਾਣੀ** *s. f.* A carpenter's  
wife;—*a.* Pertaining to a carpenter.

**TAKHÍR ਤਖੀਰ** *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Tákhīr*. Delay, pro-  
crastination; *c. w. karná*.

**ṬAKHNAṬ टखण** *s. m.* The ankle joint,  
the ankle.

**TAKHSÍR ਤਖਸੀਰ** *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Taqṣír*. A fault, an  
error, an offence, a crime:—*be takhsír*,  
*a.* Blameless, innocent;—*takhsír wáld*,  
*wáldí*, *a.* Faulty, blame-worthy, criminal.

**TAKHSÍRÍ ਤਖਸੀਰੀ** *s. f. m.* A person  
who has committed a fault, a criminal.

**TAKHT ਤਖਤ** *s. m.* A throne:—*takhte*  
*bandí*, *s. f.* Wainscot, boarding:—*takht*  
*pos*, *s. m.* The covering of a throne, a  
throne; a large variety of bench:—  
*takht te baiṭhāwá*, *v. a.* To seat  
on the throne:—*takht te baiṭhāwá*,  
*v. n.* To ascend or sit on the throne:—  
*takht malangá*, *s. m.* A plant (*Nepetá*  
*elliptica*, *Nat. Ord. Labiatae*) found in  
the Salt Range and in the Panjab Hima-  
laya, in the former its seeds are used  
medicinally:—*takht rawán*, *s. m.* A tra-  
velling throne erected on a platform  
and carried on men's shoulders:—*takhton*  
*utárwá*, *v. a.* To dethrone:—*takhton*  
*utarwá* *v. a.* To be dethroned.

**TAKHTÁ ਤਖਤਾ** *s. m.* A board, a plank,  
a shelf; a bier; a door, a sheet of paper;  
a flower bed:—*takhtá sídh* *s. m.* Black  
brick tea.

**ṬAKH ṬAKH टख टख** *s. m.* Knock-  
ing;—*ṭakh ṭakh láuṇí*, *v. n.* To knock.

**TAKHTÍ ਤਖਤੀ** *s. f.* A small wooden  
writing tablet, the size of a book as quarto,  
octavo.

**TÁKHÚN ਤਾਖੂ** *s. m. (M.)* A glutton.

**TÁKÍ ਤਾਕੀ** *s. f.* A window, a small  
door.

**ṬÁKÍ टाकी** *s. f.* A patch of cloth,  
land; a piece (as of a melon cut out to  
show its quality):—*ṭákí láuṇí*, *v. n.* To  
patch; *i. q. Ṭáṇkí*.

**TAKÍÁ ਤਾਕੀਆ** *s. m.* See *Takyá*.

**ṬAKÍÁÍ टाकियायी** *s. f.* A woman of  
little worth; a woman worth two pice,  
(i. e. nothing); a strumpet.

**TAKÍK ਤਾਕੀਕ** *s. f.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Tahqíq*. Careful or  
close investigation, inquiry;—*a.* Authen-  
tic, ascertained;—*ad.* Truly, indeed:—  
*takík karná*, *v. a.* To ascertain, to in-  
vestigate, to verify.

**ṬAKÍNAṬ टाकीण** *s. m.* Something  
fixed, a pension.

**TAKÍNÍ ਤਾਕੀਨੀ** *s. m.* A small pillow.

**ṬAKK टॅक** *s. m.* A settlement of the  
price of a thing; (*c. w. karné*); a cut, a  
gash; a cutting in a grain field; (*c. w.*  
*láuṇá*); an imperative of *v. n.* *Ṭakká*;  
—*s. f.* Continued looking, staring, fixed  
look, gaze:—*ṭakk chhāḍḍá*, *v. a.* To  
strike a bargain, to settle the price of a  
thing; to put a mark on wood.

**TAKK ਤੱਕ** *s. f.* A measure for grain,  
fuel, containing sometimes twenty seers;  
large scales;—*s. f.* Sight; guess:—*takk*  
*takk*, *ad.* By guess:—*takk chhāḍḍá*,  
*v. n.* To weigh:—*takk chapṭá*, *v. n.* To  
be weighed.

**ṬAKKÁ टॅका** *s. m. (M.)* The same as  
*Ṭaká*.



TAKSÍRÍ ਤਕਸੀਰੀ *s. m.* See *Takhsírf*.

ṬAK ṬAK KARNÁ ਟਕ ਟਕ ਕਰਨਾ *v. n.* To make a thumping noise, or the noise of chopping or hewing.

ṬÁKÚ ਟਾਕੂ *s. m.* A disease of buffaloes or cattle; a man who has an evil eye. This disease comes from allowing cattle to drink water directly they are released from the plough or well, while they are still heated with exertion. It is cured by branding or else by the outward application of the poisonous milk of *akk* or *maddár* plant, or ginger.

TÁKÚ ਤਾਕੂ *s. m.* See *Sirídrí*.

ṬÁKÚÁ ਟਾਕੂਆ *s. m.* A kind of small hatchet.

ṬAKÚÁ ਟਕੂਆ *s. m.* A small hatchet, especially carried by Sikhs to cut tooth brushes, *i. e.*, twigs from trees.

ṬAKWÁÍ ਟਕਵਾਈ *s. f.* The price of stitching, or cutting.

ṬAKWÁUNÁ ਟਕਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause the price of a thing to be settled; to cause to be cut or gashed; to cause to be stitched.

TAKYÁ ਤਕਯਾ *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Takyeh*. A pillow; a dependence; the dwelling place of a Muhammadan *fakír*:—*takyá dáirá*, *s. m.* The residence of a Musalman *fakír*:—*takyá dárí*, *s. f.* The office of a *fakír*.

TÁL ਤਾਲ *s. m.* A tank, a pond, a lake; beating time, a beat, a chime, a measure in music; clapping the hands:—*tál deṇḍá*, *v. a.* To beat time:—*tál láṇḍá*, *v. a.*

To dig a tank:—*tálmakhḍḍá*, *s. m.* *Asteracantha longifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Acanthaceæ*. Most uncommon in moist places in the eastern and central parts of the Panjab plains. The seeds are medicinally used, being given for gonorrhœa.

TAL ਤਲ *s. m. (M.)* Corrupted from the Persian word *Táluqah*. The neighbourhood, the country round; (Sanskrit word *Tal*) the bottom, lowest part:—*talbár*, *s. m.* (*lit.* the bottom of a heap of corn on the threshing-floor.) In dividing this corn the following shares are set aside.—(1) the *Mahsúl* or the share that is supposed to represent the Government demand; (2) *raḥkám*, the cultivator's share; (3) *lichh*, the share of the inferior proprietor. The remainder called *talbár* is devoted to paying the village servants, superior proprietors and other small claimants. Sometimes only the *mahsúl* and *raḥkám* are separated, and the *lichh* is taken from the *talbár*.

ṬÁL ਟਾਲ *s. f.* Evasion, putting aside, putting off; a pile of wood, a market where wood and grass, are sold; (*M.*) a drain to carry off surplus water, a canal-escape:—*tál maṭol*, *maṭolá*, *s. m.* Evasion, prevarication, putting off, shuffling:—*tál deṇḍá*. See *Táḷḷá*.

ṬÁLÁ ਟਾਲਾ *s. m.* Evasion, shuffling:—*tálá báldá*, *s. m.* Evasion, shuffling:—*tálá karná*, *tálá báldá karná*, *v. n.* To put off.

TALÁ ਤਲਾ *s. m.* A tank. See *Tál* in the first sense.

TALÁ ਤਲਾ *s. m.* The sole of a shoe; (*M.*) a kind of grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) most highly valued for fodder:—*aḥhḥ gaḥḥa tale badhḥ*. What! tie a blind she-ass in *tálá* grass.

TÁLÁ ਤਾਲਾ *s. m.* A lock.



TALAB ਤਲਬ *s. f.* Pay, salary, wages; wish; desire, sucking.

TALÁÍ ਤਲਾਈ *s. f.* Frying; wages for frying.

TALAK ਤਲਕ *ad.* To, till.

TALÁK ਤਲਾਕ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Taláq*, divorce, separation; abstinence; prohibition; *c. w. dená*:—*talák námd*, *s. m.* A deed of divorce.

TALÁKAN ਤਲਾਕਣ *s. f.* A woman that has been divorced.

TALAKH ਤਲਖ *a.* Bitter, hot.

TALÁKÍ ਤਲਾਕੀ *s. m.* A man who is divorced, one worthy of being abandoned, a rogue.

TALÁKNÁ ਤਲਾਕਣਾ *v. a.* To divorce.

TÁLAN ਤਾਲਨ *v. a. (M.)* To remove one thing from the top of another; to skim—*gálh dá makhan tá*. Remove the butter from your words, *i. e.*, speak plainly.

TÁLANÁ ਤਾਲਣਾ *v. n.* See *Tálnd*.

TALANG ਤਲੰਗ *s. m.* The name of a musical mode.

TALANGGÁ ਤਲੰਗਾ *s. m.* A name given to native sepoys, a native soldier.

TALÁRÁ ਤਲਾਰਾ *s. m.* See *Rungrá*.

TALÁS ਤਲਾਸ } *s. f.* Search, scru-  
TALÁSH ਤਲਾਸ } tiny, investigation;  
*c. w. karná*.

TALÁSI ਤਲਾਸੀ } *s. f.* Search, ex-  
TALASHÍ ਤਲਾਸ਼ੀ } amination; *c. w.*  
*laigt*.

TALÁU ਤਲਾਉ *s. m.* See *Tál* in the first sense.

TALÁU ਤਲਾਉ *s. m.* Removing, a remove; a pretence:—*taláu karná*, *v. n.* To put off, to lay aside.

TALÁÚ ਤਲਾਉ *s. m.* One who puts off what is to be done, a procrastinator; —*a.* Capable of being put off.

TALÁUNÁ ਤਲਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To re-  
TALÁ DENÁ ਤਲਾ ਦੇਣਾ } move, to put  
back, to cause to give way, to cause to disappear; to beguile one's time.

TALÁUNÁ ਤਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be fried.

TALAUNCHÁ ਤਲੰਚਾ *s. m.* A coarse kind of sugar saturated with molasses.

TALÁWÁ ਤਲਾਵਾ *s. m.* Night watching, going round on patrol; *c. w. dená, phernd*.

TALAYYÁ ਤਲਯਾ *s. f.* A small pond or tank.

TALCHATṬ ਤਲਚੱਟ *a.* Extravagant, redundant.

TALCHHAṬ ਤਲਛਟ *s. f.* Dregs, scum, offal, refuse, sediment, leavings.

TALENÁ ਤਲੇਣਾ } *s. f.* See  
TALHÁNÁ ਤਲਹਾਣਾ } *Nágdau*.  
TALHANG ਤਲਹੰਗ }

TALEWARÁ ਤਲੇਵਾਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* Threshed grain remaining at the bottom of the stack after division.

TÁLHI टाली } *s. f.* A tree (*Delbergia*  
TÁLÍ टाली } *soo. Nat. Ord. Legu-*

*minosæ*) grows generally in the plains and in the Himalaya. Its timber is hard, strong and heavy. It is also very durable and said not to be attacked by white-ants even when green. It is much valued, and the tree was in Kangra a royal one, *i. e.*, preserved for the ruler's use. The wood is one of the best for gun carriages and in some parts of India is said to be largely used in dockyards. It is also employed for furniture, building, boxes, camel saddles. On the western rivers where it is most easily obtained, it is much used for boat building, and a boat built of it is stated to last 20 years; *i. q.* *Shisham*.

TÁLÍ उली *s. f.* The bottom of any thing; the sole of a shoe; the sole of the foot; the palm of the hand; the foot of a mountain; plastering:—*talk dēṭ, pherṭ*, *v. a.* To plaster.

TÁLÍ उली *s. f.* A key; a clapping of the hands; in the latter sense connected with singing.

TALIHÁRÁ उलिहारा *s. m.* A rope, a head-halter; *i. q.* *Tilhár*.

TALÍSÁ उलीसा } *s. m.* See  
TALÍSFAR उलीमदर } *Rattankát*  
TALÍSRÍ उलीमरी } or *Nichṭ*.

TALJÁNÁ टलजाटा *v. n.* See *Talṭṭ*.

TALKÁ उलका *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Ta'aluqah*. Landed possessions, an estate; a district, a division of a province;—*talká dār*, *s. m.* The holder of a *talká*:—(*M.*) The original proprietor. In the Jhang district a cultivator, who, during the reign of Diwan Sawan Mal, became so independent that he was created proprietor of the soil at the

first Settlement, subject to a small cash *mdlikáná* payment.

TALKÁUNÁ उलकाउना *v. a.* To cause to long for, to tantalize, to make thirsty.

TALKH उलख *a.* See *Talakh*:—*kát* or *kast talkh*, *s. m.* The root of *Kút*, which see, bitter, also used of pungent or strong tobacco:—*talkh badám*, *s. m.* The bitter almond *Amygdala amara*, *Nat. Ord. Rosaceæ*.

TALKHÁÍ उलखायी } *s. f.* Bitterness;  
TALKHÍ उलखी } heat, warmth.

TALL टल *s. f.* A bell.

TALLÁ टला *s. m.* A garment, clothes, (used contemptuously.)

TALLÁ उल्ला } *s. m.* Low ground,  
TALLAH उल्लह } that part of a plain

which is contiguous to a mountain; (*M.*) a portion of the heap of the grain which is reserved to pay the *kamins* (each of whom gets what he is entitled to therefrom) after it is divided between landlord and tenant.

TALLAKÁ उलका *s. m.* See *Talká*.

TALLÍ टली *s. f.* A patch; a small piece of cloth; a small bell on the neck of cattle.

TALLON उल्ल *s. m.* See *Dádfras*.

TALMAKHÁNÁ उलमखाना *s. m.* See in *Tál*.

TALMALÁṬ उलमलाट } *s. f.* Pal-  
TALMALÍ उलमली } pitation, rest-  
lessness, distress, writhing.

TALMALÁUNÁ ਤਲਮਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To flutter, to palpitate, to flounce, to be agitated, to writhe, to jump, to bound (the heart.)

TALNÁ ਤਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To fry.  
TALDENÁ ਤਲਦੇਣਾ }

TALNÁ ਟਲਣਾ } *v. n.* To remove,  
TALNÁ ਟਲਨਾ } to go back, to depart, to disappear, to give way.

TALNÁ ਟਾਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To choose,  
TALNÁ ਟਾਲਨਾ } to select; to remove, to put off, to evade, to put off, to postpone, to prevaricate; to drive out of the way, to put aside, to prevent, to omit, to ward off.

TALNÁ ਤਾਲਨਾ *v. n. (K.)* To pick out, as weeds.

TALO ਤਲੋ *s. m.* The lower regions, the infernal regions, hades:—*talomachchhí*, *s. f.* Restlessness, agony, writhing.

TALPATÍ ਤਲਪਟੀ *s. f.* A coarse cloth spread under a rug or other floor cloth; a small bag for holding bullets; *s. g.* *Alpatí*.

TALPATṬ ਤਲਪੱਟ *s. m.* Digging up by the root, subverting; a floor cloth;—*a.* Ruined, destroyed:—*talpatṭ puná*, *s. m.* Naughtiness.

TALPATṬÍ ਤਲਪੱਟੀ *s. m.* One that turns things upside down, a subverter; an inventor.

TÁLSAR ਤਾਲਸਰ *s. m.* The *Rhododendron lepidotum* the leaves, which are highly stimulant, are used as snuff, and the wood is excellent fuel.

TÁLÚ ਤਾਲੂ } *s. m.* The crown of  
TÁLÚÁ ਤਾਲੂਆ } the head, the palate; presents of money to the nurse made at

the time of the birth of a child by the friends of the family.

TALÚÁ ਤਲੂਆ *s. m.* The sole of the feet.

TALÚÁN ਤਲੂਆਂ } *s. m.* Sweetmeats.  
TALÚNÁN ਤਲੂਨਾਂ }

TALÚNÍ ਤਲੂਣੀ *s. f.* An earthen oil vessel.

TALUNG ਤਲੰਗ *s. m.* The *Populus salicata*.

TALWÁÍ ਤਲਵਾਈ *s. f.* Frying; wages for frying.

TALWÁR ਤਲਵਾਰ *s. m.* A sword; a wooden scythe used for cutting down the plants burned for *sajj*:—*talwár chálwáí*, *mární*, *uḥáwáí*, *v. a.* To cut one with a sword, to use a sword:—*talwár challwáí*, *v. n.* To fight with swords:—*talwár dá phatṭ*, *s. m.* A sword cut:—*talwár mián wichh karní*, *páwáí*, *v. a.* To sheathe the sword:—*talwár sáwáí*, *khichchwáí*, *v. a.* To draw or unsheathe the sword.

TALWARYÁ ਤਲਵਰਯਾ *s. m.* A good swordsman.

TALYÁTH ਤਲਯਾਥ *s. m. (M.)* A beam between the *Jhallan* and *Bair*, parallel to the former, acting as a guard against anything falling out in the well.

TALYÁTHÍÁN ਤਲਯਾਥੀਆਂ *s. m. (M.)* Two pieces of wood at right angles to the *latṭh*, one on each side of the *chakl* framing the whole in which it works.

TAMÁ ਤਮਾ *s. m.* Covetousness, greediness, avarice, inducement; *c. w.* *deṇá*, *karná*.

TÁMÁ ਤਮਾ *s. m.* See *Rajul*, *Pharol*.

TAMÁCHÁ ਤਮਾਚਾ *s. m.* A slap; a pistol; *c. w.* *márná*.

TAMAK ਤਮਕ *s. f.* Anger, passion; *c. w.* *laggá*.

† TAMÁKHÚ ਤਮਾਖੂ } s. m. Tobacco  
TAMÁKÚ ਤਮਾਕੂ } (Nicotiana taba-

cum, Nat. Ord. Solanaceæ.) The habit of smoking is universal in the East, but tobacco is not indigenous in Asia. It was introduced from England in the reign of the Emperor Akbar into India. The Sikhs are the only race whose religion prohibits tobacco. It was strongly prohibited by Guru Govind Singh. Amongst Moslems the plant is not *harám* but *makrúh*, and the practice of smoking is "*biddat*" an act indifferent, one of those which have come into vogue after the death of Muhammad and are neither enjoined nor prohibited. Jahangir in the 14th year of his reign forbade smoking, persons who contravened the decree had their lips cut and several smokers in Lahore were paraded with blackened faces on donkeys, seated fronting the tail. Tobacco now has the widest range of cultivation of almost any economic plant and its use is universal. The species are *N. tabacum*, *N. latissima*, *N. fruticosa*, *N. Chinensis* the source of the large Havannah cigars, *N. rustica*, the source of "Latakia" (*Laodicea*) Salonica. (These alonica) and Turkey tobacco, *N. Persica*, Shiraz tobacco, *N. repanda*. is the source of small Havannahs, *N. quartivalves*, *N. multivalvis*, *N. nana* are other species. *N. tabacum* is cultivated in the Dekkhan, *N. rustica*, in the north. The kinds of tobacco known in commerce are:—1. *Kakkar*, of which Kandhari, Lahori, Shikarpuri, Chilasi, Kalkatti are varieties, as well as those grown at other places in the Panjab. 2. *Baghdádí*, the seeds are much sought after because of the heavy yield; is not imported from Baghdad. 3. *Nokí*, with its two varieties of *Nokí* and *dest Panjabi*. 4. *Sámbli*, in which the leaves only are used, the stalks being rejected. 5. *Zardá*, which is of best quality. 6. *Púrbi* which is chewed with *pán supárlí*. 7. *Bainganí* which has leaves shaped like the brinjal (*Solanum melougena*). 8. *Súratí* from Surat and Bombay, this is strong and bitter like *kakkar*. These varieties of tobacco are easily distin-

guished by their appearance. From the smoker's standpoint, every tobacco is *phikká* or *halká* (weak or mild) and *kaura*, (superior, strong, pungent). Buyers test it by putting a bit on the tongue and seeing whether it produces any irritation. Pure tobacco is called *sáddá*, it is usually mixed with *sajji*, molasses, and *gul* (cinders from the *chilm*) by the common dealers. When twisted up like a rope tobacco is called *gaddí*, when the leaves are merely dried and pressed it is "*kabbar*"; this is generally the strongest. *Khamirá* is tobacco smoked by the rich. The leaf is compounded with preserved apple. Confection of roses *panri* (dried *pán* leaves), *mushkbalá* (a scented wood), sandal wood, cardamoms, *kheera*, the essence of the flowers of *Pandanus odoratissimus*, *kokanber*, the interior of the seed pods of *Cathartocarpus fistula*; a cheaper kind made with sandal wood, *kokanber*, *gugal* (*Amyris agallochá*.) A maund of tobacco is 52 seers, it is also sold by the "*ukká*," i.e., so much for a certain superficies of the growing crop. Snuff is made from the *nokí* tobacco. The medicinal uses are the same as in the West. The cultivation requires good soil, heavy manure, much watering and great care:—*Kashmírlí tamákú* s. m. See *Simruní*:—*bañ tamákú*, s. m. See *Pharrúk*:—*giddar tamákú*, s. m. A plant (*Heliotropium*, *Europæum*, Nat. Ord. *Boraginæ*) not uncommon throughout the Panjab plains. A yellow flowered variety grows in parts of the Peshawar valley. The plant bruised is emetic, and is also given after snake-bite; also the same as *Simruní*, which see.

TAMAKNÁ ਤਮਕਣਾ v. a. To be angry.

TAMÁL PATTAR ਤਮਾਲਪੱਤਰ s. f. See *Tejpát*.

TAMÁM ਤਮਾਮ a. All, entire, the whole:—*tamám honá*, v. n. To be completed, to be finished, to come to an end:—*tamám karná*, v. a. To complete, to finish.

TÁMÁN ਤਾਮਾਂ *s. m., a.* See *Táwán*.

TÁMAN ਤਮਨ *s. m.* The same as *Dhāman*, which see.

TAMANCHÁ ਤਮੰਚਾ *s. m.* A pistol:—*tamaṇchā chhaddṇā, mārṇā, v. n.* To shoot with a pistol.

TAMANYÁ ਤਮਨਯਾ *s. m.* A golden ornament worn on the neck.

TAMARHINDÍ ਤਮਰਹਿੰਦੀ *s. m.* The fruit of the *Imli*, which see.

TÁMAS ਤਾਮਸ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Tāmas*. Darkness, or mental darkness, irascibility, anger.

TAMÁŚÁ ਤਮਾਸ਼ਾ } *s. m.* An exhibition, a sight,

a show, a spectacle; sport, fun, amusement; a jest, a yoke:—*tamásbīṇ, s. m. f.* A seer of sights, a spectator; an epicure, a rake, a whoremaster, a libertine:—*tamásbīṇī, s. f.* Whoredom, libertinism; *c. w. karnā, wekhṇā, wikhāṇṇā.*

TAMASSAK ਤਮੱਸਕ *s. m.* A note of hand, a bond, a receipt; a written acknowledgement of debt.

TAMBÁ ਤਮਬਾ *s. m.* } Pantaloon with

TAMBÍ ਤਮਬੀ *s. f.* } very wide legs.

TÁMBÁ ਤਾਮਬਾ *s. m.* Copper; meat given to hawks that are kept for hunting:—*támbe dá pattar, s. m.* Copper ore.

TAMBAL ਤਮਬਲ *s. m.* Burning wood.

TÁMBAR ਤਾਮਬਰ *s. m.* A live brand; *c. w. báḷṇā.*

TÁMBARÁ ਤਾਮਬਰਾ *s. m.* A copper coloured gem of inferior value; a copper vessel with a wide mouth; money given in connection with certain rites to the barber's wife on the fourth day after the death of the master of a family.

TAMBCHÍ ਤਮਬਚੀ *s. f.* Small trousers with wide legs.

TAMBESAR ਤਮਬੇਸਰ } *s. m.* A variety

TAMESAR ਤਮੇਸਰ } of copper.

TAMBHAR ਤਮਭਰ *s. m.* A leather whip, a thong, a kind of whip for animals:—*tambhar phirṇe* or *mārṇe*. To whip, to lash:—*tambharāṇ dī mār karnā, v. a.* To whip:—*tambharāṇ dī mār khāṇṇ, v. n.* To be whipped.

TAMBÍ ਤਮਬੀ } *s. f.* A small panta-

TAMBÍ ਤੰਬੀ } loon.

TAMBOL ਤਮਬੋਲ *s. m.* A wedding present; a due record is kept of the presents made, when any who have given are married the man who has received *tambol*, refunds it with something extra. It is, therefore, a loan rather than a wedding present in the ordinary sense, also called *Neuṇḍrá*; betel leaf.

TAMBOLAN ਤਮਬੋਲਣ *s. f.* } The

TAMBOLÍ ਤਮਬੋਲੀ *s. m.* } wife

of a betel-nut seller, a seller of betelnut.

TAMBOTÍ ਤਮਬੋਟੀ } *s. m.* A small

TAMBOTÍ ਤੰਬੋਟੀ } tent.

TAMBÚ ਤਮਬੂ } *s. m.* A tent.

TAMBÚ ਤੰਬੂ }

TAMBÚR ਤਮਬੂਰ *s. m.* A drum.

TAMBÚRÁ ਤਮਬੂਰਾ *s. m.* A guitar.

TAMBÚRCHAN ਤਮਬੂਰਚਣ *s. f.* } A

TAMBÚRCHÍ ਤਮਬੂਰਚੀ *s. m.* } drummer.

TAMESAR ਤਮੇਸਰ } *s. m.* A salt of

TÁMESAR ਤਾਮੇਸਰ } copper.

TAMKÍRÁ ਤਮਕੀਰਾ *s. m.* A kind of tambourine; *i. q.* *Dhamkírā*.

TAMKÍRÍ ਤਮਕੀਰੀ *s. f.* See *Dhamkírī*.

TAMMAK ਟੱਮਕ *s. m.* A large drum, a large kettle-drum.

TAMMAKÍ ਟੱਮਕੀ *s. f.* A small drum, a small kettle-drum.

TAMMOL ਤੱਮੋਲ *s. m.* A wedding present; a betel leaf. See *Tambol*.

TÁMRÁ ਤਾਮਰਾ *s. m.* A copper.

TAMSÍ ਤਾਮਸੀ *a.* Irascibility, see *Támbsí*.

TAMTAMÁUNÁ ਤਮਤਮਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To be angry.

TAMTARÁ ਤਮਤਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* A kind of bird.

TÁN ਤਾਣ } *s. m.* Power, strength; a  
TÁN ਤਾਨ } tune; the key note in a  
music:—*tān mārni, laiṅí, v. a.* To sound.

TAN ਤਣ *s. m.* The body;—*ad.* Exactly.

TÁN ਤਾਂ *ad.* Then;—*conj.* That, so that.

TANÁ ਤਣਾ *s. m.* The side of the belly (generally used in the plural); stem or root of a tree:—*tānē chāṛh jāṇē, v. a.* To have a pain in the side (such as is caused by running or coughing.)

TANÁ ਟਣਾ *s. m.* *Feminae pudenda* (a common term of abuse.)

TÁNÁ ਤਾਣਾ *s. m.* A weaver's warp:—*tānā bāṇā, s. m.* The warp and woof:—*tānā tānā, v. a.* To stretch out the warp.

TÁNÁ ਤਾਨਾ *s. m.* Reproach, threatening:—*tānā, deṇā, mārni, v. a.* To reproach, to taunt.

TANÁÍ ਤਾਣਾਈ *s. f.* Stretching, tightening, reeling; wages for the same.

TANAK ਤਣਕ *s. f.* A neigh, a harsh sound.

TANÁL ਤਨਾਲ *s. m.* The mounting at the upper end of a scabbard:—*tānāl mundl, s. m.* The same as *Tānāl*.

TANÁMÁN ਤਨਾਮਾਂ *s. f.* See *Tānāwān*.

TANÁNÁ ਟਣਾਣਾ *s. m.* A firefly.

TANÁNU ਤਣਾਉ } *s. f.* A tent rope,  
TANÁUN ਤਣਾਉ } the two strings  
which are attached immediately to a kite, a kite string.

TANÁU ਤਣਾਉ } *s. m.* Pulling,  
TANÁUT ਤਣਾਉਟ } stretching; reel-  
ing.

TANÁUNÁ ਤਣਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to pull, to cause to stretch, to cause to tighten.

TANÁWÁN ਤਣਾਵਾਂ *s. f. (pl. of Tānāwān)*  
Tent ropes.

TANBÍH ਤੰਬੀਹ *s. m.* Rebuke, censure.

TANBÁ ਤਾਂਬਾ *s. m.* See *Tāmbā*.

TANCH ਟਾਂਚ *s. f.* Trouble.

TAND ਟੰਦ *s. m.* A thread;—*s. f.* The string of a musical instrument, catgut:—*tānd tāṅí, s. f.* The chain of a piece of cloth, or a thread of the same.

TÁND ਟਾਂਡ *s. f.* A multitude, a crowd.

TÁNDÁ ਟਾਂਡਾ } *s. m.* *Juṇār, Makáí*  
TÁNDHÁ ਟਾਂਢਾ } or *bájrā* stalk; a low  
caste that live in *Sirkí* huts; a venture of goods, the goods of a merchant.

TÁNDALÁ ਤਾਂਦਲਾ *s. m.* A common-field weed (*Digera arvensis*, Nat. Ord. *Polygonaceae*) common in the Panjab, frequently eaten as a pot-herb.

TANDÁÍ ਤੰਦਾਈ *s. m.* See *Dharek*,  
*Darek*, *Lasre*.

TANDEÍ ਤੰਦੇਈ *s. m.* See *Nágdaun*.

TANDAN ਤੰਦਣ *s. f.* (K.) Ice.

TANDÍ ਤੰਦੀ *s. f.* Catgut, a noose used  
by *Thags*; a leather string used by *Penjás*.

TANDÁRÁ ਤੰਦਾਰਾ *s. m.* } A gold or  
TANDÁRÍ ਤੰਦਾਰੀ *s. f.* } silver orna-  
ment for the neck.

TANDOLÍ ਤੰਦੋਲੀ *s. m.* (M.) Black  
water.

TANDOTÁNÁ ਤੰਦੋਤਾਣਾ *a.* Thin cloth,  
i. e., with the threads far apart;—*ad.*  
Totally, entirely, great and small.

TANDRUST ਤੰਦਰੁਸਤ *a.* Corrupted  
from the Persian word *Tandrust*. Healthy,  
well, sound in body.

TANDRUSTÍ ਤੰਦਰੁਸਤੀ *s. f.* Bodily  
health.

TANDÚÁ ਤੰਦੂਆ *s. m.* A famous water  
animal of enormous strength, which can-  
not now be identified, called in San-  
skrit *gráh*; this term in Sanskrit signifies  
a shark, a crocodile; the lingual cord; the  
frænum of the glans penis.

TANDÚR ਤੰਦੂਰ *s. m. f.* An oven;  
*met.* a fat person.

TANDÚRÍ ਤੰਦੂਰੀ *a.* Baked in an oven;  
the name of a celebrated woman who  
first baked bread in an oven.

TANG ਤੰਗ *a.* Tight, straitened, narrow,  
confined, distressed, pinched, in want,  
poor, in difficulties;—*s. m.* A girth:—  
*tang laing*, *v. n.* To take in, to contract.

TANG ਟੰਗ *s. f.* A leg.

TÁNGÁ ਤਾਂਗਾ } *s. m.* A tonga; a  
TÁNGÁ ਟਾਂਗਾ } small two wheeled

carriage on which only one person can  
sit; the body and tongue of a cart with-  
out the wheels.

TANGGÁÍ ਟੰਗਾਈ *s. f.* The wages of  
hanging, suspending.

TANGGAR ਤੰਗੜ *s. m.* A net in which  
chaff is carried.

TANGGARÍ ਤੰਗੜੀ *s. f.* A small net  
to carry chaff.

TANGGÁUNÁ ਟੰਗਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
to be suspended or hung.

TÁNGGHARNÁ ਤਾਂਘੜਣਾ *v. n.* To bend,  
to be inclined, to be turned towards an  
object, to long, to attend.

TANGGÍ ਤੰਗੀ *s. f.* Poverty, straits,  
difficulty:—*tanggi kaffí*, *v. n.* To pass  
through a period of poverty:—*tanggi*  
*tursí*, *s. f.* Poverty.

TANGGNÁ ਤੰਗਣਾ *v. a.* Used with  
*manggná* (as *manggná tanggná* to beg.)

TANGGNÁ ਟੰਗਣਾ *s. m.* A pole or  
line to hang clothes on;—*v. a.* To hang  
up, to suspend, to hang on a gallows:—  
*tang dená*, *v. n.* To hang up, to sus-  
pend:—*tang laing*, *v. a.* To tuck up.

TANGGRÍ ਟੰਗੜੀ *s. f.* The leg.

TANGGSÍ ਤੰਗਸੀ *s. f.* Poverty, pe-  
nury.

TÁNGH ਤਾਂਘ *s. f.* Desire, inclination,  
drawing, affection.

TANGÍ ਤੰਗੀ *s. f.* The wild pear tree  
*Pyrus communis*; the *corylus lacera*,  
Hazel (Chenab).

TANGLÁ ਤੰਗਲਾ *s. m.* A plant (*Tagetes*  
*erecta*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*.)

TANHÁRÍ ਤਨਹਾਰੀ *s. m.* See *Kikkar*  
*singí*.

TANÍ ਤਈ *s. f.* The strings or tape of a garment.

TANÍ ਤਾਈ } *s. f.* The warp or  
TANÍ ਤਾਨੀ } threads filled length

ways in a loom; a long striped blanket; a knit silk trousers string; (*M.*) two strips of leather attached to the blinkers of oxen and tied over the horns:—*táúí táúí*, *v. n.* To stretch out the warp:—*haññi wichch kapáh te medi táúí dá láh.* The cotton is still in the shop (he says) set up my warp.

TANÍ ਟਈ *s. f.* Dim. of *Tañd.*

TANIÁNÁ ਟਣਿਆਣਾ *s. m.* See *Tañ-áñd.*

TÁNK ਤਾਂਕ *s. m., a.* See *Ták.*

TÁNK ਤਾਂਕ *s. m.* (*K.*) A smell brown wild grain.

TÁNK ਟਾਂਕ *a.* Uneven, odd:—*jist táñk.* Odd and even, used in gambling.

TÁNKÁ ਟਾਂਕਾਂ *s. m.* A stitch, solder, a weld:—*táñká lagáñd, láñd, v. a.* To stitch, to sew.

TÁNKÁÍ ਟੰਕਾਈ *s. f.* The price of stitching; stitching.

TÁNKÁUNÁ ਟੰਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be stitched, joined, welded soldered.

TANKHÁH ਤਨਖਾਹ *s. m.* Wages, pay; a fine among the Sikhs, for breaking any of the religious precepts laid down by Guru Gobind Singh, *i. e.*, for cutting hair, eating *kuffhá*, meat killed according to Moslem rite, smoking, and cohabitation with a woman of another religion.

TANKHÁHÍÁ ਤਨਖਾਹੀਆ } *s. m.* One  
TANKHÁHYÁ ਤਨਖਾਹਯਾ } *s. m.* sent

to procure money to pay wages; one who is fined among the Sikhs on account of a breach of religious principles.

TÁNKÍ ਤਾਂਕੀ *s. f.* See *Táki.*

TÁNKÍ ਟਾਂਕੀ *s. f.* See *Táki.*

TÁNKKNÁ ਟਾਂਕਣਾ *v. a.* To stitch, to join, to attach, to weld, to solder; to eat opium, in the last sense used in ridicule.

TÁNKKNÁ ਟੰਕਨਾ *v. n.* (*Pot.*) To baa, to cry (a kid or lamb.)

TÁNKWÁUNÁ ਟੰਕਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be joined.

TANKÚLÁ ਤਨਕੂਲਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) One sixteenth share in a horse.

TANNÁ ਤਣਨਾ *v. a.* To pull, to draw, to stretch, to tighten; to reel (a warp of yarn); to apply force:—*tañ ke kháñd* or *jáñd, v. a.* To make one's way by force;—*tañgo tañt, v. a.* To make one's way by force.

TANNÁ ਤਾਣਨਾ *v. a.* To pull, to stretch, to spread out.

TANNRÁ ਤੰਨਰਾ } *a.* Swelled in a  
TANNRÁ ਤੰਨਰਾ } high degree.

TÁÑS ਟਾਂਸ *s. f.* Trouble; *i. q.* *Táñch.*

TÁNSAIN ਤਾਨਸੈਣ *s. m.* A great singer; the name of an ancient great singer; *met.* one who is deficient in singing.

TÁNSLÁ ਤਾਨਸਲਾ *s. m.* A smoky quartz stone like the smoke, topaz or Cairngorm.

TÁNT ਤਾਂਤ *s. f.* Catgut, the string of a musical instrument.



TĀNTĀ ਤੰਤਾ *s. m.* A train, a series ;  
*c. w. bannhād, laggnād.*

TĀNTĀ ਟੰਟਾ } *s. m.* A quarrel, a con-  
 TĀNTĀ ਟਨਟਾ } test, wrangling, an al-  
 tercation, a squabble.

TĀNTĀ ਟੰਟਾ *s. m.* } A great talker, a  
 TĀNTĀ ਟੰਟੀ *s. f.* } chatterer, chat-  
 tering.

TĀNTĀNKARNĀ ਟਣਟਣਕਰਨਾ *v. a.*  
 To ring, to tingle.

TĀNTAR ਤੰਤਰ } *s. m.* The name of  
 TĀNTAR ਤਨਤਰ } certain Hindu  
 sacred books which deal with magic and  
 mystical formulas for the worship of the  
 gods, or the attainment of superhuman  
 powers. They are mostly in the form of  
 dialogues between Shiva and Durga, who  
 are the peculiar gods of the *Tantrās*.  
 These works are very numerous, and  
 have in India generally superseded the  
 authority of the Vedas. They are said  
 to comprise five subjects, (1) the creation,  
 (2) the destruction of the world, (3) the  
 worship of the gods, (4) the attainment  
 of all objects, especially of the six super-  
 human faculties, (5) the four modes of  
 attaining to the deity by meditation ; a  
 variety of subjects are, however, intro-  
 duced into most of them, while some  
 treat only of a single subject, such as  
 the mode of breathing in certain rites,  
 the language of birds and beasts, &c.

TĀNTARĪ ਤੰਤਰੀ }  
 TĀNTARĪ ਤਨਤਰੀ } *s. m.* A musician ;  
 one who practises *Tāntar*.

TĀNTARĪK ਤਨਤਰੀਕ *s. f.* A shrub  
 (*Rhus parviflora*, Nat. Ord. *Terebin-  
 thaceæ*). The *tantarik* of the Bazar,  
 generally attributed to *Pistacia tentiscus*,  
 and *P. Terebinthus*, appears in the Panjab  
 to be the fruit of this plant. *Pistacia*  
 yields a Mastic, Chian turpentine, and  
 this is said to be the source of *Tantarik*.

TANTRĪ ਤਨਤਰੀ *s. f.* See *Sumāk*.

TANU ਤਨੁ *ad.* Exactly.

TANU ਤਣੁ *s. m.* Force, strength, power,  
 also see *Taṇ*.

TĀO ਤਾਓ *s. m. (M.)* A disease of cattle.  
 In this disease, which usually lasts  
 as long as the animal lives, but is rarely  
 fatal, the symptoms are a thick staring  
 coat, the animal keeps its mouth open  
 and gasps ; it seeks cool places and lies  
 down in water whenever it can. *Tāo*  
 generally appears about the beginning  
 of the rains. The cause is unknown.  
 Some say buffaloes are not attacked.  
 The remedy is a decoction of young *kikar*  
 leaves or some butter with a medicinal  
 substance called *Ras*.

TĀOLĀ ਤਾਓਲਾ *ad. (K.)* Quickly.

TĀORĪ ਤਾਓਰੀ *s. f.* A stew pan. See  
*Tāurī*.

TĀP ਟਾਪ *s. f.* A thin bread ; a stroke  
 with the forefeet of a horse, the sound  
 of a horse's hoofs :—*tāpdār, a.* Having  
 the top ; turned over (used of high boots  
 worn by the Sikh cavalry.)

TAP ਤਪ *s. m.* See *Tāp* ; a kind of devo-  
 tion connected with austerities, penances,  
 mortifications, prayer ; prosperity ; the  
 force of authority ; fever ; (*K.*) the passage  
 by which water enters a field :—*tap tap*,  
*s. m. f.* Dropping as water.

TĀP ਤਪ *s. m.* Fever :—*tap dikk, s. m.*  
 A hectic or chronic fever, phthisis, pulmo-  
 nary consumption :—*tap aūṇā, chapṇā,*  
*v. a.* To get fever :—*tāp tilī, s. f.* A  
 malarial splenic enlargement " Ague  
 cake " :—*tāp utarṇā, v. n.* To lose fever.

TAPĀ ਤਪਾ *s. m.* A worshipper.

TAPĀĪ ਤਪਾਈ *s. f.* Heating ; wages  
 for heating, endemic fever ; a three  
 legged stool or table ; in the last sense  
*Tipāī*.

TĀPAK ਟਪਕ *s. f.* Dropping, dripping,  
 distilling ; the sound of drops falling ;  
 falling down (fruit.)

TAPAKNÁ टपकना *v. n.* To drop, to flow, to distil; to fall down, to drop down (as fruit.)

TAPÁLÍ तपली *s. f.* An endemic fever, an epidemic plague.

TÁPAN तपन *s. f.* A woman who has fever.

TAPAN तपन *v. n. (M.)* To be hot.

TAPANĐÁ तपंदा *a.* Hot.

TÁPÁR तपार *s. f.* An exaggeration, a lie; witchery, a spell, in the last sense *c. w. laggní*:—*tapár mārni*, *v. a.* To exaggerate, to lie.

TAPAS तपस } *s. f.* Heat; burning;  
TAPASH तपश } *c. w. paigé.*

TAPÁSÁ तपामा *s. m.* See *Paḍáká*.

TAPASSAN तपसण *s. f.* } An ascetic,  
TAPASSÍ तपसी *s. m.* } a devotee, one who practises the devotion called *tap*.

TAPASSIÁ तपसिआ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Tapashyá*. Austere devotion, a religious penance, *i. e.* *Tap*.

TAPAT तपत *s. f.* See *Tapas*.

TÁPÁÚ तपाऊ *a.* Capable of being leaped or skipped; able to make a horse leap or skip.

TÁPÁUNÁ तपाउना *v. a.* To cause to leap.

TÁPÁUNÁ तपाउना *v. a.* To heat, to inflame.

TÁPHTÁ ਤਾਫਤਾ *s. m.* Wide silk cloth.

TAPÍ ਤਪੀ } *s. m.* One who per-  
TAPÍÁ ਤਪੀਆ } forms the wor-  
TAPÍSAR ਤਪੀਸਰ } ship called *Tap*.

TÁPÍ ਤਪੀ *s. m.* One who has fever.

TAPKÁ टपका *s. m.* A drop of rain, the falling of drops, the falling of ripe fruit from the tree (especially of a mango); a wind fall; a mischievous fellow, a boy of irregular habits, an illegitimate child, a wicked child.

TAPKÁUNÁ टपकाउना *v. a.* To cause to drip or distil.

TAPKÍ टपकी *s. f.* A woman or girl of wanton, mischievous character; when the rains are very heavy the stalks of maize shoot up, spindle but yield no grain, the term "*tapkí*" is applied to them.

TAPLÁ ਤਪਲਾ *a. (M.)* Angry, hasty (of individuals); sandy, requiring much irrigation (of soils).

TAPNÁ ਤਪਣਾ *v. n.* To burn, to warm one's self; to be angry; to burn with pain or grief; to practise austerities; to shine.

TÁPNA ਤਪਣਾ *v. n.* To warm one's self.

TAPOSÍ ਤਪੋਸੀ *s. f.* Hopping, skipping, leaping, (a bird, a lamp.)

TAPP ਟੱਪ *s. m.* A jump; see also *Tappá*, in the last sense; an imperative of *v. n.* *Tappá*:—*tapp paigé*, *v. n.* To

spring into place (as passengers leaping into a ferry boat, or as soldiers throwing themselves into position in battle, and standing firm; to be a busy body, to meddle; to spring out of a boat on to the bank :—*ṭapp jāṇá*, *v. n.* See *Ṭappṇá* :—*ṭappke*, *s. m.* The shooting up of stalks of maize :—*chhotá páṇí wekh ke waḍḍá ṭapp ná mār.* When you see the water is narrow do not make a great jump.—Prov.

**TAPPÁ टप्पा** *s. m.* A kind of song, the name of a musical mode; the bound of a ball, the distance that a ball bounds; a spadeful of earth, as much earth as can be taken up by one stroke of a mattock;—*ṭappá jīmīn dá hikk te náṇ zimīndār.* A single spadeful of earth and he calls himself a *zimīndār*.—Prov.

**TAPPÁ टप्पा** *s. m.* A revenue district, a collectorship, a district; see also *Ṭhappá*.

**TAPPADDAR टप्पदर** *s. m.* The *Elsholtzia polystachya*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*, a common shrub in the Panjab Himalaya.

**TAPPAL BÚṬÍ टप्पलबुटी** *s. f.* See *Nílām*.

**TAPPAN टप्पन** *s. m.* Leaping, jumping;—*v. n. (M.)* To leap, to leap across :—*ṭappan nachchan*, *s. m.* Leaping and dancing, flitting about from place to place.

**TAPPAR टप्पर** *s. m.* Sackcloth made out of goat's hair.

**ṬAPPARÁ टप्परा** *s. m.* } Thatch, a  
**ṬAPPARÍ टप्परी** *s. f.* } hat.

**ṬAPPṆÁ टप्पणा** *v. n.* To leap, to jump, to skip, to spring, to pass over, to pass on.

**ṬÁPPU टाप्पु** *s. m.* An island; the name of a game.

**TAPRÍ टपरी** *s. f. (K.)* A small shed or thatched house.

**ṬAPÚSÁ टपुसा** *s. m.* } See *Ṭapost*.  
**ṬAPÚSÍ टपुमी** *s. f.* }

**TAR तार** *a.* Wet;—*s. f.* A kind of cucumber or gourd (*Cucumis utilissimus*); see *Dharúr*, *Pathor* :—*tar tarkárí*, *s. f.* Any esculent vegetable :—*tar karná*, *v. n.* To wet :—*tar rakkhá*, *v. n.* To keep wet.

**TÁR तार** *s. m.* Beating time; clapping

the hands; (*i. q.* *Tál*);—*s. f.* A thread, wire, the string of a musical instrument; a telegram; continuance, without interruption;—*a. (M.)* Water beyond one's depth :—*tár bajṇá*, *wajṇá*, *v. n.* To sound with an even continuous tone, to be of one mind :—*tár bannh jāṇí*, *bannhṇí*, *v. n.* To continue in the same state, to be continued or repeated without interruption; to be of one mind, to conspire together :—*tár lagṇá*, *v. n.* To be dear, to be costly :—*tár láuṇí*, *v. a.* To make dear :—*tár tár*, *ad.* Piece by piece; in shreds or pieces; tattered or torn; (*c. v.* *karná*) :—*tár deṇí*, *v. a.* To telegraph; see *Tárṇá* :—*tár kash*, *kas*, *s. m.* A drawer of silver or gold wire :—*tarkashí*, *kashí*, *s. f. m.* Wire drawing, a kind of swing :—*tár ghar*, *s. m.* A Telegraph office.

**TÁR तार** *s. m.* The palm tree;—*s. f.*

Understanding, seeing, sight; a cock's spur; chastening :—*tár báṇ*, *a.*, *s. m.* Intelligent, quick of apprehension; one who looks with evil intent at women :—*tár báṇí*, *s. f.* Quickness of apprehension; looking with evil intent at women :—*tár ḍiggṇá*, *v. n.* To fall down, to lay down :—*tár láuṇá*, *v. n.* To spur, to look steadily without winking :—*tár mārṇí*, *v. n.* To spur :—*tár rakkhṇí*, *v. n.* To watch, to guess.

**TAR ਟਰ** *s. f.* False boasting, prating;  
*c. w. (mārni)*:—*ṭar ṭar karuṭ*, *v. n.* See *Ṭarṭarāṇḍ*.

**TĀRĀ ਤਾਰਾ** *s. m.* The wooden instrument used for striking the cord of a cotton carder; a piece of bamboo tied to a tree with a string attached by which it is made to beat against the tree to scare away birds from a garden.

**TĀRĀ ਤਾਰਾ** *s. m.* A star;—(M.) A swimmer:—*tārā mīrā*, *s. m.* The *Brassica eruca*, *Sinapis eruca*, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae* less pungent but more oily than mustard, is a food, but is used chiefly for making oil; *i. q.* *Assū*:—*tārā pashānī*, *s. m.* (M.) A small white star or blaze on the forehead of a horse reckoned very bad, if the horse has a white face it is good:—*tārā hamesh daryā dī mauṭ mardā hai*, The swimmer always dies of drowning.—Prov.

**TARĀ ਤਰਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Tarah*. Mode, manner, way; also see *Usān*.

**TARĀBĪĀN ਤਰਾਬੀਆਂ** *s. f.* A special prayer amongst Muhammadans at night during the month of Ramzan. It consists of twenty *rakats* amongst the orthodox, and of eight amongst the *Mu-wāḥidīn* (*Wahābīs*). During the month the whole of the Quran is recited in these prayers, though not all in one evening.

**TARĀḌ ਤਰਾਡ** *s. f.* (M.) The bellowing of a bullock or bull:—*tardāḍn wadī-ḍn te wichch khair*. Great bellowing and no harm done.—Prov. Great cry and little wool.

**TARADDAD ਤਰੱਦਦ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Taraddud*. Anxiety, concern; (M.) a system by which the proprietor makes over a well in working order to a tenant on condition that he pays the proprietary share of the produce; the proprietor remains responsible for half the revenue, the tenant retains the other half of the produce and pays half the re-

venue, it being understood that so long as the tenant continues to cultivate or arrange for cultivation, he cannot be ousted from the land so made over:—*taraddad kār*, *s. m.* A tenant who holds land according to the *Taraddad* system:—*taraddad kārī*, *s. f.* Tenure.

**TARAF ਤਰਫ** *s. f.* Side, quarter, direction;—*prep.* Towards:—*tarafdār*, *s. m. f.* One party spirited, a partizan;—*a. Partial*:—*tarafdārī*, *s. f.* Partiality, partizanship (*c. w. karnā*):—*taraf hoṇā*, *v. n.* To be on one's side.

**TARĀGARĪ ਤਰਾਗਰੀ** *s. f.* A string  
**TARĀGARĪ ਤਰਾਗਰੀ** } tied round  
**TARĀGĪ ਤਰਾਗੀ** } the waist to  
**TARĀGĪ ਤਰਾਗੀ** } support the  
 cloth worn when bathing; a string or silver string worn round the waist of boys or men especially of *Mār-wāṭī* class.

**TARĀH ਤਰਾਹ** *s. m.* Great alarm, astonishment, consternation (as when death threatens):—*tardāh tardāh*, *intj.* The same as *Tardāh*:—*tardāh deṇḍā*, *v. a.* See *Tardāḥḍ*.

**TARĀHṆĀ ਤਰਾਹਣਾ** *v. a.* To turn out, to remove.

**TARĀĪ ਤਰਾਈ** *s. f.* A marsh, a meadow; outer arid tracts or miasmatic swamps at the skirts of the lowest Himalayas causing to swim, teaching to swim, floating; wages for floating (a boat wood, &c.) or teaching to swim.

**TARĀJŪ ਤਰਾਜੂ** *s. m.* Scales, a balance.

**TARĀJWĀN ਤਰਾਜਵਾਂ** *s. m.* The taking home of the bride to the bridegroom's house at a variable period after the wedding; *i. q.* *Muklāwā*.

**TARAK ਤਰਕ** *s. f.* Desertion, abandonment, leaving;—*s. m.* The name of a

*Shástar* (logic); in logic a proposition; objection; the hyena :—*tarak uṭhānī*,  
*v. n.* To raise plea or objection.

**TÁRAK ਤਾਰਕ** *s. m.* One who forsakes the world, an anchorite ; a saviour.

**TARÁKÁ ਤਾਰਾਕਾ** } *s. m.* The sound  
**TARÁKHÁ ਤਾਰਾਖਾ** } of breaking wood,  
 breaking, cracking; (*c. w. khá jánā*);  
 fierce sunshine, intense heat of the sun;  
*c. w. laggnā*.

**TARÁKAL ਤਾਰਾਕਲ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A third person, a stranger; *i. q. Tihák*.

**TARKKANÁ ਤਰੱਕਣਾ** } *v. n.* To fer-  
**TARAKNÁ ਤਰਕਣਾ** } ment, to rot,  
 to be putrid, to stink.

**TARAKKÍ ਤਰੱਕੀ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Taraqqí*. Increase, progress, improvement, promotion; *c. w. deqí, karní, páuní*.

**TARAKKRÍ ਤਰੱਕੜੀ** } *s. f.* (*M.*) See  
**TARAKRÍ ਤਰਕੜੀ** } *Takkri*, a pair  
 of scales :—*main pán paropí mutṭhí, main tarakrí wāṭṭe mutṭhí*. I was undone by the *pán* and *paropí* (names of measures); I was undone by the scales and weights. —These words accompanied by flames, are said to issue on Thursdays from two tombs near Kinjar in the Muzaffargarh district.

**TARAKKULÁ ਤਰੱਕੁਲਾ** *s. m.* See *Takkulá*.

**TARAKLÁ ਤਰਕਲਾ** *s. m.* The spindle of a spinning wheel; (*M.*) the green pintailed fly-catcher, so called from a fancied resemblance to a spindle.

**TARAKNÁ ਤਰਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To season food with boiling fat and condiments;—*v. n.* To split, to crack, to burst, to make a crackling noise (as grain when being parched).

**TARAKRÁ ਤਰਕੜਾ** *s. m.* (*M.*) See *Barmá*.

**TARÁMÍN ਤਰਾਮੀਂ** *s. f.* (*Pot.*) See *Parát*.

**TARÁN ਤਰਾਂ** *s. f.* See *Tarát*; *pl.* of *Tar*.

**TARÁND ਤਰਾਂਡ** *s. f.* (*M.*) A shooting pain in the head or eye; *i. q. Hullh*.

**TARÁNDÍ ਤਰੰਡੀ** *s. f.* (*M.*) A large herd of bullocks taken about for sale. Large numbers of bullocks are imported yearly from Sindh and Bahawalpur through the Multan district into the Panjab.

**TARÁMÍRÁ ਤਰਾਮੀਰਾ** *s. m.* The *Brassica crucea*, *Nat. Ord. Cruciferae*, a kind of mustard with an elongated red seed; it is used chiefly for making an oil which is burned and is employed medicinally for cattle and also as a food; *i. q. Assá*.

**TARÁNGAL ਤਰਾਂਗਲ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A wooden fork with four or five long prongs for collecting straw-sheaves.

**TARAṄG ਤਰੰਗ** *s. m.* A ripple on the surface of water, a wave; an emotion, a thought, a fancy.

**TARAṄGAR ਤਰੰਗੜ** } *s. f.* (*M.*)  
**TARAṄGARÍ ਤਰੰਗੜੀ** } A large  
**TARÁṄGGARÍ ਤਰਾਂਗੜੀ** } meshed

net in which straw, grass, leaves are packed, to be loaded on camels, horses or donkeys, the Great Bear; *i. q. Tanggar*.

**TARANJAN ਤਰੰਜਣ** *s. f.* A large spinning party of girls or women; *i. q. Tiranjan*.

TARÁN DENÁ ਤਰਾਣ ਦੇਣਾ } v. a.  
 TARÁNNÁ ਤਰਾਨਣਾ } To  
 TARÁN SITTNÁ ਤਰਾਨ ਸਿੱਟਣਾ } re-  
 proach, to upbraid, to revile, to blame  
 unjustly, to spurn.

TARÁN WEN ਤਰਾਣਵੇਂ a. Ninty-three.

TARANNÁ ਤਰੋਨਾ s. m. A plant (*Vincetoxicum canescens*, Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadaceæ*) not uncommon in parts of the Western Panjab Himalaya. In some places the natives like its scent which is really a rank heavy smell given out when the plant is bruised.

TARÁP ਤਰਾਪ s. m. (M.) *Sailábdá* land.

TARAPAR ਤਰਾਪੜ v. a. (M.) Coarse matting of goat-hair generally used as padding for the backs of donkeys:—*tarapar galis ple hánis*. His very padding has rotted—Prov. used of an utterly ruined man.

TARAPH ਤਰਾਫ s. f. Palpitation; agitation.

TARAPHNÁ ਤਰਾਫਣਾ v. n. To flutter, to palpitate, to be agitated, to writhe, to wriggle, to toss; to be very desirous about anything.

TARAPPNÁ ਤਰਾਪਣਾ v. n. (Pot.) See *Tappad*.

TARAR ਤਰਾਰ s. f. False boasting, prating, nonsense, wrangling, prattling, tattling; c. w. *mární*; i. q. *Tar*.

TARAR ਤਰਾਰ s. m. (M.) A grass during the rains much liked by horses:—*tarar pative*, s. m. See *Parastí*.

TARAR ਤਰਾਰ s. m. See *Tararí*.

TARARÁ ਤਰਾਰਾ a. Of mixed race, of an inferior quality.

TARARÁ ਤਰਾਰਾ s. m. Quickness, expedition:—*tararú bharndá*, v. n. To move at full speed.

TARARÁUNÁ ਤਰਾਰਾਉਣਾ v. n. To prate, to wrangle, to exhibit a vicious disposition.

TARARÍ ਤਰਾਰੀ s. f. The name of an esculent root (*Dioscorea deltoides*, Nat. Ord. *Dioscoreaceæ*), a wild yam *Dioscorea deltoides*, Nat. Ord. *Dioscoreaceæ*, nutritive, also used for washing silk called *krish* in Kaghan.

TARARÚ ਤਰਾਰੂ a. Worst, inferior, unable to hold out; the day after *Id*; i. q. *Tarú*.

TARÁS ਤਰਾਸ s. f. See *Tardh*.

TARASHNÁ ਤਰਾਸਣਾ s. f. See *Tishad*.

TARÁT ਤਰਾਤ s. f. (M.) The whip and goad combined, a whip with several lashes made of *munj* or hemp cracked to frighten away birds.

TARÁT ਤਰਾਟ s. f. A shooting pain in the head or eyes.

TARATEJAK ਤਰਾਤੇਜਕ s. m. The *Lepidium Sativum*, Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*. The seeds which are mucilaginous are used as a laxative and antiscorbutic, stimulant and tonic.

TARATŦÍ ਤਰਾਟੀ s. f. A screen, a privy, a shutter of matting:—*taratŦí chaur*, s. f. The destruction of a house, ruin; bankruptcy:—*taratŦí chaur hoḡá*, v. n. To be entirely destroyed, to be totally annihilated:—*taratŦí chaur karní*, v. n. To annihilate.

TARAUDASÍ ਤਰਾਉਦਸੀ s. f. The 13th lunar day.

TARÁUNÁ ਤਰਾਉਣਾ v. n. To be inclined, to long, to be turned towards an object, to press forward.

TARÁWÁN ਤਰਾਵਾਂ *s. m. (M.)* The cords of a pair of scales ; *i. q. Kas.*

TARB ਤਰਬ *s. f.* A wire of a fiddle.

TARBÚJ ਤਰਬੂਜ *s. m.* See *Hadwáná*.

TARCHH ਤਰਛ } *s. f.* Restlessness,  
TARCHH ਤਰਛ } agony, writhing,  
pain in the limbs ; *c. w. laggná*.

TARDÁ ਤਰਦਾ *a.* Swimming :—*tardá tardá mál, s. m.* Valuable goods ; dainties, delicious food.

TARE ਤੇ *a.* Three :—*tare pattá, s. m.* *Trifolium pratense*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ* found in parts of N. W. Himalaya ; browsed by cattle :—*tarebhuj, s. m.* Trilateral or triangle.

TAREDH ਤਰੇਢ *s. f. (M.)* Crookedness, perverseness, obstinacy ; *i. q. Tedh.*

TAREDHÁ ਤਰੇਢਾ *a.* Crooked, perverse, obstinate ; *i. q. Tedhá.*

TARDÍ ਤਰਦੀ *s. m.* See *Parwatth*.

TARDOÍ ਤਰਦੋਈ *s. f.* A disease of sheep.

TAREH ਤਰੇਹ *s. f.* Thirst ; *i. q. Teh.*

TAREHAR ਤਰੇਹੜ *s. f. (M.)* A third ploughing.

TAREHAT ਤਰੇਹਟ *a.* Sixty-three.

TAREHATÁ ਤਰੇਹਟਾ *s. m.* The year sixty-three.

TAREÍ ਤਰੇਈ *a. (Pot.)* Twenty-three.

TAREINGÚL ਤਰੇਇਨਗੂਲ *s. m. (M.)* A three pronged pitchfork.

TAREKAN ਤਰੇਕਨ *s. m.* See *Killá*.

TAREKHAN ਤਰੇਖਣ *s. m.* A kind of tree, see *Maṇḍár*.

TAREKHANÁ ਤਰੇਖਨਾ *s. m.* A variety of tree, see *Maṇḍár*.

TAREKRE ਤਰੇਕਰੇ *a. (M.)* Near.

TAREL ਤਰੇਲ *s. f.* Dew ; see *Tel* ; *(M.)* see *Tarehar*.

TARELÍ ਤਰੇਲੀ *s. f. (Pot.)* See *Tell*.

TAREMAL ਤਰੇਮਲ *s. m.* See *Urbál*.

TAREN ਤਰੇਨ *s. m. (K.)* A high stool on which a man stands to winnow corn.

TARER ਤਰੇਰ } *s. f.* A crack, a cre-  
TARER ਤਰੇਰ } vice ; *(M.)* third  
ploughing.

TARERÁ ਤਰੇਰਾ *s. m.* A stream of hot water poured on the body ; *c. w. deṇḍ*.

TARERHÍ ਤਰੇਰੀ *s. f. (M.)* A wrinkle on the brow caused by frowning ;—*rus ná sajjan matthe pá ná tarephí, tūn rutthon*

*kerhí gallon.* Be not angry, friend; do not knit your brows, at what are you annoyed?—Song.

**TARERÚ ਤਰੇਰੂ** *s. m.* A kind of sugarcane; *i. q.* *Terú.*

**TARET ਤਰੇਤ** *s. f.* A disease of sheep.

**TARETÁ ਤਰੇਤਾ** *s. m.* The name of second Hindu age, the silver age; see *Jug.*

**TAREWAR ਤਰੇਵਰ** *s. f. (M.)* A complete set of women's clothes, consisting of three pieces, (1) *bhochhan*, a sheet; (2) *choldá, chollí* a chemise; (3) *ghagrá*, or *sutthar* petticoat or trousers.

**TARFAIN ਤਰਫੈਣ** *s. m. f.* Both sides, both parties; a third person, a stranger, the ramrod of a gun.

**TARGAS ਤਰਗਸ** *s. m.* A quiver.

**TARÍ ਤਰੀ** *s. f.* The oily substance which floats on soup or other similar liquid; freshness, dampness; the pistil and stamens of a flower; a journey by water; (*M.*) a kind of squash:—*tarí pat-tar*, *s. m.* See in *Patrá.*

**TÁRÍ ਤਾਰੀ** *s. m.* The juice of the palm tree, toddy, a coarse disagreeable spirit obtained from the juice of the date palm, not made in the Punjab; the hilt of a dagger; sitting cross-legged; clapping the hands:—*tárlí láungí*, *v. n.* To sit cross-legged; to clap, to hoot.

**TARIHÁN ਤਰਿਹਾਂ** *s. m. (M.)* A male camel up to three years old.

**TARIHÁNÁ ਤਰਿਹਾਣਾ** *a.* Three years old.

**TARIHÁIÁ ਤਰਿਹਾਇਆ** } *a.* Thirsty;  
**TARIHÁYÁ ਤਰਿਹਾਯਾ** } —*daryá dá*

*hamsáid ná bhukkhá ná tarháya.* The neighbour of the river is neither hungry nor thirsty.—Prov. On the advantages of cultivating land by the river bank.

**TARÍJ ਤਰੀਜ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Tarís*. A slip or rag of paper or cloth:—*taríj kapre dí sir te, te náñ sarafráj khán.* Only a scrap of cloth on his head and he calls himself Sarfaraz Khan.—Prov. Bird of exalted head.

**TARIJYÁ ਤਰਿਜਯਾ** *s. m.* Half a diameter.

**TARÍK ਤਰੀਕ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Táríkh*. Date, date of the trial of a case; day of the month; *c. w. paigí, páungí, pudungí*, a term to indicate that a further date has been fixed for the hearing of a suit:—*tarík vá, ad.* According to date.

**TARÍKÁ ਤਰੀਕਾ** *s. m.* Way, path; manner, mode; religion, sect.

**TARÍKAT ਤਰੀਕਤ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Taríqat*. The way, the second step in *Súfism*. The first is *Shariat*, the law, the outward rites; the second *Taríkat*, the worship of God mentally; the third *Márfat*, knowledge of God; the fourth, *Hakikat*, certainty or attainment to the Godhead.

**TARIKHÁ ਤ੍ਰਿਖਾ** *s. f.* Thirst; desire.

**TARIKKHÁ ਤ੍ਰਿਖਾ** *a.* Quick, active, sharp.

**TARIL ਤਰਿਲ** *s. f. (M.)* The third ploughing.

**TARÍMAT ਤਰੀਮਤ** *s. f.* A woman, a wife.



TARÍMAL ਤਰੀਮਲ } *s. m.* See  
 TARÍMBUL ਤੀਮਬੁਲ } *Urbál.*

TARÍMBAL ਤੀਮਬਲ *s. m.* See  
*Pákhār, Pádkh.*

TARIN ਤਰਿਣ *s. m.* Grass, a bit of grass.

TARIND ਤਰਿੰਦ *s. m.* See *Yal.*

TARINGAL ਤਰਿੰਗਲ *s. m. (M.) A*  
*pitchfork.*

TARINGG ਤਰਿੰਗ *a.* Angry :—*taringg*  
*hojád, v. n.* To be angry.

TARÍNÍ ਤਰੀਨੀ *s. m.* The root of the  
*Phog* tree, which see.

TARIPT ਤਰਿਪਤ *s. f.* Satisfaction,  
 gratification, contentment.

TARÍT ਤਰੀਤ *s. f.* The oily substance  
 floating on soup.

TARITHÚ ਤਰਿਥੂ *s. m.* See *rangchál*  
 in *Rang.*

TARITÍÁ ਤਰਿਤੀਆ *s. f.* The third  
 lunar day.

TARJAMÁ ਤਰਜਮਾ } *s. m.* A trans-  
 TARJUMÁ ਤਰਜੁਮਾ } *lation; c. w.*  
*karná.*

TARK ਤਰਕ *s. f.* Forsaking, abandon-  
 ing, leaving.

TARKÁ ਤਰਕਾ *s. m.* Corruption of the  
 Arabic word *Tarkah.* Wealth, worldly

possessions :—*tarká hik ghori te págah*  
*Lahore tori.* One mare is all his wealth,  
 and he says his stable is as big as from  
 here to Lahore.—Prov.

TARKÁ ਤਰਕਾ *s. m.* The dawn of day;  
 the crackling noise produced by throw-  
 ing anything moist into boiling fat; boil-  
 ing *ghee* with condiments as a seasoning.

TARKAL ਟਰਕਲ *a. (Pot.)* In the  
 habit of breaking wind; *i. q. Pádar.*

TARKÁLÁN ਤਰਕਾਲਾਂ *s. f.* Evening.

TARKÁRÍ ਤਰਕਾਰੀ *s. f.* Vegetables  
 generally, meat (used by Hindus).

TARKAS ਤਰਕਸ } *s. m.* A quiver :—  
 TARKASH ਤਰਕਸ਼ } *tarkash band, a.*  
 Wearing a quiver.

TARKÁUNÁ ਤਰਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
 cause to ferment, to rot.

TARKÁÚ ਟਰਕਾਉ *s. m.* An imperative  
 of *v. a. Tarkáuná*; one who swallows,  
 gormandizer—*dissan dá baglá te mach-*  
*chhídn dá tarkáú.* Only a paddy-bird in  
 appearance but in reality a guzzler of  
 fishes.—Prov.

TARKÁUNÁ ਟਰਕਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.*  
 TARKÁWAN ਤਰਕਾਵਣ } To eat,  
 to swallow.

TARKE ਤਰਕੇ *ad.* Early in the morn-  
 ing.

TARKHÁN ਤਰਖਾਣ *s. m.* A carpen-  
 ter; *i. q. Takhán.*

TARKHÁNÍ ਤਰਖਾਣੀ *s. f.* The wife of  
 a carpenter, a female of the carpenter  
 class;—*a.* Pertaining to a carpenter.

**TARKÍ ਤਰਕੀ** *a.* Compounded, made up of many parts; (*M.*) a triangular raft of reeds supported on inverted *gharás* from which fishermen throw their casting-nets.

**TARKNÁ ਟਰਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To prate, to babble.

**TARLÁ ਤਰਲਾ** *s. m.* Useless endeavours, supplications, beseeching.

**TARLÍ ਤਰਲੀ** *s. f. (M.)* A kind of gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*.)

**TARN ਤਰਨ** *s. m.* Youth.

**TARNÁ ਤਰਨਾ** *v. u.* To swim, to float.

**TARNÁ ਤਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To be pulled and stretched, to be tightened; to be warmed or boiled, (oil and *ghá*); to comb cotton; to be cooped up (as fowls.)

**TARNÁ ਤਾਰਨਾ** } *v. n.* To frown;—*v. a.*  
**TARNÁ ਤਾਰਨਾ** } To punish, to admonish,  
 to reprove, to chasten; to understand, to comprehend, to conceive, to guess, to observe; to look through and through, to drive at; to divine one's character; to coop up (fowls).

**TARNÁ ਤਾਰਨਾ** } *v. a.* To cause to  
**TARNÁ ਤਾਰਨਾ** } swim; to pay the taxes of a village, to pay a debt; to exempt, to rid, to free from further transmigration; to conduct safely across a stream, to convey safely over the gulf that separates this world from heaven, to save, to give abundantly.

**TAROBAL ਤਰੋਬਲ** *s. m. (M.)* An animal in the habit of casting its young prematurely.

**TAROKAR ਤਰੋਕਰ** *s. f. (M.)* A cow which is an uncertain milker, and gives milk with difficulty. For six months after calving a cow is called *súá* and *tarokar* when her milk begins to lessen; the same holds of a she camel up to five or six years old.

**TAROP ਤਰੋਪ** *s. f. (M.)* The act of turning the sheaves from the bottom of a threshing-floor to the top, in order that they should come under the feet of the bullocks.

**TAROPHLÁ ਤਰੋਫਲਾ** *a. (M.)* Thick, or tangled. A term used to describe a division of land by which a sharer gets a separate share in each field, so that shares are much intermixed.

**TAROR ਤਰੋਰ** *s. m.* A tall plant (*Polygonum polystachyum*, Nat. Ord. *Polygonaceæ*).

**TAROR ਤਰੋਰ** *s. m. (M.)* See *Tor*.

**TARORNÁ ਤਰੋਰਨਾ** *v. n.* See *Torad*.

**TAROT ਤਰੋਟ** *s. f. (Pot.)* See *Tof*.

**TAROTÁ ਤਰੋਟਾ** *s. m. (K.)* A hole in the ground or in a bank where water has forced a passage.

**TAROTAK ਤਰੋਤਕ** *s. m.* See *Narí*.

**TAROTÍ ਤਰੋਤੀ** *s. f.* See *Sidá*.

**TARPHARÁT ਤਰਫਰਾਟ** *s. m.* Fluttering, palpitation.

**TARPHARÁUNÁ ਤਰਫਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. n. a.*  
 To flutter, to palpitate; to cause to flutter.

**TARPHÁT ਤੜਫਾਟ** *s. m.* Palpitation, writhing.

**TARPHÁUNÁ ਤੜਫਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To put into a state of agitation, to cause to palpitate or flutter, to make to writhe.

**TARPHÍLÁ ਤੜਫੀਲਾ** *s. m.* One who is agitated, a flutterer.

**TARR ਟੌਰ** *s. f.* See *Tar*.

**TARRÁR ਤੌਰਾਰ** *a.* Active, clever, talkative.

**TARS ਤਰਸ** *s. m.* Pity, compassion, mercy; alarm, fear, terror:—*tars karná*, *v. a.* To pity; to fear:—*tars khánda*, *v. a.* To feel pity, to show mercy.

**TARSÁUNÁ ਤਰਸਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To torture, to torment, to afflict, to tantalize, to cause to long for.

**TARSNÁ ਤਰਸਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Tarasná*.

**TARSON ਤਰਸੌਂ** *ad.* The third day either past or future.

**TARSÚL ਤਰਸੂਲ** *s. m.* A tripod, a trident; the weapon borne by *Mahádeva*.

**TARTRÁ ਤਰਤਰਾ** *s. m.* See *Tándalá*.

**TARTRÁT ਤੜਤੜਾਟ** *s. f.* A crackling pattering noise.

**TARTARÁUNÁ ਤੜਤੜਾਉਣਾ** *v. a. n.* To crackle, to patter, to crack open (as grain.)

**TARTRÁUNÁ ਟਰਟਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To prate, to babble, to speak snappishly.

**TARTHALL ਤਰਥੱਲ** *s. m.* Noise, uproar.

**TÁRÚ ਤਾਰੂ** *s. m.* A swimmer; a saviour; as an adjective used of water beyond one's depth, deep water, *e. g.*, *pání tárá hai*.

**TARÚÁ ਤਰੂਆ** *s. m.* (*M.*) A coarse matting made of *Sar*, the leaves of the grass-plant called *bútá* (*Sachharum sara*):—*in kún likh tarúe dé waṭ te*. Write it on a fold of the matting.—Prov. You cannot write it on a mat. It is no use to write it down at all, for you will not get your money back.

**TARUBAN ਤਰੁਬਨ** *v. n.* (*M.*) To cast young prematurely (of cattle).

**TARÚMBAL ਤਰੂਮਬਲ** *s. m.* A small tree (*Ficus cunia*, Nat. Ord. *Moraceae*) found occasionally in the Panjab Siwalak tract up to the Chenab. The fruit is not edible, but in parts of India is medicinally used, and the rough harsh leaves are employed for polishing wood work.

**TARÚNÁ ਤਰੂਣਾ** *v. a.* (*Pot.*, *M.*) See *Tánda*.

**TARUNḌAN ਤਰੁੰਡਨ** *v. a.* (*M.*) To take a little from a large quantity; to pilfer.

**TARUNḌHÍ ਤਰੁੰਢੀ** *s. f.* (*M.*) Indigo in its third year, that which springs up in the third year from the stalks of the second.

**TARUNḌNÁ ਤਰੁੰਡਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Torud*.

**TARUPNÁ ਤਰੁਪਣਾ** *v. a.* To sew, to stitch.

**TARUTSÁ ਤਰੁਤਸਾ** *s. m.* A plant (*Cousinia sp.*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*) which grows on the Upper Chenab, its leaves are bruised and used for tinder.

**TARUTṬÁ ਤਰੁੱਟਾ** *a.* See *Tuṭṭá*.

**TARUTṬHÁ ਤਰੁੱਠਾ** *s. m.* } *a.* Kind,  
**TARUTṬHÍ ਤਰੁੱਠੀ** *s. f.* } pleased,  
glad.

**TARUTṬHNÁ ਤਰੁੱਠਣਾ** *v. n.* (*Pop.*)  
See *Tuṭṭhṇá*.

**TARUTṬNÁ ਤਰੁੱਟਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Tuṭṭṇá*.

**TARWÁR ਤਰਵਾਰ** *s. f.* See *Talwár*.

**TARWAR ਤਰਵਰ** *s. m.* A collective name for all that live in the waters. All that inhabit the world of waters, from the highest to the lowest:—*pashú, pañchhí, sdíl, tarwar, en ná bújhe ko.* Cattle, birds, the creepers and the dwellers in the waters; these can be enumerated by none.

**TARWÁRYÁ ਤਰਵਾਰਯਾ** *s. m.* A skilled swordsman, a brave person.

**TÁS ਤਾਸ** } *s. m.* A large metallic  
**TÁSH ਤਾਸ਼** } plate; brocade; playing  
cards, a game at cards; *c. w. khetṭá*.

**TÁSÁ ਤਾਸਾ** *s. m.* A large metallic plate; a kind of drum.

**TASÁBRÍ ਤਾਸਾਬਰੀ** *s. m.* See *Pháphrá, Ugal*.

**TASALLÁ ਤਸੱਲਾ** } *s. f.* Comfort, con-  
**TASALLÍ ਤਸੱਲੀ** } solation, assurance,  
satisfaction; *c. w. deṇṭ*.

**TASÁPÚ ਤਸਾਪੂ** *s. m.* See *Rajdín*.

**TÁSAR ਤਾਸਰ** *s. m.* See *Mushkiárá*.

**ṬASAR ਟਸਰ** *s. m.* A kind of coarse silk, the produce of a particular worm.

**TASARBAS ਤਸਰਬਸ** *s. f.* See *Iṭṭ síṭṭ*.

**TASÁTÍN ਤਸਾਤੀਨ** *s. f.* See *Madóre*.

**TASBÁ ਤਸਬਾ** *s. m.* } A rosary, (Mu-  
**TASBÍ ਤਸਬੀ** *s. f.* } hummedan).

**TASBÍR ਤਸਬੀਰ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic, word *Taswír*. A picture, an image; *i. q. Taswír*.

**TASERKAR ਤਸੇਰਕਰ** *s. m.* See *Milech*.

**TASERKÚJÍ ਤਸੇਰਕੂਜੀ** *s. f.* See *Maṇḍatí*.

**TÁSÍ ਤਾਸੀ** *s. f.* A small plate of bell metal.

**TÁSÍR ਤਾਸੀਰ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Tásír*. Influence, impression, effect.

**TASKÍR ਤਸਕੀਰ** *s. f.* (*M.*) See *Takír*.

**TASLÁ ਤਸਲਾ** *s. m.* } A copper or  
**TASLÍ ਤਸਲੀ** *s. f.* } brass basin.

**TASLÍM ਤਸਲੀਮ** *s. f.* Making a salutation, or an obeisance.

**TASMA ਤਸਮਾ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Tasmaʔ*. A leather strap, a thong; a boot or other lace.

**TASMAÍ ਤਸਮੈਈ** *s. f.* Rice and milk boiled together, rice boiled in the juice of the sugarcane.

**TASSAN ਟੱਸਣ** *s. m.* Conjuring, *hocus pocus*, a superstitious remedy; *c. w. karná, láungá.*

**TASSÚ ਤੱਸੂ** } *s. m.* A measure used  
**TASÚ ਤਸੂ** } by carpenters and ma-  
sons. It is equivalent to a surface of masonry or timber 2 ft. 8 in. × 2 ft. 8 in. by 1½ inches.

**TASWÍR ਤਸਵੀਰ** *s. f.* A picture, an image; *i. q. Tasbír.*

**TAṬ ਟਾਟ** *s. m.* Sackcloth; coarse matting made of *saṇ* and other materials; a pod of gram.

**TAT ਤਟ** *s. m.* A bank.

**TÁT ਤਾਤ** *s. m.* Thought:—*tát parj*, *s. m.* The apprehension of an implied wish or thought; need:—*tát maraṇṅ, tát palanṅ*, *s. m.* A tree, see *Mulín*.

**TATAHIRÁ ਤਤਹਿਰਾ** } *s. m.* A  
**TATAHRÁ ਤਤਹਰਾ** } large earthen  
pot used for boiling water.

**TATBÍR ਤਤਬੀਰ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Tadbír*. Deliberation, contrivance, regulation, arrangement.

**TATBÍRAN ਤਤਬੀਰਣ** *s. f.* } A con-  
**TATBÍRÍ ਤਤਬੀਰੀ** *s. m.* } triver,  
one skilled in devising.

**TAṬÍHRÍ ਟਟੀਹਰੀ** *s. f.* A sandpiper, *Totnus acropus*.

**TAṬKÁ ਟਾਟਕਾ** *s. m.* Clear sunshine

**TATKÁL ਤਤਕਾਲ** *ad.* At the time, immediately.

**TAṬKÁR ਟਟਕਾਰ** *s. f.* Witchery, a spell; *c. w. lagṅṅá.*

**TAṬKÁRÍ ਟਟਕਾਰੀ** *s. f.* A noise like the clucking of a hen, or that made to excite a horse; *c. w. mdrní.*

**TAṬOLNÁ ਟਟੋਲਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Toḥṇá.*

**TATRÍ ਤਤਰੀ** *s. m.* A tree (*Rhus Buckiamela*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceæ*) common on all the rivers up to near the Indus. In some places this is called the female of the *Odina*. The timber is valueless except for fuel. The fruit is said to be sometimes eaten, and is given for colic;—A tree (*Rhus succedanea*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceæ*) found on most of the great rivers. It does not grow to a large size nor does its wood seem to be valued. The juice of its leaves is stated to blister the skin.

**TATT ਤੱਤ** *s. m.* An element; a principle, essence; a knowledge of God;—*a.* True, right:—*tattád*, *a.* Elementary;—*ad.* Beginning, with the elements:—*tattkál*, *ad.* At all, never.

**TATTÁ ਤੱਤਾ** *s. m.* The name of the letter (ਤ) in the Gurmukhi alphabet;—*a.* Warm, hot; *met.* obstinate, impertinent, angry, hot temper.

**TAṬṬÁ ਟੱਟਾ** *s. m.* A testicle.

TATṬAR ਟੱਟਰ *s. m. (M.)* A large iron cauldron for cooking *śīdā* (rice cooked in *gur*) at weddings.

TATTAR ਤੱਤਰ *s. f.* An earthen vessel used to heat water.

TATṬARÍ ਟੱਟਰੀ *s. f.* The crown of the head ; baldhead ; *c. w. pāṇī*.

TATTH ਤੱਥ *s. m., a.* See *Tatt*.

TATṬÍ ਟੱਟੀ *s. f.* A privy or latrine ; a shutter made of grass, mats, roots, twigs, straw, or similar substance ; a screen of *khas* grass kept moist, used to cool the air in the hot weather—*ṭaṭṭī jāṇā*, *v. n.* To ease oneself :—*khas dī ṭaṭṭī*, *s. f.* A frame of wickerwork :—*ṭaṭṭī ohle shikār kheṇā*, *v. n.* To shoot behind a screen.

TATṬÍ ਤੱਤੀ *a.* See *Tattā* :—*tattī wā nā laggnī*, *v. n. lit.* Let not the hot wind touch, i.e., take very great of, not to let a rough wind blow on one.

TATṬRÁ ਤੱਤਰਾ *s. m.* } Obstinate,  
TATṬRÍ ਤੱਤਰੀ *s. f.* } perverse, impertinent.

TATṬÚ ਟੱਟੂ *s. m.* A pony :—*ṭaṭṭū baṭer*, *s. m.* A kind of small partridge called also *Chingī*.

TATṬWÁNÍ ਟੱਟਵਾਣੀ *s. f.* A she pony.

TATWEN ਤਤਵੇਣ *s. m.* A plant (*Artemisia vulgaris*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*) found in the Jehlum and Chenab basins. It is stated to be given in fevers.

TAU ਤੈ *s. f.* See *Tāwī*.

TÁU ਤਾਉ *s. m.* Heat of the sun or fire ; power ; a sheet of paper ; speed, haste ; pursuit, urging ; beating down in the price of a thing :—*tāu puṇā*, *v. n.* To press, to urge, to be importunate, to be hot in pursuit.

TAUBÁ ਤੋਥਾ *s. m.* See *Tobā*.

TAUJÍ ਤੋਜੀ *s. m. (Pot.)* Revenue ; *i. q. Tāulā*.

TAUK ਤੋਕ *s. m.* An iron collar, a yoke.

TAULAG ਤੋਲਗ *ad.* Till then, until, up to.

TAULÍÁ ਤੋਲੀਆ *s. m.* A towel.

TAULLÁ ਤੋਲਾ *s. m.* A wide mouthed earthen pot.

TAUNG ਤੋਂਗ *s. m. (M.)* A basket or box made of *Sarkānā*, or reeds.

TAUN ਤੋਣ *s. f.* A mass of kneaded flour.

TÁUNÁ ਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To try, to examine, to assay, to prove ; to heat metals in a furnace.

TAUNDÍ ਤੋਂਦੀ *s. f.* Heat, the hot season embracing May and June.

TÁUNÍ DENÍ ਤਾਉਣੀਦੇਣੀ *v. a.* To apply warm leaves or make any warm application to a sore or bruise.

TAUNS ਤੋਂਸ *s. f.* Great thirst, thirstiness, requiring water at frequent intervals, great heat.

**TAUNSNÁ ਤੌਂਸਣਾ** *v. a.* To be overcome, with heat, to be very thirsty, to be distressed or agitated.

**TAUR ਤੌਰ** *s. m.* Mode, manner, conduct, way, state, condition; a tree, see *Máljan*, *Marwár*:—*taur bhaur*, *a.* Confused, aghast; *c. w.* *phirjáwá*.

**TAUR ਤਉਰ** } *s. m.* The name of a vine  
**TAUR ਤੌਰ** } or creeper, the leaves of which are very broad and long, and used for making umbrellas; the crooked tail of a lion or bull.

**TAURÁ ਤੌਰਾ** } *s. m.* An earthen  
**TAURÁ ਤਾਉਰਾ** } cooking pot; a pot with a broad mouth used for water.

**TÁURÍ ਤਾਉਰੀ** } *s. f.* A small earthen  
**TÁURÍ ਤੌਰੀ** } pot for cooking; a clap of the hands:—*taurí bajáurí*, *wajáurí*, *v. a.* To clap the hands:—*taurí marní*, *láurí*, *r. a.* To clap the hands behind a person in token of his disgrace.

**TAWÁ ਤਵਾ** *s. m.* An iron griddle, a thin plate of iron convex on the upper side on which bread is baked.

**TAWÁÍ ਤਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Consternation, ruin, destruction; *c. w.* *paigí*, *wichch ájwá*, *paigá*.

**TAWÁJÁ ਤਵਾਜਾ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Tawájo*. Humility, attention; hospitality; pretended kindness, empty compliments.

**TAWAJJÁ ਤਵੱਜਾ** } *s. f.* Cor-  
**TAWAJJIA ਤਵੱਜਿਆ** } rupted from the Arabic word *Tawajjah*. Atten-

tion, kindness, compliments, favour, hospitality.

**TAWAK ਤਵਕ** *s. m.* A collar, an iron yoke worn by convicts; *i. q.* *Tauk*.

**TAWAKKÁ ਤਵੱਕਾ** *s. m. f.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Tawaggo*. Hope, expectation, trust, reliance; desire.

**TAWAKKAL ਤਵੱਕਲ** *s. m.* Faith in God, reliance.

**TAWAKKALÍ ਤਵੱਕਲੀ** *s. m. f.* One who trusts in God.

**TÁWÁN ਤਾਵਾਂ** *s. m.* A tally;—*a.* A few, one here and there, very few:—*táwán táwán*, *a.* Few, very few.

**TAWAR ਤਵਰ** *s. f.* A kind of broad axe hollow in the middle; the *Bauhinia racemosa*. See *Máljan*.

**TAWAUNÁ ਤਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To heat metal in a furnace.

**TAWELÁ ਤਵੇਲਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Tawelah*. A stable for horses or mules.

**TÁWÍ ਤਾਵੀ** *s. f.* A shrub (*Grislea Tomentosa*, Nat. Ord. *Lythrariceæ*) with a fine red flower, which grows abundantly in many parts of the Siwalik tract, and in the Salt Range. The wood which is only used for fuel. The flowers are employed in dyeing, and in medicine are considered astringent, and applied as a plaster for headache. The leaves are used medicinally in the Punjab. In Kangra, part of the plant is stated to be used in the preparation of spirits.

**TAWÍ ਤਵੀ** *s. f.* A large griddle, a large frying pan or boiler.

**TAWÍJ ਤਵੀਜ਼** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Tajwiz*. Deliberation, plan, scheme; also the same as *Tawít*.

**TAWÍT ਤਵੀਤ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Táwiz*. An amulet, a charm.

**TAWWIN ਤਵਿਨ** *s. f. (M.)* The stock of flour intended for one meal or for the day's use of a household, and ground by the women in the early morning.

**TE ਤੇ** *pron. (obl. of Tún)* Thee;—*prep.* From, by, upon, by means of, on account of;—*conj.* And.

**TEḐH ਟੇਛ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Ṭeḥ*. Crookedness, perverseness, obstinacy.

**TEḐHÁ ਟੇਛਾ** *a.* Crooked, perverse, obstinate.

**TEG ਤੇਗ** } *s. f.* A sword:—*teg band*,  
**TEGÁ ਤੇਗਾ** } *s. f.* Sword belt.

**TEH ਤੇਹ** *s. f.* Thirst; love, desire;  
*i. q.* *Tih*.

**TEHÁ ਤੇਹਾ** *ad.* This, so, like that.

**TEHÁN ਤੇਹਾਂ** *a.* All three, the three.

**TEHAR ਤੇਹਰ** *s. m.* A third time, three times, a triplication.

**TEHÁR ਤੇਹਾਰ** *s. m.* A holiday, a festival; *i. q.* *Tihár*.

**TEHARÁ ਤੇਹਰਾ** *a.* Treble, triple, three fold.

**TEHÍN ਤੇਹੀਂ** } *a.* All three, three,  
**TEHUN ਤੇਹੁੰ** } the three.

**TEÍ ਤੇਈ** *a.* Twenty-three;—*pron.* The same.

**TEILÁ ਤੇਇਲਾ** *s. m.* See *Pílsá*.

**TEINTÁ ਤੇਇਨਤਾ** *s. f. (K.)* A term applied in *Kullá* and *Lahaul* to a grassy slope or upland above the cliffs or precipitous hill sides which form the sides of a valley.

**TEJ ਤੇਜ** *s. m.* Glory, dignity, splendour, prosperity;—*ad.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Tez*. Sharp, hot, fiery, impetuous, rapid, active:—*tejbál, s. m.* The husk of *Xanthoxylon hostile*, see *Timbár*:—*tejmal, s. m.* The same as *Támbár*, which see:—*tejpatt, pattá, s. m.* The leaves of *Cinnamomum albiflorum*, see *Dálchigí*:—*tejcdn, tej want, a.* Glorious, splendid, prosperous.

**TEJÁB ਤੇਜਾਬ** *s. m. lit.* "Biting water," a mineral acid:—*gandhak dá tejáb, s. m.* Sulphuric Acid:—*nimak dá tejáb, s. m.* Hydro-Chloric Acid:—*shore dá tejáb, s. m.* Nitric Acid:—*tejáb shorá ud kahl, shorá te kahl, s. m.* Nitro-Hydrochloric Acid:—*sirke dá tejáb, s. m.* Acetic Acid.

**TEJAK ਤੇਜਕ** *s. m.* See *Hálim*.

**TEK ਟੇਕ** *s. f.* A prop, support, defence, rest, staying:—*tek dūgí, v. n.* To stay:—*tek rakkhí, v. n.* To make stable, to make firm.

**TEKAN ਟੇਕਣ** *s. f. m.* A bundle of wood, a prop, a support.

**TEKNÁ ਟੇਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To rest, to support, to place, to prop.



TEKRÁ ਟੇਕਰਾ *s. m.* } A rock, a height,  
TEKRÍ ਟੇਕਰੀ *s. f.* } high or rising  
ground.

TEL ਤੇਲ *s. m. f.* Oil; dew; *c. w.*  
*pañtí*:—*tel chapránd*, *v. a.* To anoint  
the head, shoulders, hands and feet  
of the bride and bridegroom with oil  
mixed with turmeric and fragrant sub-  
stances:—*tel chapránd*, *v. n.* To be per-  
formed the ceremony of *tel chapránd*:  
—*tel kadḍhḍ*, *v. a.* To express oil:  
—*tel nachorḍ*, *v. n.* To express oil;  
to sweat; to labour very hard.

TELÁ ਤੇਲਾ *s. m.* A red coloured thread;  
a species of very small green coloured  
insect which spoils vines. A disease of  
crops. It is said to attack all crops,  
but especially tobacco and melons in *Jeth*,  
wheat and *ság* (greens) in *Poh* and *Mágh*,  
*juvár*, *til*, *chanḍ*, cotton, *máḡg*, *máḡh* in  
*Assá* and *Kḍtak*. Wheat is not, however,  
injured by it; generally the plant at-  
tacked dries up, and an oily liquid is  
found on it. This is caused by a small  
yellow winged insect. The only remedy  
is rain which is supposed to wash off the  
oil; a blight on sugarcane which appears  
like dark powder.

TELAN ਤੇਲਣ *s. f.* The wife of an oil  
man, an oil woman.

TELÍ ਤੇਲੀ } *s. m.* An oilman.  
TELÚ ਤੇਲੂ }

TELÍ ਤੇਲੀ *s. f.* A perspiration that  
results from weakness.

TELÍA ਤੇਲੀਆ } *s. m.* A red colour;  
TELYÁ ਤੇਲਯਾ } bay; a powerful  
poison, the root of *Aconitum Ferox*:—  
*telíḍ*, *teltyá buddh*, *a.* Having a strong  
mind, clear headed, talented, clever, see

*namdḍ buddh*:—*telíḍ rájḍ*, *s. m.* A for-  
tune teller who divines by looking into  
oil, and keeps his clothes saturated in  
it.

TEMNÁ ਟੇਮਣਾ *v. a.* To put a bit of  
bread into a liquid without immersing  
it, so as to moisten the surface only:—  
*ṭem ṭem ke láund*, *v. a.* To sop:—*ṭem ṭem*  
*ke kháḡḍ*, *v. a.* To sop and eat.

TENDÚ ਟੇਨਦੂ *s. m.* The Hill Ebony,  
*Diospyros lanceolata*.

TENGGNÁ ਤੇਂਗਣਾ *s. m.* } An old and  
TENGGNÍ ਤੇਂਗਣੀ *s. f.* } torn pet-  
ticoat.

TENGGRÁ ਤੇਂਗਰਾ *s. m.* } An illegiti-  
TENGGRÍ ਤੇਂਗਰੀ *s. f.* } mate child,  
a bastard; a rogue.

TENTÍ ਤੇਂਤੀ *s. m.* See *Ḍelá* or *Penjhá*.

TER ਤੇਰ *pron.* (in *comp.*) Thine:—*ter*  
*mer*, *s. f.* Disjunction, disunion; shifting  
a duty from one to another.

TER ਟੇਰ *s. f.* Lengthening out; *c. w.*  
*láund*.

TER ਤੇੜ *s. f.* A crack, a crevice; *c. w.*  
*duḡtí pañtí*;—*s. m.* The human body  
from the waistdown;—*a.* Lower:—*ter*  
*páñḍ*, *v. n.* To put on pantaloons:—  
*ter wálí chaddar*, *chḍḍar*, *s. f.* Lower  
sheet.

TERÁ ਤੇਰਾ *pron.* (gen. of *Téṇ*) Thy.

TERAHIWÁN ਤੇਰਹਿਵਾਂ } *a.* Thir-  
TERHWÁN ਤੇਰਹਵਾਂ } teen; the  
thirteenth day after a death on which  
Hindus perform religious ceremonies for  
the welfare of the deceased.

TERÁN ਤੇਰਾਂ *a.* Thirteen;—*pron.* Thy.

TERNÁ ਟੇਰਣਾ *v. a.* To hang down the lip, to pout; to let slip down; to discourage.

TERÚ ਤੇਰੂ *s. m.* A kind of sugar-cane white with red streaks.

TESSÁ ਤੇਸ਼ਾ *s. m.* A carpenter's adze.

TESSÍ ਤੇਸ਼ੀ *s. f.* A mason's hammer.

TETÁ ਟੇਟਾ *s. m.* Opposition, collision, conflict; *c. w. hongá.*

TETAR ਤੇਤਰ *s. m.* See *Wásho.*

TETARE ਤੇਤ੍ਰੇ }  
TETÍ ਤੇਤੀ } *a.* Thirty-three.

TETKÁ ਟੇਟਕਾ *s. m. met.* A dwarf, a man of small stature.

TETÚÁ ਟੇਟੂਆ *s. m.* A protuberance especially in the eye, a speck on the eye.

TEÚ ਤੇਉ *pron.* The same;—*conj.* Indeed.

TEUN TEUN ਤੇਉਂ ਤੇਉਂ *ad.* In that way, that very.

TEUR ਤੇਉੜ *s. m.* Milk mixed with buttermilk.

TEUR ਤੇਉਰ *s. m.* Three pieces of clothing, *i. e.*, a short gown, a petticoat and veil; swimming and giddiness in the head:—*teur beur, s. m.* A full suit of woman's

clothes (this consists of three pieces, the petticoat, short gown, and shawl, the *beur* of two, gown and shawl).

TEWÁ ਟੇਵਾ *s. m.* The record of birth from which the horoscope is calculated; a prognostication, foretelling.

THÁ ਥਾ *v. n.* (Past tense of *Háṣ*) Was.

THAB ਥਬ *s. m.* See *Puddra, Paridá*;—

A large tree (*Hymenodictyon excelsum*, Nat. Ord. *Rubiaceae*) which extends up to the Ravi low in the Siwalik region. Its timber is white, soft and light, and used for small work, yokes of ploughs, and especially for scabbards. The leaves are given as fodder.

THABBÁ ਥੱਬਾ } *s. m.* A heap or pile  
THABBÍ ਥੱਬੀ } of grass, vegetables, paper.

THADÁ ਥਡਾ *s. m. (M.)* A cluster of date trees, growing from one stool.

THADAN ਥਡਨ *v. a. (M.)* To transplant date-trees.

THADDÁ ਠੱਡਾ *s. m.* The beak of a paper kite; a land mark; a boundary pillar.

THADHÁ ਠਢਾ *a. (M.)* Cold; *i. q.* *Thadḥá*:—*ṭhadhe khír kún phuke denḍe.* He blows on cold milk before giving it.—Prov.

THÁDHÁ ਠਾਢਾ *a.* Erect, standing, strong.

THAG ਠਗ } *s. m.* A robber, an  
THAGG ਠੱਗ } assassin who inveigles and

kills for money or other property; a cheat. The *Thags* were a well-known class of murderers who infested India. They were devout worshippers of Kali, and the murders were done as an act of worship; the property of the murdered persons was the gift of the goddess to her votaries. Their expeditions were undertaken after solemn worship of, and consultation with, the goddess, and in any murder her will was rigidly observed. The most unfavourable omen was the prolonged howl of a single jackal. This made them abandon any enterprise even on the threshold of assured success. They had a phraseology laws and customs of their own and were a terrible and widespread fraternity. The victims were sometimes stupefied or killed with *Dhatúrd* but, as a rule, the murder was effected by strangling with the sacred noose, and these expert stranglers followed parties or individual travellers for days awaiting the auspicious moment of the favour of Kali. They adopted all manner of disguises. *Thaggi* was introduced into the Panjab by Wazir Singh, a *Mazhabí* Sikh. It has been one of the glories of British rule in India that it has eradicated this horrible system of wholesale religious murder. In the Panjab and probably in India generally *Thaggi* is now practically extinct, though there is still a Thuggee Department:—*thagg bájl*, *s. f.* Deception, chicanery, fraud, cheating, robbery:—*thagg biddiá*, *s. f.* The art and cunning of *thaggs*, fraudulent dexterity.

THAGÁÍ ਠਗਾਈ *s. f.* Robbery, theft, cheating:—*thagái khání*, *v. n.* To be cheated.

THAGÁUNÁ ਠਗਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cheat, to deceive.

THAGGÍ ਠੱਗੀ } *s. f.* Robbery, cheat-  
THAGÍ ਠਗੀ } ing, thuggee.

THAGGÍÁ ਠੱਗੀਆ } *s. m.* A cheat,  
THAGÍÁ ਠਗੀਆ } a deceiver.

THAGYÁ ਠਗਯਾ

THAGGNÁ ਠੱਗਣਾ *v. a.* To cheat, to deceive, to inveigle, to steal one's heart.

THAGNÁ ਠਗਣਾ *s. m.* } A cheat, a  
THAGNÍ ਠਗਣੀ *s. f.* } deceiver; a

lover, a sweetheart, depriving of sense, captivating the heart; one who captivates the heart.

THAGWÁRÁ ਠਗਵਾਰਾ *s. f.* The place of cheating.

THÁH ਥਾਹ *s. f.* The bottom, depth:—*tháh ná dúgí*, *v. n.* To be unfathomable (bottom, or meaning):—*tháh laigí*, *v. a.* To fathom; to understand.

THAHÁ ਥਾਹ } *s. m.* A pile of *Chapdtis*,  
THAHÍ ਥਾਹੀ } cakes, or paper.

THÁHAR ਠਾਹਰ *s. f.* Place.

THÁHCHÍ ਠਾਹਚੀ *s. f.* Sitting astride:—*tháhchí laigí*, *v. n.* To ride on each other's back as boys at play.

THAHI ਥਾਹਿ *s. f.* A place:—*thahi baifh ke kháná*, *v. n.* To eat in the same place:—*thahi chálhú*, *v. n.* To move from one's place, to go from place to place, to miss; to be unsettled in mind; to be unworthy of confidence; to be disappointed, to be deceived, to stray, to be intoxicated:—*thahi dúgí hone*, *v. n.* To be doubled in the same place; to be destroyed:—*thahi márná*, *v. n.* To kill in the same spot:—*thahi rakhí*, *v. n.* To remain in the same place, to be immovable:—*thahi rakkhú*, *v. n.* To keep in the same place.

THAHIK ਠਹਿਕ *s. f.* A knock, a blow; *c. w. laggní*.

THAHIKNÁ ਠਹਿਕਣਾ *v. n.* To stumble, to be knocked, to receive a blow (a glass or vessel.)

THAHIRÁU ਠਹਿਰਾਉ *s. m.* Settlement, fixture, permanence, appropriation, proof.

THAHIRÁUNÁ ਠਹਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To stop, to fix, to determine; to appropriate, to settle, to appoint, to ascertain, to demonstrate, to ascribe.

THAHIRNÁ ਠਹਿਰਣਾ *v. n.* To stop, to be fixed, to stay, to remain; to be fixed on, to be concluded, to be settled, to be determined; to be proved.

THAILÁ ਥੈਲਾ *s. m.* }  
THAILÍ ਥੈਲੀ *s. f.* } A bag.

THAIN ਠੈਂ *s. f.* The report of a gun.

THAIN ਠੈਠੀਂ *a.* Completed, finished.

THAÍ THAÍ KARNÁ ਥੈਈ ਥੈਈ  
THAÍYÁ THAÍYÁ KARNÁ ਥੈਈਯਾ  
ਕਰਨਾ } *v. n.* To dance, to play  
ਥੈਈਯਾ ਕਰਨਾ } and keep time for  
dancers, to prance.

THÁK ਠਾਕ *s. f.* Prevention, hindrance, prohibition :—*thák deṛḍá, v. a.* See *Thákḍá*.

THAKAILÁ ਥਕੇਲਾ *a.* Easily fatigued.

THÁKAN ਠਾਕਨ *s. m. (M.)* The wooden catch which prevents the verticle wheel (*Chaklī*) of a well from running backwards; *i. q.* *Kuttá*.

THAKÁNÁ ਠਾਕਾਨਾ *s. m.* Place, place of residence, station, limit, fixing; *i. q.* *Thikáḍá*.

THÁKAR ਠਾਕਰ *s. m.* The Divinity, a lord; a respectable man, a chief among Rajputs, an idol :—*thákar duárá, s. m.* An idol temple; *i. q.* *Thákar*.

THAKÁ DENÁ ਥਕਾ ਦੇਣਾ } *v. a.* To tire,  
THAKÁUNÁ ਥਕਾਉਣਾ } to weary,  
to fatigue, to harass.

THÁKBAST ਥਾਕਬਸਤ *s. m. (M.)* A kind of map which shows the village boundaries, the principal road, and any other salient features of the village.

THAKELÁ ਥਕੇਲਾ *a.* Easily fatigued.

THAKEMÁN ਥਕੇਮਾਂ } *s. m.* Weariness,  
THAKEWÁN ਥਕੇਵਾਂ } fatigue.

THAKKÁ ਥੱਕਾ *a.* Weary :—*thakká bannh jāṇḍá, v. n.* To be congealed, to become thick :—*thakká máṇḍá, a.* Weary.

THAKKANÁ ਥੱਕਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
THAKKJÁNÁ ਥੱਕਜਾਣਾ } tire, to be  
wearied, to be fatigued.

THÁKNÁ ਠਾਕਣਾ } *v. a.* To hinder, to  
THÁKNÁ ਥਾਕਣਾ } prevent, to pro-  
hibit, to repel, to put back, to interrupt,  
to forbid, to stop from.

THAKOLÁ ਥਕੋਲਾ *s. m.* See *Darīṇḍá*.

THAK THAK KARNÁ ਠਕ ਠਕ ਕਰਨਾ  
*v. n.* To make a sound as of hard work, to click, to make a thumping noise.

THÁKUR ਠਾਕੁਰ *s. m.* See *Thákar*.

THAKURÁÍ ਠਾਕੁਰਾਈ *s. f.* The rank of a *Thákar*, divinity, chieftainship, lordship, mastership; violence, oppression.

THAKURÁIN ਠਾਕੁਰਾਇਣ *s. f.* A female divinity; an honourable woman.

THAL ਥਲ *s. m.* A sandy region, a sandy desert, dry land, sand; a waste of unirrigated land :—*thal bannh jāṇḍá, v. n.* To become thick, to congeal; —*thahḍn, s. m.* A *Thal* camel.

THÁL ਥਾਲ *s. m.* A large metallic dish; (*M.*) See *Parát*.

THALÍ ਥਲੀ *s. f.* The name of a district in the Punjab; the swelled gum of a child that is teething.

THÁLÍ थाली *s. f.* A small metallic dish; (*M.*) a dish like a soup plate made of bell metal.

THALLÁ थल्ला *s. m.* The bottom of anything; the remnant of a lot of grain divided between the Government and the husbandman; (*M.*) a terrace or wood to sit on:—*thalle jágá, v. n.* To go to the bottom.

THALLH ठल्लु *s. f.* Stoppage, obstruction; *c. w. pá dent, pai jáni* or *paini*.

THALLÍ थल्ली *s. m.* High lands from which the water runs off quickly.

THALTHALÁUNÁ थलथलाउना *v. n.* To undulate, to fluctuate as a thick and glutinous fluid, to shake as flabby flesh.

THAMB थम्भ } *s. m.* See *Thammh*.  
THAMBH थम्भ

THAMBHNÁ थम्भना } *v. n.* See *Thammh*.  
THAMBNÁ थम्भना } *ud.*

THÁMBHÚ थाम्भु *a.* Susceptible of being supported or propped up.

THAMHÁÍ थमाही *s. f.* Support, holding, catching:—*thamháí khóti, v. n.* To be caught.

THAMHÁUNÁ थमाउना *v. a.* To cause to be restrained, held or supported; to cause to be caught.

THAMJÁNÁ थमजाणा *v. n.* See *Thammh*.  
*ud.*

THAMM थम्भ } *s. m.* A pillar, a  
THAMMH थम्भ } column, a prop, a  
THANMH थम्भ } pile of cakes in the  
form of a pillar; a small white spot on the flesh; (*i q. Thimmh.*)

THAMMAN थम्मन *s. m.* See *Dhamman, Dháman*.

THAMMHÁ थम्भहा } *s. m.* A present  
THANMHÁ थम्भहा } or fee given  
to musicians, Brahmins, and *faqirs* by certain castes at weddings.

THAMMHÍ थम्भी } *s. f.* A prop, a sup-  
THANMHÍ थम्भी } port, a pillar, a  
post.

THAMMHAN थम्भन *s. f.* A supporter; (used only in composition):—*dal thammhan, s. m.* A supporter of the army; the name of a village in the Kasur Tehsil, district Lahore, where a great fair takes place at every *Baisákhí*.

THAMMHNÁ थम्भना } *v. a.* To res-  
THAMMHNÁ थम्भना } train, to sup-  
port, to hold up, to stop.

THAMTHÁR थमथार } *s. m.* A tree  
THAMTHER थमथेर } (*Grewia villosa*,  
Nat. Ord. *Tiliaceæ*) which occurs in the lower hills and in the Salt Range. The fruit is eaten, but is very poor.

THÁN ठान *s. f.* The sound of a gun; place.

THÁN थान *s. f.* Place, room; recompense.

THAN थन *s. m.* An udder, a teat. In the Chonab district and Lahoul the Walnut.

THÁN थान *s. m.* A piece of cloth; a stall for horses or cattle; copulation of horses; a place; also see *Akhrot*:—*thán thananlar, s. f.* In many places, in every place.

THÁNÁ थाना } *s. m.* A police station,  
 THÁNÁ थाना } a police officer, a body  
 THÁNÁ ठाना } of policemen; also

see *Píncho*:—*thánedár*, *s. m.* The chief officer of police in a town or village, a deputy inspector of police:—*thánedární*, *thánedární*, *s. f.* The wife of a *thánedár*:—*thánedári*, *s. f.* The office of a *thánedár*:—*thánemír*, *s. m.* A chief of police:—*tháne tháne mír ho baiṭhná*, *v. n.* To revolt, to become independent:—*thánápati*, *s. m.* A *thánedár*, a magistrate, a justice of the peace; ancestral possessions; a fee paid on marriage to the proprietors or Brahmins of the bride's village by the bridegroom.

THANÁKÁ ठानका *s. m.* Jingling, tinkling, clinking.

THANAKNÁ ठानकना *v. n.* To jingle, to tinkle, to clink as a metallic vessel.

THANÁRÍ थानारी *s. m.* See *Nágdaun*.

THANÁUT थानाउट *s. f.* The mammal, a cow, goat together with the teats.

THAND ठंड } *s. f.* Cold, coldness;  
 THANDH ठण्ड } rest, comfort; in the  
 last sense; *c. w. pai jānī, paingī*.

THANDÁ ठंडा *m.* } *a.* Cold, cool,  
 THANDHÁ ठण्डा *m.* } iced, icy,  
 THANDÍ ठंडी *f.* } watery; dead,  
 THANDHÍ ठण्डी *f.* } cold as

death; quiet; pacified, appeased; mild, gentle, of a cold temper; inactive; extinguished (a lamp):—*thandá honá*, *v. n.* The same as *Thandá*; to take rest, to rest after fatigue:—*thandá karná*, *v. a.* To cool, to freeze; to extinguish, to put out (a light); to comfort, to pacify:—

*thande sdh bharne*, *v. n.* To gasp, to sigh;—*kalejā thandā honá*, *v. n.* To gratify one's revenge; to be pleased, to be happy:—*thande thande*, *a.* In the cool of the morning or evening; at dawn or dusk.

THANDÁ थंडा *s. m.* The same as *Thindā*; (*M.*) a rusty red colour.

THANDAK ठंडक } *s. f.* Coldness;  
 THANDHAK ठण्डक } rest, comfort.

THANDHIÁÍ ठंडिआयी } *s. f.* Any cool-  
 THANDIÁÍ ठण्डिआयी } ing medicine;  
 an infusion of *Bhang*.

THANDÍ ठंडी *s. f., a.* The small pox;  
 Fem. of *Thandá*.

THANÍK थनीक } *a.* Equal, of the  
 THANÍK थनीक } same rank or age;—  
*s. m.* Stead, instead of.

THANGÍ थंगी } *s. m.* See  
 THANGOLÍ थंगोली } *Fīṭṭak*.

THANJ थन } *s. f.* (*M.*) Human  
 THANJ थनज } milk.

THANJATT थनजट *s. f.* (*Por.*) See *Jau*.

THANNÁ ठानना *v. n.* To resolve, to intend.

THÁNNÁ थानना } *v. n.* To resolve, to  
 THÁNNÁ थानना } determine, to pur-  
 pose.

THÁNS ठांस *s. f.* Slowness ; stateliness, dignity, glory.

THÁNSNÁ ठांसना *v. a.* To cram, to fill, to ram, to thrust forcibly, to strike.

THÁP थाप *s. m.* A tap, a pat, a flap ; the impress of the hand on a wall ; the sound of a drum :—*tháp mární, v. a.* To tap, to pat.

THAP थप *s. m. (M.)* A blow with the hand, especially on the mouth, a slap,

THAPÁ ठपा *s. m.* A wooden seal used for marking heaps of corn in the threshing floor. It is a flat slip of wood with marks cut on it. The person responsible for the security of the heaps places a number of lumps of mud on each heap and marks them with the *Thapá*.

THAPÁÍ थापायी *s. f.* Beating ; hammering, appointing, establishing, fixing.

THAPÁÍ ठपायी *s. f.* Embossing of ornaments ; the price of stamping ; calico-printing ; beating ; price of beating cloth, price of stamping a book.

THAPÁUNÁ ठपाउना *v. a.* To cause to be struck, stamped, printed or covered.

THAPARNÁ थापऱना } *v. a.* To tap,  
THAPARNÁ थापऱना } to beat, to  
stroke, to pat a child, by way of soothing  
as in putting to sleep.

THAPER थपेऱ } *s. m.* A sleep.  
THAPERÁ थपेऱा }

THAPHOKÍ थहोकी *s. f.* A slight slap.

THÁPÍ थापी *s. f.* Dried cakes of cow-dung ; a tap, a pat ; the same as *Muhasil* :—*thápi degí, v. a.* To pat ; to bless one :—*thápi mární, v. a.* To clap the arms (as wrestlers).

THÁPNA थापना *v. a.* To tap, to pat ; to appoint, to establish ; to plaster over.

THÁPNA थापना *s. f.* A tap, a pat ; protection ; *c. w. degí.*

THAPOKÍ थपोकी } *s. f.* See *Thaphokí*.  
THAPOKÍ ठपोकी }

THAPP थप्प *s. m. (M.)* A slap, a flap, a blow ; *i. q. Dhapphá.*

THAPPÁ ठप्पा *s. m.* A die, a stamp, a wooden stamp ; a print, a mark, handful of earth put on a grain heap, to prevent the grain from being secretly stolen ; *c. w. láuḡá. See Thapá.*

THAPPAR थप्पऱ *s. m.* A slap ; *c. w. mární.*

THAPPNA थप्पना *v. a.* To beat ; to hammer ; to appoint, to establish, to fix ; to make cow or buffalo-dung cakes for fuel.

THAPPNA थप्पना *v. a.* To strike, to beat ; to stamp, to print ; to cover ; to emboss metallic ornaments ; to shut a book.

THAPHÚKÍ थहुकी *s. f.* See *Thaphokí*.

THAPUR थपुऱ *s. m.* See *Phagudrá.*

THÁR थार *s. m.* The Himalayan wild goat.

THAR ठर *s. m. f.* Coldness, chilliness, numbness, frost, snow ; *c. w. paigá, paigí ; —thar jáḡá, v. n. See Tharḡá.*

THARAK ਠਰਕ *s. m.* Habit ; a vain desire.

THARAKNÁ ਠਰਕਣਾ *v. n.* To desire that which is improper and impossible to obtain ; to be shaken or moved ; to be agitated.

THARAKNÁ ਥਰਕਣ *v. n.* To tremble, to shake as mercury, to move well in dancing, or prancing.

THARAN ਠਰਨ *s. f.* Cold, chilliness, numbness.

THARÁUNÁ ਠਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To make cold, to chill ; to stop, to check, to hinder ; to appoint, to establish, to fix ; *i. q.* *Thahiráuná.*

THÁRDENÁ ਠਾਰਦੇਣਾ } *v. a.* To make  
THÁRNÁ ਠਾਰਨਾ } cool, to  
congeal, to coagulate : to confound, to  
put to silence by argument.

THARÍ ਥਰੀ *s. f.* The handle of a sickle ;  
*i. q.* *Khurpi.*

THARKÁUNÁ ਥਰਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
shake.

THARKÍ ਠਰਕੀ *s. m.* The slave of  
habits, one who has vain desires.

THARNÁ ਠਰਨਾ *v. n.* To be chilled,  
to be benumbed with cold, to be congealed,  
to be motionless.

THARNEL ਥਰਨੇਲ *s. m.* The *Ben-  
thamia fragifera*. The wood is small ;  
the edible fruit is made into a jam ;  
elevation 6,000 feet.

THARRÍ ਥੱਰੀ *s. m.* See *Parwattí.*

THARTHALLÁ ਥਰਥੱਲਾ *s. m.* An  
earthquake ; *i. q.* *Dharat hallá.*

THARTHARÁṬ ਥਰਥਰਾਟ *s. m.*

THARTHARÁHAṬ ਥਰਥਰਾਹਟ *s. f.*

Tremor, shaking, trembling, quivering.

THARTHARÁUNÁ ਥਰਥਰਾਉਣਾ *v. n.*  
To tremble.

THARTHARÍ ਥਰਥਰੀ *s. f.* Trembl-  
ing, shaking, ague.

THAR THAR KARNÁ ਥਰ ਥਰ

THAR THAR KANBNÁ ਥਰ ਥਰ

ਕਰਨਾ } *v. n.* To tremble, to quiv-  
ਕੰਬਣਾ } er, to shiver.

THARWAR ਥਰਵਰ *s. m.* A tree (*Ben-  
thamia fragifera*, Nat. Ord. *Cornaceæ*)  
which occurs in the Panjab Himalaya as  
far west only as the Bias. The ripe fruit  
is sweetish and eaten by the natives and  
is made into a preserve.

THASNÁ ਠਸਣਾ *v. n.* To be stuffed,  
to be crammed, to be forced in as a  
cork into a bottle ; to be crowded.

THATH ਠਠ *s. f.* Glory, dignity ; pomp,  
state, a throng, a crowd ; harmony be-  
tween two or more musical instruments,  
chiming ; a pier of a bridge.

THÁTH ਠਠ *s. f.* A wave, a high  
wave ; generally used in the plural form ;  
*c. w. mární.*

THATHÁUNÁ ਥਥਾਉਣਾ *v. a. (Pop.)* To  
cause to stammer ; *i. q.* *Thathláuná.*

THÁTHÍ ਥਾਥੀ *s. f.* Capital, principal  
sum, collection.



THATHIÁR ਠਠਿਆਰ } *s. m.* A  
 THATHIÁRÁ ਠਠਿਆਰਾ } brazier; a  
 worker in copper.

THATHLÁ ਬਥਲਾ *s. m.* A stammerer,  
 a man who stutters.

THATHLÁUNÁ ਬਥਲਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To  
 stutter, to stammer.

THATHLÍ ਬਥਲੀ *s. f.* A stammering  
 woman, a woman who stutters.

THATHNÁ ਠਠਣਾ *v. a.* To fix, to de-  
 termine.

THATHOLÍ ਠਠੋਲੀ *s. f.* Laughter, ridi-  
 cule, fun, sport, joking; with the prefix  
*bolí*, as *bolí thatholí*, signifies reproaching,  
 blaming:—*bolí thatholí karní, mární, s. m.*  
 To reproach, to blame.

THATHRÁ JÁNÁ ਠਠਰਾ ਜਾਣਾ } *v. a.*  
 THATHRÁUNÁ ਠਠਰਾਉਣਾ } To  
 be chilled, to be stiffened with cold, to  
 be cramped, to be palsied, to be hardened,  
 (as *dál* with cold water when half  
 cooked.)

THATHÚÁ ਬਥੁਆ *s. m.* An instru-  
 ment used by potters in moulding their  
 ware.

THATTHÁ ਬਥਾ *s. m.* The name of  
 the Gurmukhi letter (ਥ) ; (*Poṭ.*) a  
 stammer:—*thatthá thambhá, s. m.* A  
 temporary support or comfort.

THATTHÁ ਠਠਾ *s. m.* The name of the  
 Gurmukhi letter (ਠ) ; a joke, joking,  
 ridicule, jesting, fun, sport:—*thathṭhe báj,*  
*s. m.* A jester; a humorous person, a  
 funny fellow:—*thathṭhe bájí, s. f.* Jest-  
 ing,

making sport:—*thathṭhá karná, márná,*  
*v. a.* To jest, to deride, to ridicule:—  
*thathṭhe wichch udáuná, v. a.* To make a  
 jest of, to ridicule, to turn off in a joke.

THAUH ਬੋਹੁ } *s. m.* A place; a span,  
 THAUHU ਬੋਹੁ } a measure, an esti-

mate; something certain for the mind  
 to rest upon; memory, recollection:—  
*thauh karná, v. a.* To remember, to  
 consider, to prove, to find a place or  
 measure, to estimate:—*thauh thikáuná,*  
*thikáuná, s. m.* A place, something for  
 the mind to rest upon, a place of resi-  
 dence.

THÁUN ਬਾਉਂ *s. m.* See *Thán*;—*ad.*  
 Instead of, in the place of, for.

THAUNÁ ਬੋਣਾ *s. m.* An earthen  
 vessel or fire place of unburnt clay in  
 which a pot is placed.

THAUNÍ ਬੋਣੀ *s. f.* Stock, capital,  
 fund, wealth, quantity.

THAUNKÁ ਠੋਂਕਾ *s. m.* (*M., Poṭ.*) See  
*Dhaunká.*

THAUR ਠਉਰ } *s. f.* A place, a resi-  
 THAUR ਠੌਰ } dence.

THE ਬੇ *v. n.* (from *Hán*) Were;—*s. m. f.*  
 Place.

THEDÁ ਠੇਡਾ *s. m.* A blow with the  
 foot, a stumble, a tripping of the feet, a  
 stumbling block:—*thedá kháuná, v. n.* To  
 trip or stumble; to be kicked by some  
 one:—*thedá láuná* or *márná, v. n.* To  
 inflict an injury, to kick. In the sense  
 of kicking the word means a kick from  
 the human foot and not from an animal.

THEH ਬੋਹ *s. m.* A hillock or mound  
 formed by the ruins of a town, a heap  
 of ruins, high ground.

THEHLANÁ ਠੋਹਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To cast  
THEHLNÁ ਠੋਹਲਣਾ } or thrust

into the water, to cause to plunge, to cause to ford; to cause to pour more water in a *Degchá* than is required.

THEÍ ਬੇਈ *s. f.* A ceremony in which curd or milk and rice are offered to *Devts* and saints, or are eaten at home.

THEK ਬੇਕ *s. m.* (*M.*) A sheaf of wheat as made up for carriage from the field.

THEKÁ ਠੇਕਾ *s. m.* Hire, fare, fixed price, a contract work done by contract, a job, a task; a particular mode of beating a drum.

THEKÍ ਠੇਕੀ *s. f.* A kind of bamboo granary, a kind of granary made of *lappar*. A square frame of wood, with no cover or bottom used to measure *kankar*: a *theki* contains 50 to 200 square feet of the limestone.

THELÁ ਠੇਲਾ *s. m.* A trolly, a small truck running on rails.

THELÁ ਬੇਲਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) A fish of the carp family (*Catla Buchananii*) common in the rivers and *ghanḍs*. It is very good eating.

THELÁ ਬੇਲਾ *s. m.* A disease or blight of cotton, see *Telá*.

THELU ਬੇਲੁ *s. m.* (*K.*) A block of wood which is fitted into an irrigation channel so that the water flows evenly over it. The water is then divided into several channels by pegs which fit into the block.

THELIÁN ਬੇਲੀਆਂ *s. m.* (*M.*) An earthen vessel in which boiled rice is served up.

THENÍ ਬੇਨੀ *s. m.* (*K.*) Deposit of an article left in trust with another.

THESÍ ਬੇਸੀ *s. m.* See *Tharwar*.

THETH ਠੇਠ *a.* Pure, unmixed language.

THETHAR ਠੇਠੜ *a.* Ruined; greedy.

THEWÁ ਬੇਵਾ *s. m.* A stone set in a ring.

THÍ ਬੀ *v. n.* (*past tense* of *Hán*) Was.

THÍAN ਬੀਆਂ *v. n.* (from *Hán*) Were:—  
*thián dūḡd*, *v. n.* (*M.*) To go and return, to be done.

THIBBÁ ਠਿੱਬਾ *a.* Club-footed, having crooked feet; turned down at the heel (a shoe.)

THIBNÁ ਬਿਬਣਾ *v. a.* To have a tremulous or tottering motion, to reel like a drunkard.

THIBTHIBÁUNÁ ਬਿਬਬਿਬਾਉਣਾ *v. n.*  
To slip, to slide.

THIDDÁ ਠਿੱਡਾ *s. m.* (*Poḥ*) See *Theḍá*.

THIGLÍ ਬਿਗਲੀ *s. f.* A piece, a bit, a patch.

THIGRÍ ਬਿਗੜੀ *s. f.* (*M.*) A rag, a piece, a bit, a patch:—*chitti thigrí, Khudá labháí, tauḡ kiṇ chátí, teḍí má dí áhí?* God caused me to find a white rag, why did you pick it up? Did it belong to your mother?—Riddle. Answer: A mushroom.

THIHLNÁ ਠਿਹਲਣਾ *v. n.* See *The-halḡd*.

THÍHM ਠੀਹਮ } *s. f.* A clod.  
THÍHMA ਠੀਹਮ }

**THÍK ठीक** *a.* Exact, even, accurate, complete, just, fit, proper, reasonable, true, regular, right; fitting, corresponding:—*thík thák, a.* Very exact, fit, proper, perfectly accurate;—*ad.* Exactly, precisely, accurately; firmly; justly, truly:—*thíkam thík, ad.* Exactly, accurately, rightly, properly, truly.

**THÍKÁNÁ ठिकाणा** *s. m.* Place, station, residence, limit, fixing.

**THÍKAR ठीकर** } *s. m.* A small piece  
**THÍKBA ठीकरा** } of broken earthen vessel, a potsherd.

**THÍKRÍ ठीकरी** *s. f.* A small fragment of a broken earthen or metallic vessel.

**THILÁK थिलाक** *s. m.* A small shrubby plant (*Wikstrœmia salicifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Thymelœaceæ*) which occurs sparingly on some of the Panjab rivers up to near the Indus.

**THILLH ठिल्लु** *s. f.* Stoppage, obstruction; an imperative of *v. n.* *Thillhúð*:—*thillh páuṣí, v. n.* To put a stop to, to stop, to obstruct:—*thillh páuṣí, v. n.* To be stopped, to be obstructed.

**THILLHNA ठिल्लुना** *v. n.* To plunge into water.

**THÍMH ठीमु** *s. f.* A clod; *i. q.* *Dhím.*

**THÍMÍ थिमी** *s. m.* (K.) A measure amounting to eight seers *kachchád*.

**THIMMH थिमु** *s. m.* A skin disease *Tinea Versicolor*.

**THÍN थिंट** *s. m.* Principle; steadiness, firmness of mind, sense of shame, sense of propriety, sense of religion.

**THINDÁ थिंदा** } *a.* Greasy, buttered,  
**THINDHÁ थिंधा** } containing *ghee*.

**THÍNGGÁ ठिंगा** } *s. m.* A small stick, a  
**THÍNGGÁ ठिंगा** } club; a tool; the  
*penis*.

**THÍNGGNÁ ठिंगणा** *a.* Of small stature, dwarfish.

**THINKNÁ ठिंकना** *v. n.* To cry, to sob.

**THÁN THÁN KARNÁ ठां ठां करणा** }  
**THÍN THÍN KARNÁ ठीं ठीं करणा** }  
**THÍN THÍN LAUNÁ ठीं ठीं लाउना** }  
*v. a.* To fire a gun, to make a sound similar to that of firing a gun.

**THÍP थीप** *s. f.* A pot for fire; a kind of lamp.

**THÍPÁ थीपा** *s. m.* A circular piece of a broken earthen vessel used by boys in a game.

**THIPAR थिपर** *s. m.* See *Gonglá, Shalgam*.

**THIPPARNÁ थिपरणा** *v. n.* To eat much; to copulate.

**THIPRAÍ थिपरायी** } *s. f.* The  
**THIPRAUN थिपरौंड** } wages for  
copulating.

**THIR थिर** *a.* Fixed, stable, settled, firm;—*s. m.* The seed of a grass called *Sámk* eaten in times of famine.

THIRAKNÁ ਥਿਰਾਕਣਾ *v. n.* To err, to be unsettled in one's religious principles, to be discontented.

THIRÁUNÁ ਥਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To unsettle the mind; to discourage.

THIRKÁUNÁ ਥਿਰਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To make one err, to make one unsettled in religious beliefs; to make one discontented.

THIRJÁNÁ ਥਿਰਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.* To be  
THIRNÁ ਥਿਰਨਾ } unsettled in one's religious beliefs, to err in religious practices, to be unprincipled, to be impatient and unsteady, to be dispersed or driven asunder.

THISALNÁ ਠਿਸਲਣਾ *v. n.* To slip, to slide; *i. q.* *Phisalṇḍ.*

THISK ਠਿਸਕ } *s. f.* Boasting:—  
THISAK ਠਿਸਕ } *ṭhīsk mārṇí, v. a.*  
To boast:

THISÍ ਥੀਸੀ *v. n. (M.)* Will, would, may, might be, (from *Honḍ.*)

THISKARÍ ਠਿਸਕਰੀ *s. f.* Fun, sport, ridicule, jest.

THISS ਠਿੱਸ *s. f.* Sound as of a musket flashing in the pan.

THISSÁ ਠਿੱਸਾ *s. m.* See *Másho.*

THIT ਥਿਤ *s. f.* Lunar date.

THITTH ਠਿੱਠ *a.* Bad, dishonoured, infamous; *c. w.* *honḍ, karnḍ.*

THÍUNÁ ਥੀਉਣਾ *v. a.* To be exhausted, to be ruined.

THÍWAN ਥਿਵਣ *v. n. (M.)* To become (partly used as an auxiliary.)

THOBÁ ਥੋਬਾ } *s. m.* Clay and  
THOBBÁ ਥੋੱਬਾ } water mixed, mud, slime; a lump of mud; (M.) also the same as *Tobhd.*

THOBAṚ ਥੋਬੜ *s. m.* The same as *Thobḍ*; the face (discourteous.)

THOBHÍ ਥੋਭੀ *s. f.* A mass or lump of metal; *i. q.* *Thuhubí.*

THOBF ਥੋਥੀ *s. f. (M.)* A griddle or baking-pan of stone or baked clay:—*thobí chaphí te dushman wí ná wanjí.* When the baking-plate is on, even an enemy should not go away without eating.—Prov.

THOD ਥੋਡ *s. m. (M.)* The lip:—*ḍḍchí wángḡṡ thod larkḍí wade.* He goes about with his lips hanging down like a she-camel.

THODÍ ਠੋਢੀ *s. f.* The chin.

THOHAR ਥੋਹਰ *s. f.* The *Euphorbia Royleana*, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*. It occurs wild in the lower hills, is used for hedges in the plains. It attains a good height being sometimes over thirty feet. When old the stem contains a loose fibrous wood. The central axis always retains the original pentagonal or hexagonal form.

THOK ਥੋਕ *s. m.* Amount, a heap, ready money, a share, a portion;—*thokḍár, s. m.* A wholesale dealer.

THOKÁ ਠੋਕਾ *s. m.* A carpenter:—*ṭhokḍ Sikh, Singh, s. m.* The carpenter caste among Sikhs.

THOKAR ਠੋਕਰ } *s. f.* A blow, a  
 THOKUR ਠੋਕੁਰ } stroke, a kick, trip-  
 ping or striking the foot against anything;  
 a stumbling block; the gold or silver  
 on the end of a sword:—*thokar khāṁṁ*,  
*v. n.* To trip, to stumble; to meet with  
 a misfortune, to sustain a loss;—*thokar*  
*lāṁṁ*, *māṁṁ*, *v. n.* To kick or inflict  
 an injury.

THOKNÁ ਠੋਕਣਾ *v. a.* To heat, to  
 strike, to hammer, to hit, to drive (as a  
 snake).

THOLH ਠੋਲ੍ਹ *s. f.* (M.) Fatness:—  
*tholhá hak ná hak dá bhalámáns*. The  
 fat man is a respectable person whether  
 he does good or evil.—Prov.

THOM ਥੋਮ *s. m.* Garlic (*Allium sativum*),  
 considered hot, moist, aperient, supposed  
 to increase knowledge and lengthen the  
 hair. Used for a variety of diseases and  
 as a food, particularly in earache and  
 deafness.

THOMBAR ਥੋਮਬਰ *s. m.* The face  
 (discourteous); *i. q.* *Thobar*.

THON ਥੋਂ *prep.* From, since, by,  
 through, of, out of.

THOPÍ ਥੋਪੀ *s. f.* A box on the ears;  
 a thump.

THOPNÁ ਥੋਪਣਾ *v. a.* To support, to  
 commit to one's keeping; to plaster; to  
 charge, to blame.

THORÁ ਥੋਰਾ *m.* } *a.* Few, little, small,  
 THORÍ ਥੋਰੀ *f.* } scanty, insufficient,  
 inadequate, low; narrow, limited:—*thorá*  
*bahut*, *a.* More or less, about; *c. w.* *horá*,  
*karná*.

THORNÁ ਠੋਰਨਾ *v. a.* To strike the  
 forehead with the fingers as indicative  
 of ill-fate, to rap on a vessel to test its

soundness, or on a melon to determine  
 whether it is ripe; to test an egg.

THORYÁ ਥੋਰਯਾ *s. m.* The place appoint-  
 ed to be spat on in the game called *lukan*  
*michí*:—*thoryá páṁṁ*, *v. n.* To spit on  
 this place; to hasten back from any  
 appointed business without finishing it.

THOSSÁ ਥੋਸਾ *s. m.* The *Ficus Roz-*  
*burghii* or *Macrophylla*, Nat. Ord.  
*Moraceae*. The fruit is sold in Simla,  
 and is of pleasant flavour, the tree grows  
 up to 5000 feet.

THOSSÁ ਠੋਸਾ *s. m.* The thumb pre-  
 sented in token of denial.

THOTH ਠੋਠ *a.* Ignorant, unskilful, un-  
 learned, stupid.

THOTHÁ ਥੋਥਾ *s. m.* Sulphate of Copper  
 also called *nílá thoṭh*; an arrow without  
 a point:—*a.* Hollow, empty, unmeaning;  
 toothless.

THÚ ਥੂ *s. m.* Spit; a curse, an expres-  
 sion of great contempt.

THUDDÁ ਠੁੱਡਾ *s. m.* The beak of a pa-  
 per kite.

THUGGÁ ਠੁੱਗਾ *a.* Weak minded, idio-  
 tic, stupid; having an indistinct utter-  
 ance, as *thuggá totá*, a parrot that cannot  
 be taught to speak.

THÚH ਥੂਹ *s. f.* Spit:—*thúh thokrá*  
*páṁṁ*, *v. n.* To spit on a wall (done by  
 boys in play); *met.* to do a thing very  
 hastily.

THÚHÁ ਥੂਹਾ *s. m.* A pillar, a prop;  
 a blind man; an eye so swelled as to be  
 blind; (M.) a thorn of a date tree.

THÚHÁN ਥੂਹਾਂ *s. m.* A scorpion.

THUHLÁ ਥੂਹਲਾ (M.) Few, little, too  
 little, see *Shuhrá sháṁṁ*.

THÚHŃÍ **ਬੂਹਣੀ** *s. f.* A pillar, a column ;  
a blind man's staff.

THUH THUH KARNÁ **ਠੁਹ ਠੁਹ ਕਰਨਾ**  
*v. n.* To excite rains to fight.

THUHUBÍ **ਬੁਹੁਬੀ** *s. f.* A mass of gold,  
silver or other metal.

THUHURÁ **ਬੁਹੁਰਾ** } *a.* Few, little, too  
THUHURÍ **ਬੁਹੁਰੀ** } little.

THUHURBITÁ **ਬੁਹੁਰ ਬਿਤਾ** } *a.*  
THUHURBITYÁ **ਬੁਹੁਰ ਬਿਤਯਾ** } Light,  
trifling, senseless, absurd, mean ; thin,  
lean.

THÚK **ਬੁਕ** *s. m.* Spit ; a curse  
(abusive.)

THUK **ਠੁਕ** *s. f.* Honour.

THUKÁÍ **ਠੁਕਾਈ** *s. f.* Spitting ; ham-  
mering ; the price of spitting, hammering  
or driving.

THÚKÁ THÁKÍ **ਬੁਕਾ ਥਾਕੀ** *s. f.* Spit-  
ting about ; mutual cursing ; quarrelling.

THUKÁUNÁ **ਬੁਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To make  
to spit ; to cause to be cheated.

THUKÁUNÁ **ਠੁਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause  
to spit, to cause to be knocked, hammer-  
ed or driven ; to cause to copulate.

THUKK **ਠੁੱਕ** *s. f.* Union, agreement,  
coming together, a crowd, a multitude,  
an assembly.

THUKK **ਬੁੱਕ** *s. f.* Spit :—*thukk siṭṭḍá*,  
*v. a.* To spit out ; to abandon ;—*thukk ke*  
*chattṭḍá*, *v. n.* To break one's word :—  
*thukk lāṭṭḍá*, *v. n.* To take in one, to deceive,  
to evade ; to practise sodomy ; to  
defeat, to overcome ;—*thukk phittṭṭ karná*,  
*v. a.* To rebuke, to reprove, to reproach.

THUKKÁ FAJÍHAT **ਬੁੱਕਾ ਫਜੀਹਤ** }  
THUKKÁ FAJÍHATÍ **ਬੁੱਕਾ ਫਜੀਹਤੀ** }  
*s. f.* Disgrace, infamy, quarrel.

THUKKNÁ **ਬੁੱਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To spit ; to  
spit at ; *met.* to show the greatest con-  
tempt.

THUKRÁE JÁNÁ **ਠੁਕਰਾਏ ਜਾਣਾ** *v. n.*  
To stumble, to hit the toes against an  
obstacle.

THUKRÁÍ **ਠੁਕਰਾਈ** *s. f.* See *Thakráí*.

THUKRÁUNÁ **ਠੁਕਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To  
kick or strike with the toes, to cause to  
stumble.

THUKWÁÍ **ਠੁਕਵਾਈ** *s. f.* The price  
of hammering or driving ; hammering.

THUKWÁUNÁ **ਠੁਕਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To  
cause to spit, to cause to be knocked,  
hammered, or driven ; to cause to copu-  
late.

THÚL **ਬੁਲ** *s. m.* (M.) A tower ; a  
walled village.

THULÁ **ਠੁਲਾ** *s. m.* A body of men, a  
party, one's retinue.

THULH **ਠੁਲੁ** *s. m.* (M.) A tower, a  
walled village ; the towers of the Tri-  
gonometrical Survey are also so called.

THÚLHÁ ठुलु *s. m. (M.)* A measure of capacity equivalent to from 4 to 6½ *chhitāns*. It is the lowest unit in the scale of local measures (four *thūlhās* make a *paropī*) and is also called *pdn*.

THULLHÁ ठुलु *a.* Coarse (cloth); fat (man.)

THUM थुम *s. m.* See *Phāmphā*.

THÚM थुम *s. m.* See *Saṇḍal, Shāngal*.

THUMKÁ ठुमक *s. m.* A mode of walking or dancing gracefully.

THUMAK THUMAK ठुमक ठुमक *s. f.* A peculiar graceful gait; *c. w. challāḍ*.

THUMMAKNÁ ठुमकटा } *v. n.* To  
THUMMAKUNÁ ठुमकुटा } walk  
gracefully.

THUMRÍ ठुमरी *s. m.* A kind of song.

THUM THUM CHALLNÁ ठुम ठुम  
चलटा *v. n.* To walk with a graceful  
easy air:—*thum thum karko challāḍ, v. n.*  
The same as *Thum thum*.

THUNÁ ठुना *s. m.* Pretence, pretext,  
apology, excuse, evasion, contrivance;  
*c. w. deḡḡ, rakkhāḍ*.

THUNAK ठुनक *s. f.* A suppressed cry.

THUNAKNÁ ठुनकटा *v. n.* To cry  
with a suppressed voice, to sob.

THÚNGÁ ठुंगा *s. m.* Deception in weigh-  
ing a thing; (*M.*) a crook used for  
pulling down the branches of trees:  
—*thūngē mār, s. m.* One who gives light  
weight.

THÚNGGÁ ठुंगा *s. m.* Striking with  
the beak, pecking; one who picks seeds  
or grain out of a pod, or who throws one  
grain into the mouth at once; *c. w. mārḡḡ*.

THÚNGGNÁ ठुंगाटा *v. a.* To peck at,  
to pick seeds out of a pod or husk, or  
throw a single grain into the mouth at  
one time.

THUNKNÁ थुनकटा *v. n. (Paf.)* To  
cry, to sob; *i. q. Thīnakḡḡ*.

THÚPÍ थुपी *s. f.* A blow, a thump; *i. q.*  
*Thopī*.

THUR थुन *s. f.* Want, scarcity, poverty;  
*c. w. paṇḡ, mārḡ jāḡḡ*.

THURÁUNÁ थुनाउना *v. a.* To cause  
to be in want.

THURNÁ थुनटा *v. n.* To be in want.

THUR THUR KARNÁ ठुठ ठुठ करना  
*v. n.* To excite rams to fight.

THURÚ थुरु *s. m.* A curse, imprec-  
ation (abusive):—*thurú thurú hoḡḡ, v. n.*  
To be cursed:—*thurú thurú karná, v. a.*  
To curse.

THURYAL थुनल *a.* Needy, in want.

THUSÁUNÁ ਠੁਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be stuffed or crammed; to cause to eat.

THUSKÍ ਠੁਸਕੀ *s. f.* Breaking wind but not aloud.

THUSKNÁ ਠੁਸਕਣਾ *v. n.* To weep but not aloud.

THÚSNÁ ਠੁਸਣਾ *v. a.* To stuff, to cram, to ram; to eat.

THUSS ਠੁੱਸ *s. f.* A noise as of flashing powder, a contemptible sound, the sound of breaking wind but not aloud.

THÚT ਖੁਤ *s. m.* See *Laphrḍ*.

THÚTHÁ ਠੁਠਾ *s. m.* An earthen cup.

THÚTHÍ ਠੁਠੀ *s. f.* A small earthen cup; a dram of spirits; the half of a cocoanut.

THUTHKÁRNÁ ਖੁਥਕਾਰਨਾ *v. n.* To spit upon any one, to counteract the effects of the evil eye.

THUTHLÁ ਖੁਥਲਾ *s. m.* Stammering, lisping.

THUTHLÁUNÁ ਖੁਥਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To stutter, to stammer, to lisp.

THÚTHNÁ ਖੁਥਣਾ *s. m.* } The month  
THÚTHNÍ ਖੁਥਣੀ *s. f.* } of a horse  
THUTHNÍ ਖੁਥਣੀ *s. m.* } or camel.

THUTTH MUTTH ਥੁੱਥ ਮੁੱਥ *a.* Unformed.

TI ਤਿ *a.* Three (used only in composition as *tiḡḡḍ*, three fold.)

TIÁ ਤੀਆ *s. m.* The figure [੩] three; —*a.* Third.

TIÁḡ ਤਿਆਗ *s. m.* Forsaking, leaving, abandoning, abdication; —*tiḡḡ patrī*, *s. f.* A bill of divorce; —*tiḡḡ deḡḡ*, *v. a.* See *TIḡḡḡḡ*.

TIÁḡAN ਤਿਆਗਣ *s. f.* } One who  
TIÁḡÍ ਤਿਆਗੀ *s. m.* } relinquish-  
es, or divorces, a hermit, an ascetic.

TIÁḡNÁ ਤਿਆਗਣਾ *v. a.* To leave, to forsake, to abandon, to abdicate, to desert; to divorce.

TIAMLE ਤਿਆਮਲੇ *s. m.* See *Urbál*.

TIÁN ਤੀਆਨ *s. m.* A tree, see *Maḡdar*.

TIÁN ਤੀਆਂ *s. f.* A Hindu festival on the second day after the new moon in the month *Sáwan*, celebrated on every Sunday of this month.

TIÁR ਤਿਆਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Taiyár*. Ready, prepared, complete, finished, ripe; plump and fat; arrived at puberty; *c. w. hoḡḡ*, *karnḡ*.

TIÁRÍ ਤਿਆਰੀ *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Taiyárl*. Readiness, preparation, preparing for a journey; grand procession, pomp and splendour also see *Olḡ*.



TIAULANDHÁ ਤਿਆਲੰਧਾ *s. m.* See *Nágdaug*.

TIBARÁ ਤਿਬਾਰਾ *s. m.* A third time, three times.

TIBB ਤਿੱਬ *s. f.* The science of medicine.

TIBBÁ ਤਿੱਬਾ *s. m.* } A hillock, a hill,  
TIBBÍ ਤਿੱਬੀ *s. f.* } a mound, a mound-

tain, a small elevation, a heap of sand; an inferior kind of soil dry and sandy; a pile of gold or silver leaf heaped up together:—*tibbá kuffúá*, *v. a.* To beat gold or silver into leaves.

TIBHAKNÁ ਤਿਭਕਣਾ } *v. n.* To go  
TIBH JÁNÁ ਤਿਭ ਜਾਣਾ } off, to slip  
TIBHNÁ ਤਿਭਣਾ } away, to go  
out of the way of one whom we wish to avoid.

TIBHÁUNÁ ਤਿਭਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* (Caus. of *Tibhúá*.) To put out of the way.

TICHAR ਤਿਚਰ } *ad.* That  
TICHIR ਤਿਚਿਰ } long, up  
TICHRÁN NÚN ਤਿਚਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ } to that  
time:—*tichar ku*, *ad.* About that time.

TICHCHÁ ਟੀਚਾ *s. m.* A dial or any similar contrivance for marking time, the hand of a watch; an appointed time or place, a usual time; a fixed pension; a stone fixed as a mark; a fixed work:—*tichchá tikháung*, *v. a.* To appoint for any business, to appoint a rate, to fix a price.

TICH TICH KARNÁ ਤਿਚ ਤਿਚ ਕਰਨਾ *v. n.* To urge on an animal.

TICHKÁRÍ ਤਿਚਕਾਰੀ *s. f.* The clucking noise made by drawing the tongue from the roof of the mouth, to urge on an animal; (*c. w. mární*.)

TICHKÁRNÁ ਤਿਚਕਾਰਨਾ *v. n.* To urge on an animal.

TIDÁNÁ ਤਿਡਾਣਾ *s. m.* A firefly; *i. q.* *Tindáá*.

TIDARÁ ਤਿਦਰਾ } *s. m.* A house with  
TIDARÍ ਤਿਦਰੀ } three doors.

TIDDÁ ਤਿੱਡਾ *s. m.* } *s. m. f.* A locust,  
TIDDÁ ਤਿੱਡਾ *s. f.* } a grass-hopper.

TIDDHAR ਤਿੱਧਰ } *ad.* In that  
TIDDHARE ਤਿੱਧਰੇ } direction.

TIDDÍ ਤਿੱਡੀ *s. f.* A cricket, a locust, a grass-hopper.

TIDDIN ਤਿੱਦਿਨ *ad.* (from *Tidin*) On that day.

TIDHÁRÁ ਤਿਧਾਰਾ *a.* Having three edges, streams or currents.

TIDIÁNÁ ਤਿਡਿਆਣਾ *s. m.* See *Tidáá*.

TIG ਤਿਗ *s. m.* (*M.*) A heap; a pile of sugarcane cuttings covered with earth intended for the following year's crop. The *Tigs* are made in November—January when the sugarcane is cut, and remain covered till February—March, when they are opened, made into cuttings, and planted.

TIGGHAR ਤਿੱਘੜ *s. f.* Three water pots one on top of the other.

TIGGUNÁ ਤਿੱਗੁਣਾ }  
TIGUNÁ ਤਿਗੁਣਾ } a. Three-fold.

TIGGHURÁ ਤਿੱਘੁੜਾ s. m. } A young  
TIGGHURÍ ਤਿੱਘੁੜੀ s. f. } ox yoked  
with two older ones to be trained.

TÍGHÁL ਤੀਘਾਲ s. m. See *tighál*  
*shakkar* in *Shakkar*.

TÍH ਤੀਹ a. Thirty.

TIH ਤਿਹ s. f. Thirst;—s. m. Love,  
desire;—a. (obl. of *Tehán*) Three.

TIHÁ ਤਿਹਾ pron. Such as that;—conj.  
ad. So, thus, then.

TIHÁ ਤਿਹਾ }  
TIHÁI ਤਿਹਾਇ } s. f. Thirst.

TIHÁÍ ਤਿਹਾਈ s. f. A third part;—a.  
(fem. of *Tiháid*.) Thirsty.

TIHÁLÁ ਤਿਹਾਇਆ a. Thirsty.

TIHÁIT ਤਿਹਾਇਤ s. f. } A  
TIHÁITAN ਤਿਹਾਇਤਣ s. f. } third  
TIHÁITÍ ਤਿਹਾਇਤੀ s. m. } per-  
son, an umpire.

TIHÁR ਤਿਹਾਰ s. m. A holiday, a festi-  
val; that which is sent to a fiancée  
or a newly married wife on any festival  
by her father-in-law.

TIHAR ਤਿਹਰ s. m. A third time, a  
triplication; a third ploughing; i. q.  
*Tehar*.

TIHARÁM ਤਿਹਰਮ a. Three times.

TIHÁRÍ ਤਿਹਾਰੀ a. s. m. One who  
keeps a holiday;—a. Pertaining to a  
holiday.

TIHÁSMÁN ਤਿਹਾਸਮਾਂ } a. Having  
TIHÁSWÁN ਤਿਹਾਸਵਾਂ } three stories  
(a house), pertaining to the third story.

TIHÁT ਤਿਹਾਤ s. f. A third person.

TIHATTAR ਤਿਹੱਤਰ }  
TIHATTARMÁN ਤਿਹੱਤਰਮਾਂ } a.  
TIHATTARWÁN ਤਿਹੱਤਰਵਾਂ }  
The seventy-third.

TIHATTRÁ ਤਿਹੱਤ੍ਰਾ s. m. The year  
73 (Hindu).

TIHÁULÁ ਤਿਹਾਉਲਾ } s. m. Three  
TIHÁULÍ ਤਿਹਾਉਲੀ } equal parts of  
ghee, sugar and flour:—*tiháuli dá kadh*,  
s. m. The *Halwah* or *Kadh* of *Tiháuli*.

TIHÁUT ਤਿਹਾਉਤ } s. m. A third per-  
TIHAUT ਤਿਹੌਤ } son (seldom used.)

TIHRÁ ਤਿਹਰਾ a. Three-fold.

TIHRÁU ਤਿਹਰਾਉ s. m. }  
TIHRÁUT ਤਿਹਰਾਉਟ s. f. } Triplitation.

TIHRÁUNÁ ਤਿਹਰਾਉਣਾ s. s. To trip-  
licate, to treble.

TÍJ ਤੀਜ s. f. The first day of the  
lunar month; the third day after the  
full moon.

**TÍJÁ ਤੀਜਾ** *s. m.* The third day after the death of a relative;—*a.* Third.

**TIJJUN ਤਿਜੁਣ** *pron. (K.)* To you.

**TIK ਟਿਕ** *s. f.* An imperative of *ਟਿਕਾਣਾ*.  
*Tikāḍ;—s. m. f. (M.)* A jewel set in a ring; cess levied by the Nawabs of Bahawalpur of two rupees on each *path* of grain in the crop after the Government share had been deducted. It is said to have originated thus: a concubine of a former Nawab lost a valuable jewel from a ring, to reimburse the loss of which he imposed the cess. Once imposed, it was collected regularly until abolished by Sawan Mal's government.

**TÍK ਤੀਕ** *prep.* To, up to, till.

**TIKÁNÁ ਟਿਕਾਣਾ** *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Thikāḍ*. A place, a residence, a place of residence, a direction or address; test, reliance; *c. w. karná, honá*.

**TIKÁU ਟਿਕਾਉ** *s. m.* Stability, permanence, staying.

**TIKÁÚ ਟਿਕਾਊ** *a.* Stable, lasting, permanent.

**TIKÁUNÁ ਟਿਕਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To retain, to fix in any place, to place, to put; to stop, to billet, to lodge, to station.

**TIKHÁ ਤਿਖਾ** *s. f.* Thirst; *i. g. Tirikhd*.

**TÍKHÁ ਤੀਖਾ** *a.* Sharp (an edged tool); hot, pungent (spices); angry; active, rapid; penetrating.

**TÍKHNÁ ਤੀਖਣਾ** } *a.* Hot (spices.)  
**TÍKHUNÁ ਤੀਖੁਣਾ** }

**TIKK ਤਿੱਕ** *s. m.* The human body from the waist down; the waist, the loins; (*M.*) a fee of cash payments per well at each harvest.

**TIKKÁ ਤਿੱਕਾ** *s. m.* A small piece of flesh.

**TIKKÁ ਤਿੱਕਾ** *s. m.* Corruption of the Sanskrit word *Tik*. A mark made by Hindus on the forehead, temples, breast as a sectarian distinction, or for ornament; a jewel hung on the forehead; the present sent by a bride's parents to the family of the bridegroom (a ceremony among Hindus); a mark; a mark made by Hindu women on the forehead of their brothers or religious brothers at the festival of *Bhái dáj*; by disciples to the *Gurús* or *Sádhús*, or *Brahmans* on the *Bidsújá*; the eldest son of a *Rájá*, the heir-apparent; *met.* a stain, a blot.

**TIKKAR ਤਿੱਕੜ** *s. m.* A thick cake or loaf of bread.

**TIKKHÁ ਤਿੱਖਾ** *a.* Sharp, active, quick.

**TIKKHAL ਤਿੱਖਲ** *s. f.* A daughter born after three sons.

**TIKKHUL ਤਿੱਖੁਲ** *s. m.* A son born after three daughters.

**TIKKHUNÁ ਤਿੱਖੁਣਾ** *s. m.* A bit of straw; *i. g. Tukkhud*.

**TIKKÍ ਤਿੱਕੀ** *s. f.* A small cake, a small thing shaped like a cake; a wafer:—*fikki árá, s. m.* The flat or Chinese peach, the best variety in the plains:—*fikki honá, v. n.* To gaze at anything unceasingly.

**TIKKNÁ ਤਿੱਕਣਾ** *v. a.* To appoint to a place, to attach a person to an office, to

put a red mark of *santhár* on the forehead of a person as the sign of kingship.

TIKKRÍ टिकरी } *s. f.* A portion of  
TIKRÍ टिकरी } of land, a section  
of land, a section of country; form of  
the countenance.

TIKKÚN ਤਿਕੂੰ *ad.* In that manner, so.

TIKNÁ टिकना *v. n.* To stop, to rest, to remain, to be detained; to lodge, to stay.

TIKRÍ टिकरी *s. f.* See *Tikkri*.

TIKTIKÁU टिकटिकाउ *s. m.* Staying in a place, dwelling.

TIKTIKÍ टिकटिकी *s. f.* A thing shaped like (T) on which *faqirs* lean their arms to rest; a whipping post of the same shape:—*ṭik ṭikí láungí, v. a.* To stare, to gaze.

TIKÚNÁ ਤਿਕੂਣਾ } *a.* Three cornered  
TIKÚNÁ ਤਿਕੂਣੀਆ } triangular.

TIKWÁUNÁ टिकवाउना *v. a.* Caus. of *Tikwá.*

TIL तिल *s. m.* A mole on the skin; a dark coloured seed from which oil is expressed, Sesame seed (*Sesamum orientale, Indicum, Nat. Ord. Bignoniaceae*, A generally cultivated plant, often sown round the edges of fields as a border to the main crop. The seed is black as it comes from the plant:—*til siyáh, s. m.* It is blanched by rubbing off the outer skin after immersion in hot water and is then white:—*til sufáid, s. m.* This sells at a higher price and yields the best oil. The oil is bland and largely used as a food, and as it is free from smell for burning. The yield of oil is about two-fifths of the weight of seed used. The seeds are also used as food parched or on sweetmeats. Remedially they are reckoned warm and dry, and are used externally and internally in rheumatism. The oil is also used medi-

cinally. The black seeds are reckoned most powerful, then the white, and then the red. The oil is also known as oil of benne. The oil-cake is given to cattle, and sometimes used by the poor as food when mixed with flour:—*ban til, til phar, s. m.* See *Pallá*:—*til bhuggá, s. m.* A kind of sweetmeat made of *til* and *gur* or *shakkar* or *khand*:—*til chálí, s. f.* A mixture of *til* and rice used as food:—*til pattar, s. m.* See *Killá*:—*til patrá, s. m.* See *Sidlá, Padlá, Mandrá*:—*til wihre, s. f. m. pl. (M.)* A ceremony (*sagan*) at Muhammadan marriages unconnected with the religious service (*nikáh*). Flour and *til* are placed by a *Mirdas* seven times in the hands of the bride who places it as often in the bridegroom's hands.

TIL तिल *s. m.* } A brass bell such  
TILÍ टिली *s. f.* } as is hung round  
the necks of oxen and goats.

TÍL ਤੀਲ } *s. f.* A smooth straw  
TÍLÍ ਤੀਲੀ } such as *sirkí*, the slender  
upper stock of the *sar* plant. In the Muzaffargarh district the pith of the culm of *Saccharum moonjá* or *Sirkí*:—*til kachálá, s. m.* See *Pakhánbhed*.

TÍLÁ ਤੀਲਾ *s. m.* A bit of straw; the same as *Tíl*; the stalk of any grain with ear attached.

TILÁ ਤਿਲਾ *s. m.* An enlarged spleen; *i. q. Lipp*.

TILAK तिलक *s. m.* A mark made by Hindus on the forehead; installation (see *Tikká*);—*s. f.* A gown, a frock reaching from the neck to the ground:—*rāj tilak, s. m.* Anointing a king, a coronation.

TILAKNÁ ਤਿਲਕਣਾ *v. n.* To slip, to slide, to err.

TILÁTHÍ ਤਿਲਾਠੀ *s. f. (M.)* Stalks of *sesamum (til)* left standing after the buds have been gathered.

TILÁWARÁ ਤਿਲਾਵਰਾ *s. m. (M.)* One scale or side of a pair of scales.

TILHARÁ ਤਿਲਹਾਰਾ *s. m.* A rope, a head halter; *i. q.* *Talihárá.*

TILÍ ਤੀਲੀ *s. f.* See *Til.*

TILÍ ਤਿਲੀ *s. f.* The spleen; a seed of the *til* kind; but white and small.

TILKÁ ਤਿਲਕਾ *s. m.* A mole on the skin; a mark made by the Hindus on the forehead.

TILKAN ਤਿਲਕਣ *s. f.* A slippery place:—*tilkan báji, s. f.* Slipping; wrestling; any exercise in which results are determined by chance.

TILKÁUNÁ ਤਿਲਕਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
TILKÁDENÁ ਤਿਲਕਾਦੇਣਾ } cause to  
slip, to cause to err; to despatch; to make to go.

TILLÁ ਤਿੱਲਾ *s. m.* Gold thread:—*tille waff, s. m.* A gold thread twister.

TILLÁ ਤਿੱਲਾ } *s. m.* A peak or point  
TILLÍ ਤਿੱਲੀ } of a hill, a hillock, a hill, a mound, a height; a quantity of grass or timber lashed together, a raft.

TILLRÁ ਤਿੱਲੜਾ *s. m.* }  
TILLRÍ ਤਿੱਲੜੀ *s. f.* } An ornament worn on the neck by women.

TILÚN ਤਿਲੂਣ *s. f.* A large shrub (*Edwardsia mollis*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosae*) which grows at a good many places in the hills. Its flowers are beautiful.

TILWÁ ਤਿਲਵਾ *s. m.* A son (used only in sport); a man who has no family but a wife.

TILWANG ਤਿਲਵੰਗ *s. m.* (M.) A circular ring of wood on which the masonry cylinder of a well is built.

TILWÍ ਤਿਲਵੀ *s. f.* A daughter (used only in sport); a woman who has no family but a husband.

TILYÁ ਤਿਲਯਾ *s. f.* A woman (corruption of *Tirfá*); (M.) a red kind of *juar*, the ear is made up of a number of small broched stems, each carrying grain;—*tilyá chalittar, s. m.* Affectation, practised by women, tricks and pretences; *i. q.* *Tiryá.*

TILYAR ਤਿਲਯਰ *s. m.* A starling, particularly the rosy starling which besets the Panjab in immense flocks when the mulberries are ripe.

TIMÁHÁ ਤਿਮਾਹਾ } *s. m.* Three  
TIMÁHÁN ਤਿਮਾਹਾਂ } months' wages.

TIMAK ਤਿਮਕ *s. f.* Small drops of rain, drizzling.

TIMANÁ ਤਿਮਣਾ *a.* At the rate of three maunds.

TIMAR ਤਿਮਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Timir*. Darkness, obscurity.

TÍMAT ਤੀਮਤ } *s. f.* A woman, a  
TÍMÍ ਤੀਮੀ }  
TÍMÍN ਤੀਮੀਂ } wife.

TIMBAL ਤਿਮਬਲ *s. m.* *Ficus Roxburghii, Macrophylla.* See *Thossa.*

TIMBAR ਤਿਮਬਰ *s. m.* The *Xanthoxylon hostile*, Nat. Ord. *Xanthoxylaceae*. The seeds are used as aromatic and tonic, in dyspepsia, fever, cholera as also is the bark. Small twigs are used as tooth brushes the larger for pounding up *bhang* with water, also in tooth-ache and catarrh. The capsules are said to poison fish.

TIMKANĀ ਤਿਮਕਣਾ } v. n. To drop,  
TIMKANĀ ਟਿਮਕਣਾ } to fall in small  
drops (rain); to lighten (a cloud);—s. m.  
A spot.

TIMMĀ ਟਿਮਾ a. (Pop.) Of small  
stature, dwarfish.

TIMMAL ਤਿੱਮਲ s. m. See *Timbar*.

TIMMANĀ ਤਿੱਮਣਾ a. See *Timanā*.

TIMRĪ ਤੀਮਰੂ } s. m. See *Timbar*.  
TIMRĪ ਤਿਮਰੂ }

TIN ਤਿਣ s. m. A small bit of grass,  
a mote; a speck in the eye:—*tiṅ pai*  
*jāṇḍ*, v. a. To get a mote in the eye;  
to have a speck on the eye ball:—*tiṅ*  
*kāl*, *tiṅ tor*, *tiṅ torḍ*, s. m. A famine of  
grass.

TINĀ ਤਿਣਾ s. m. A small piece of  
of silver or gold leaf.

TINĀNĪ ਤਿਣਾਣੀ s. m. See *Pishkan*  
*Kaṇḍidā*.

TIND ਟਿੰਡ s. f. A wide-mouthed  
round bottomed earthen pot, these are  
the vessels tied on to the wheel of a  
Persian well; a small round gourd  
(*Citrullus vulgaris* var *fistulosus*, Nat. Ord.  
*Cucurbitaceæ*) commonly cultivated near  
Multan and Lahore. It is sown about  
April and ripens in July, and is cooked  
as a gourd, and has a pleasant flavour  
when young, but the seeds are trouble-  
some as it gets old.

TINDĀ ਟਿੰਡਾ } s. m. The "squash"  
TINDĀ ਟੀਂਡਾ } gourd *Cucurbita lobata*  
used as a vegetable.

TINDAN ਟਿੰਡਣ s. m. } A general  
TINDANĪ ਟਿੰਡਾਣੀ s. f. } name for in-  
sects of the beetle tribe. The red beetle  
that eats the flowers and leaves of cu-  
cubers and melons is called *Tindāṇī*.

TINDĀNĀ ਟਿੰਡਾਣਾ s. m. (M.) A firefly:  
—*chūṇ dī sarī*, *tiṇḍāṇe kanūṅ ḍardh*. She  
that has been burnt by sparks fears even  
a firefly.—Prov.

TINDH ਟਿੰਢ s. f. Stiffness, hauteur;  
pride.

TINDO ਟਿੰਡੋ } s. m. The name of a  
TINDON ਟਿੰਡੋ } vegetable.

TINGGH ਟਿੰਘ s. f. Any little thing.

TINGGHARNĀ ਤਿੰਘੜਨਾ } v. n. To be  
TINGGHARNĀ ਤੀਂਘੜਨਾ } inclined  
to long, to be intent, to be turned to-  
wards an object.

TINGGNĪ ਤੀਂਗਣੀ s. m. A petticoat.

TINGRĪ ਟਿੰਗਰੀ s. f. (M.) A branch,  
a bough, a twig.

TINHĀN ਤਿਨਹਾਂ pron. (obl. pl. of So)  
They, these.

TINHĪN ਤਿਨਹੀਂ pron. (pl. instr. of So)  
They, these.

TINĀN ਤੀਂਆਂ s. f. See *Tiṅā*.

TINĀN ਤੀਨਾਂ a. Three fold.

TINDR ਟਿੰਦੂ s. m. See *Kaṇḍā*.

TINGĪ ਤੀਂਗੀ s. m. A plant (*Solanum*  
*sanctum*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*) found in  
the Salt Range. In some places the  
fruit is eaten fresh and also pickled.

TINJ ਤਿੰਨ *s. f.* A strip of cloth.

TINJAN ਤਿੰਨਣ *s. f.* A party of women or girls for spinning, sewing, knitting.

TINN ਤਿੰਨ) *a.* Three:—*tinn terāṇ ho-*

TINN ਤਿੰਨ) *jāḍ, hoḍ, v. n.* To be dispersed or scattered:—*tinn terāṇ kar deḍ, v. n.* To scatter, to disperse.

TINNIN ਤਿੰਨੀ) *a.* All three.  
TINNO ਤਿੰਨੋ)

TIN TĪN KARNĀ TĪ TĪ KARNĀ *v. n.*  
To whine, to cry.

TIP टीप *s. f.* A band, a company, a troop; amount; a note of hand; drawing a card; raising the voice in singing:—*tīp tīp, s. f.* Ornament, show, in first rate order, tip top:—*tīp dhāḷaṅt, v. a.* To spend one's income.

TIPAT ਤਿਪਤ *a.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Taripth*. Full, satisfied, contented;—*s. f.* Sufficiency, satisfaction, content, pleasure.

TIPKĀ ਤਿਪਕਾ) *s. m.* A drop of water  
TIPP ਤਿੱਪ) or any liquid:—*tipp*  
*tipp choḍ, karḍ, v. n.* To leak in drops;  
*i. q. Tupkḍ;—tipkḍ, s. m.* About a drop.

TIPNĀ ਤਿਪਨਾ *s. m. (M.)* An almanac;  
*i. q. Patir.*

TIPP ਤਿੱਪ *s. f.* A stain of any colour applied by the finger.

TIPPAN ਤਿੱਪਨ *v. a. (M.)* To obliterate, to mark off an item or a name in an account-book, to cross out, to dot off:—

*bandi uto tīp saḥ.* Strike it out of the account-book.

TIPPAR ਤਿੱਪਰ *s. m.* The third story of a house.

TIPPAS ਤਿੱਪਸ *s. f.* Arrangement; investigation; a piece, joining:—*tippas lāḡt, v. n.* To appear as a friend.

TIPPĪ ਤਿੱਪੀ *s. f.* A sign (°) placed above the line as a substitute for N and M in Gurmukhi.

TĪPṬ टीपु *s. m.* A small dog.

TĪR ਤੀਰ *s. m.* An arrow; a spike of the *Bair*:—*hatthoṅ tīr chhuttḍ, v. a.* To repent after doing anything:—*tīr dī mār, tīr dī wāt, s. m.* A bow shot:—*tīr hojḍḍ, hoḍ, v. n.* To rear:—*tīr lagḡḍ, v. a.* To shoot an arrow; *met.* to take ill:—*tīrmal, tīrmār, s. m.* See *Tejbal* in *Tej*.

TĪR ਤਿਰ *s. f. (M.)* A ford, a crossing place of a river or canal; an imperative of *Tīrḍ*:—*tīr tīr karḍ, v. n.* To crackle (as grain while being parched.)

TĪRĀ ਤੀਰਾ *a.* Squint-eyed.

TĪRAKNĀ ਤਿਰਕਣਾ *v. n.* To be displeased, to be split, to be cracked, also see *Tīrakḡḍ*.

TIRANJ ਤਿਰੰਜ *s. f.* A piece of cloth;  
*i. q. Tīḡ.*

TIRAR PHIRAR ਤਿਰੜ ਫਿਰੜ) *s. f.*  
TIRAR PHIRAR ਤਿਰੜ ਫਿਰੜ) *Prat-*  
ing, talking nonsense, wasting one's time with words; *c. w. karḍ*.

TIRAR̥ PHISS ਟਿਰੜ ਫਿੱਸ *s. f.* Putting off a matter, procrastination.

TIRÁSI ਟਿਰਾਸੀ *a.* Eighty-three.

TIRATH ਟੀਰਥ *s. m.* See *Tírth*.

TIRÁUNÁ ਟਿਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To split, to crack, to cause to crack.

TIRBARÁ ਟਿਰਬਰਾ *s. m.* Oil or ghee on the surface of water.

TIRBHAULÍ ਟਿਰਭੌਲੀ *s. f. (Poř.)* See *Tirhauk*.

TIRCHHÁ ਟਿਰਛਾ *a.* Aslant, crooked, bent:—*tirchhd̥ dekhhd̥, wekhhd̥, v. n.* To squint.

TIRH ਟਿੜ *s. f.* The root and stalk of a species of grass which creeps along the ground and throws shoots upwards and downwards at intervals.

TIRHATTAR ਟਿਰਹੱਤ੍ਰ *a. (Poř.)* Seventy-three.

TIRÍ ਟਿਰੀ *s. m.* A die.

TIRIBIDH ਟਿਰਿਬਿਧ *a.* Three-fold.

TIRIKKAL ਟਿ੍ਕਲ *a. (Poř.)* See *Tikkhal*.

TIRIKṬÁ ਟਿਰਿਕਟਾ *s. m.* A mixture of pepper, long pepper and dry ginger.

TIRIKṬÍ ਟਿਰਿਕਟੀ *s. m.* Triad, the three qualities, *i. e.*, *sato* the true nature, *tamo* passion, *rajo* darkness.

TIRIPAT ਟਿਰਿਪਤ *s. f.* See *Tipat*.

TIRIYÁ ਟਿਰਿਯਾ *a. (Poř.)* Third; *i. q. Týd̥*.

TIRIPHLÁ ਟਿਰਿਫਲਾ *s. m. (lit. of three fruits)* A medicine composed of *Harar̥, Baheṛá, Kulá*.

TIRKÚ ਟੀਰਕੂ *s. m.* The fruit of *Milech*, which see.

TIRMÍ ਟਿਰਮੀ *s. f.* See *Tírbi*.

TIRNÍ ਟਿਰਨੀ *s. m.* See *Phog, Phok*.

TIR JÁNA ਟਿਰਜਾਣਾ *v. n.* See *Tirg*.

TIRKÁUNÁ ਟਿਰਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause the trousers to slip down.

TIRKDHÁNS ਟਿਰਕਧਾਂਸ *s. f.* The coughing and breaking wind of a horse; malingering.

TIRKHÁN ਟਿਰਖਾਣ *s. m.* A carpenter.

TIRKHÚṬÍ ਟਿਰਖੁੱਟੀ *a.* Triangular.

TIRKUṬÁ ਟਿਰਕੁਟਾ *s. m.* See *Tarikṭá*.

TIRLOK ਟਿਰਲੋਕ *s. m.* } The three  
TIRLOKÍ ਟਿਰਲੋਕੀ *s. f.* } worlds, *i. e.*  
heaven, earth and hell; the universe:—  
*tirlokí ke náth, Triloknáth, s. m.* The Lord of the Universe, a name of Shiva.

TIRMARÁ ਟਿਰਮਰਾ *s. m.* Oil on the surface of water; the name of a thorny fruit-bearing tree.

TIRNÁ ਟਿੜਣਾ *v. n.* To be spilt, to crack with dryness; *met.* to be proud.



TIRNÁ ਟਿਰਨਾ } *v. n.* To fall  
 TIRPAINÁ ਟਿਰਪੈਣ } from a height,

to tumble, to slip down, to give up an enterprise, to be overcome, to become discouraged, to lose heart.

TIRNÍ ਟਿਰਨੀ *s. f. (M.)* A kind of fee:—*tirní dí kár, s. m.* A yearly fee of one rupee paid by all artisans, but not by shop-keepers, as the name would seem to mean:—*tirní rasám, s. f.* A poll tax on female buffaloes of half a rupee and on goats and sheep of one anna per head; the *Calligonum Convolvulaceum*, Nat. Ord. *Polygonacea* medicinally used.

TIRPHALÁ ਟਿਰਫਲਾ *s. m.* See *Tiriph-lá*.

TIRPHIR ਟਿਰਫਿਰ *s. m.* Objection, unwilling to do any thing.

TIRTALÍ ਟਿਰਤਾਲੀ *a. (M.)* Forty-three; *i. q.* *Tartáll*.

TIRTH ਤੀਰਥ *s. m.* A Hindu pilgrimage, a place of pilgrimage especially to sacred waters; *met.* wine (by *Bám márgis*):—*tíráth játrá, s. m.* Pilgrimage:—*tíráth karná, v. n.* To go on pilgrimage.

TIRTHÍ ਤੀਰਥੀ *s. m.* A pilgrim.

TIRWARÁ ਟਿਰਵਰਾ *s. m.* Oil on the surface of water; *i. q.* *Tirbárá*.

TIRYÁ ਟਿਰਯਾ *s. m.* A woman:—*tíryá chálítar, s. m.* Pretended affection by women, tricks and pretences.

TIRWÍ ਟਿਰਵੀ *s. f.* The *Ipomæa turpethum*, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*, it resembles jalap in action but is very uncertain.

TÍS ਟੀਸ *s. f.* The throbbing of a sore, a sharp shooting pain; *c. w.* *hont, pañt, mární, uññt*; *i. q.* *Chís*.

TIS ਟਿਸ *s. f.* Thirst;—*pron. (obl. of So)* He, she, it, that.

TÍSÍ ਟੀਸੀ *s. f.* The top, the highest point of a tree, the summit of a hill, a peak.

TÍSÍ ਤੀਸੀ *s. f.* Flax, see *Alá*.

TÍSNA ਟੀਸਣਾ *v. n.* To throb.

TISNÁ ਟਿਸਨਾ *s. f.* Thirst, desire;—*s. m.* Temptation; reproach.

TISO ਤੀਸੋ *s. m.* A plant (*Carduus nutans*, Nat. Ord. *Compositæ*) found in the Panjab Himalaya. It is greedily eaten by camels when they get a chance. Its flowers are used medicinally as a febrifuge.

TISRÁT ਟਿਸਰਾਤ } *s. m. f.* A third  
 TISRÁIT ਟਿਸਰਾਇਤ } person, an umpire; a third time.

TIT ਟਿਤ *pron.* That.

TÍT ਤੀਤ *s. m.* The bud of *Deld, Penjhá*, which see.

TÍṬ ਟੀਟ *a.* Very sour;—*s. m.* A thumb; a testicle; the unripe fruit of the *Karér*; a speck on the eye; inconsiderate speech.

TÍTÁ ਤੀਤਾ *s. m.* *Cunus fæminæ*;

TITAINÁ ਟਿਟੈਣਾ *s. m.* A firefly,

TITÁLÁ ਟਿਤਾਲਾ *s. m. (M.)* A long rope cracked like a whip to scare birds.

TITÁLHÍÁ ਟਿਤਾਲ਼ੀਆ *s. m.* The year 43 (Hindu).

TITÁLÍ ਟਿਤਾਲੀ *a.* Forty-three.

TÍTAR ਤੀਤਰ *s. m.* See *Bákhál Tatrí*.

**TITARBITAR ਤਿਤਰਬਿਤਰ** *a.* Dispersed, scattered; *c. w.* *hojádád, hojád, kardend.*

**TITARÍ ਤਿਤਰੀ** *s. f.* A hen partridge.

**TITH ਤਿਥ** *s. f.* Date, the day of the lunar month.

**TITHUN ਤਿਥੁਣ** *s. f. (K.)* In that place.

**TÍTÍ ਤੀਤੀ** *s. f.* *Pudendum mulieris.*

**TITIÁNÁ ਤਿਟਿਆਣਾ** *s. m.* A firefly; *i. q.* *Tidád.*

**TITIÁUNÁ ਤਿਟਿਆਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To cry; *i. q.* *Tidád.*

**TITRÍ ਤਿਤਰੀ** *s. f.* The *Rhus Semialata, R. Buckiamela*. It grows up to 5,000 feet, is not procurable in any quantity, the wood is ornamental.

**TITTAR ਤਿੱਤਰ** *s. m.* A partridge generally; the francolin partridge, *Perdix francolinus*, an onomatopætic word from the cry of the bird:—*káld tittar, s. m.* The black partridge *Francolinus vulgoris*;—*tittar háv mittar, báterá ná merá ná terá*. The partridge is a friend, the quail is neither mine nor thine (*i. e.*, shews no attachment.) The francolin is sometimes kept as a pet, but a wide spread belief is that its presence in a house causes impotency.

**TITTARÍ ਤਿੱਤਰੀ** *s. f.* See *Largá*.

**TIUN ਤਿਉਨ** *a. (M.)* Salted, saline; *i. q.* *Salád.*

**TIÚN ਤਿਊਨ** *s. m.* The jak tree. A large tree (*Artocarpus integrifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Moraceæ*) occasionally seen planted in the Panjab Siwalik tract up to the Ravi. The fruit is pickled. The timber is yellow coloured and excellent in quality.

**TIUNÁ ਤਿਉਣਾ** *v. a.* Three-fold.

**TIUNH ਤਿਉਂਹ** *a.* Three.

**TÍURÍ ਤੀਉਰੀ** *s. f.* A frown; moving the middle finger; in the former sense; *c. w.* *chárháí, or chárháí* and in the latter; *c. w.* *dehí*.

**TÍURÍ ਤੀਉਰੀ** *s. m.* See *Majíth*.

**TIWÁJ ਤਿਵਾਜ** *s. f.* The *Wrightea antidysenterica*, Nat. Ord. *Apocynaceæ* reckoned hot, bitter, astringent and anthelmintic.

**TÍWÉN ਤੀਵੀਂ** *s. m.* A woman; a wife; *i. q.* *Timí*.

**TOÁ ਟੋਆ** *s. m.* An excavation; a cavity, a hollow, a pit, an indentation, an abyss; a hole in the ground, a pit dug to receive the masonry of a well, a pond. The auspicious *tiths* are *Nanda, Bhadra, Vejaya, Purna*. In the Multan District a reservoir to receive the salt liquor in the manufacture of nitre:—*múrákh kháí pde ná kot khíle, ná kot rowe*. The fool digs holes, no one laughs and no one weeps.—Prov. No one cares what the fool does.

**TOBÁ ਟੋਬਾ** *s. f.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Taubah*. Repentance, penitence;—*inj.* An exclamation of strong negation; *c. w.* *karní*;—*s. m. (M.)* A kingfisher.

**TOBHÁ ਟੋਭਾ** *s. m.* An unvalled tank, a pond, a pool; a diver; *i. q.* *Tuhubá*.

**TOBÍ ਟੋਬੀ** *s. f.* Diving; sinking a well or clearing it by diving.

**TOBRÁ ਟੋਬਰਾ** *s. m.* A leather nose bag for horses;—(*M.*) (*lit.* a horse's nose bag). A share of grain taken by the proprietor of land on the pretence of feeding his horse, in addition to his rent.

**TODÁ ਟੋਦਾ** *s. m.* A heap, a collection; (*M.*) two pieces of wood forming the frame of the other two sides of the hole in which the *chaklé* works; a female camel is called *todá* till two years old:—*todá táfád, s. m.* False accusation.

TODÁ ਤੋਡਾ *s. m.* } (M.) A young camel  
TODÍ ਤੋਡੀ *s. f.* } to two years old.

TODDÁ ਟੋਡਾ *s. m.* (M.) Strawberry colour.

TODÍ ਟੋਡੀ *s. f.* A mode in music sung in the morning.

TODRÍ ਤੋਦਰੀ *s. m.* The name includes two plants—(1) The wall-flower *Cheiran*—thus *cheiri*, (2) the stock *Cheiranthus annuus*, both of the Nat. Ord. *Cruciferae*. The seeds are used medicinally as tonic, emmenagogue and aphrodisiac remedies. Five varieties of *Todri* are distinguished according to the colour of the flowers, *surkh* or *lál* (red) and *zard* or *pílá* (yellow) which are seeds of wall-flower, and *chittá* or *sufaid* (white), *nílá* (blue) and *náfar-mání* (lilac, mauve) which are obtained from the stock plant.

TOFÁ ਤੋਫਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Tuhfah*. A curiosity, a rarity, a present;—*a.* Rare, excellent, curious.

TOH ਤੋਹ *s. m.* Husk, the hull of barley, rice.

TOHÁ ਤੋਹਾ *s. m.* The husk of barley or small bit of cotton; a nit.

TOHAR ਤੋਹਰ *s. m.* See *Har*, *Harwáñh*.

TOHÁ TÁHÍ KARNÁ ਟੋਹਾ ਟਾਹੀ ਕਰਨਾ *v. n.* To feel about.

TOHNÁ ਟੋਹਣਾ *v. a.* To feel about, to feel, to examine by feeling, to seek for, to find out; *i. q.* *Tuhuná*.

TOHNÍ ਟੋਹਣੀ *s. f.* A small cane; *i. q.* *Tuhní*.

TOÍ ਟੋਈ *s. f.* Dim. of *Todá*; (M.) a little hole in the ground; a hole in the centre of a stack of *bhúsá* in which grain is stored.

TOI ਤੋਇ *intj.* A sound made in calling dogs.

TOÍ ਤੋਈ *s. f.* A piece of cloth of a different colour sewed on the breasts of a bodice.

TOK ਟੋਕ *s. f.* Hindrance, obstruction, prevention; the influence of an evil shewn by a cut or rent in cloth:—*tok ták, s. f.* Hindrance, obstruction.

TOKÁ ਤੋਕਾ *s. m.* A blight on cotton caused by the ravages of a moth which injures young shoots by nipping them off as with a pair of scissors. The larva of the moth *Helicopsis cupido* may be put to flight by sprinkling wood ashes over the plant. In autumn the plant is liable to the ravages of the larva of a weevil *Deprescaria gossypiella*. This destroys the cotton seed, and its attacks can be satisfactorily checked by scalding the seed before storing; this destroys the larva without impairing the vitality of the seed.

TOKÁ ਟੋਕਾ *s. m.* A chopper for straw, a chaff cutter; a grass-hopper of greyish brown colour, which eats young shoots of all sorts; the name of a bird (*Hoopo*)—*toká hání, s. f.* The place where straw is chopped:—*toká tákí, s. f.* Hindrance, obstruction.

TOKAR ਤੋਕੜ *s. f.* A cow or buffalo that has been giving milk not less than seven or eight months.

TOKHÁKHÍR ਤੋਖਾਖੀਰ *s. f.* The name of a medicine used for sore mouths.

TOKNÁ ਟੋਕਣਾ *v. a.* To hinder, to obstruct, to prevent, to challenge, to interrogate; to look at with an evil eye.

TOKRÁ ਟੋਕਰਾ *s. m.* }  
TOKRÍ ਟੋਕਰੀ *s. f.* } A basket.

TOL ਤੋਲ *s. m.* Weight; (K.) a big bundle.

TOL ਟੋਲ *s. f.* Feeling, searching, search:—*tolbhál, s. m.* Feeling about, looking for, searching.

TOLÁ ਤੋਲਾ *s. m.* A weight equal to twelve *Máshás*.

TOLÁ ਟੋਲਾ } *s. m.* A quarter or  
TOLLÁ ਟੋਲਾ } particular part of a  
town ; a crowd, a tribe, a clan, a family,  
a company, a band, a class.

TOLANÁ ਟੋਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To feel about,  
TOLNÁ ਟੋਲਣਾ } to search, to seek.

TOLNÁ ਤੋਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To weigh.  
TOLNÁ ਤੋਲਨਾ }

TOLÍ ਟੋਲੀ } *s. f.* A company, a  
TOLLÍ ਟੋਲੀ } society, a crowd, a  
multitude.

TOM ਤੋਮ } *s. f.* Picking cotton with  
TOMB ਤੋਬ } the fingers ; *c. w. cháhghí.*

TOMBYÁ ਤੋਮਬਯਾ } *s. m.* Thread,  
TOMBYÁ ਤੋਬਯਾ } made of cotton  
picked with the fingers.

TOMBÚ ਟੋਮਬੂ } *s. m.* A note, a small  
TOMBÚ ਟੋਬੂ } letter, an order, a  
draft :—*tombú karná, v. a.* To give an  
order in writing :—*tombú tárná, v. a.*  
To pay a bill.

TOMRÍ ਤੋਮਰੀ *s. f.* A gourd, the  
*Cucurbita legendaria*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbi-  
taceæ*. The seeds are reckoned cooling,  
the leaves purgative, the bitter pulp is  
said to be poisonous. It is used in  
coughs and as an antidote to poisons.

TON ਤੋ *prep.* From, by.

TONÁ ਤੋਣਾ *v. a.* To stuff.

TONÁ ਟੋਣਾ *s. m.* Magic, enchantment,  
an incantation ; *i. q. Túná.*

TOND ਤੋਂਦ *s. m.* A pot-belly.

TONDÍ ਤੋਂਦੀ *s. m. (K.)* Spring, i. e., the  
three warm months before the *barsát* or  
rains.

TONG ਤੋਂਗ *s. m. (M.)* A basket made  
of *tíl* with a cover.

TONNÁ ਤੋਂਨਾ *s. m.* Centre, middle,  
midst.

TONS ਤੋਂਨਸ *s. m.* The Silver Fir,  
*Picea Webbiana*.

TOP ਤੋਪ *s. f.* A cannon, a gun ; *met.* a  
very fat, corpulent person ;—*top khárá,*  
*s. m.* A battery, a park of artillery ; (*M.*)  
the cess *topkháná* was probably meant  
to aid in keeping up the Sikh artillery,  
it amounted to Rs. 2 per cent on each  
*pakká* well.

TOP ਟੋਪ *s. m.* A kind of cap.

TOPÁ ਟੋਪਾ *s. m.* A measure of capacity  
equal in weight to from four seers to  
six seers four *chhiṭáks*. Four *paropis*  
make a *topá* and four *topás*, one *pái* ; (*M.*)  
the funnel-shaped mouth of the *nálí*, or  
tube for drill-sowing.

TOPÁ ਤੋਪਾ } *s. m. (K.)* A measure of  
TOPÁ ਟੋਪਾ } grain ; rice seven

maunds two seers *kachchá*, wheat ten  
maunds *kachchá*.

TOPCHÍ ਤੋਪਚੀ *s. m.* A conductor of  
artillery, a commissary of ordnance.

TOPÍ ਤੋਪੀ *s. f.* An inferior kind of  
pice made of broken cannon, counterfeit  
pice.

TOPPÁ ਤੋੱਪਾ *s. m.* A stitch :—*toppá*  
*bharṇá, láuṇá, v. a.* To stitch.

**TOPPÁ** टोपा *s. m.* A grain measure containing about two seers, but in some places it differs; a kind of cap.

**TOPPÍ** टोपी *s. f.* A cap, a hat; the *chilam* of a *hukká*:—*toppí pos*, *s. m.* One who wears a cap, or hat.—*toppí wáld*, *s. m.* Mughals and Europeans.

**TOR** टोੜ *s. m.* A broken spindle; a piece of iron used for net work; breaking; corpulence; headache, the effect of drinking, intoxication, drowsiness; (*M.*) the end.

**TOR** ਤੋਰ *s. f.* Gait, motion, movement, manner, behaviour; the pulse; a species of sweet *charhi*. The *Bauhinia racemosa*, see *Máljan*:—*tor*, *tor dandá*, *s. m.* See *Súrá*, *Súr*:—*torbanná*, *s. m.* See *Marwan*, *Sumbhálá*.

**TOR** ਟੋਰ *s. f.* Movement, motion, gait; a reed, a pen:—*kán gae hain*, *kabakán* or *hanán dī tor sikhān*, *ápī wī wanjjāe hain*. The crows had gone to learn the gait of the partridges, and they returned having forgotten even their own.—Prov.

**TOR** ਟੋੜ *s. m.* The end, the utmost, the beginning;—*ad.* Very exceedingly:—*tor tikkar*, *ad.* As far as one could, to the very beginning.

**TORÁ** ਟੋੜਾ *s. m.* The match of a gun; a bag of one thousand rupees; gold or silver cord worn round the head as an ornament; a kind of helmet; deficiency, scarcity, want; a piece of rope; a beam.

**TORÁ** ਟੋਰਾ *s. m.* A superintendent of a business, a manager; a clever person, one fit to manage, usage; control, official authority.

**TORÁ** ਟੋਰਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) A bag made of date leaves of *Sar* (*Saccharum sara*) hung round clusters of dates to protect from birds.

**TORAD GOPÁ** ਤੋਰਦਗੋਪਾ *s. m.* A product of *Euonymus tingeus*, Nat. Ord. *Aquilariaceæ*, said to be really prepared from the dung of cows fed on "*kesú*," the flowers of *Butea frondosa*. Used in ophthalmia and to make the *tikká* mark on the forehead.

**TORÉ** ਤੋੜੇ *s. m. pl.* A silver ornament worn by women on the feet;—*conj.* (*M.*) Although; either:—*toré pawin kishale sikdá talab ná chhāre*. Although misfortunes happen, the lover does not abandon his object.—Story of *Sassi* and *Punnún*.

**TORÍ** ਤੋੜੀ }  
**TORÍN** ਤੋੜੀਂ } *ad.* Till, to, up to.

**TORÍ** ਟੋਰੀ *s. f.* The name of a small gourd eaten as a vegetable, *Luffa acutangula*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*:—*bhīndī torí*, *s. f.* *Abelmoschus esculentus*, Nat. Ord. *Malvaceæ*, grown by natives and Europeans in the plains throughout the Punjab. The fruit is cooked and eaten as a vegetable:—*gdār torí*, *s. f.* See *Paṇḍol*:—*ghīá torí*, *s. f.* *Luffa pentandra*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ* is cultivated throughout the Punjab plains for its fruit which is cooked and eaten as a vegetable:—*kálí torí*, *s. f.* *Luffa acutangula*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*; *i. q.* *Turai*.

**TORKÍ** ਤੋਰਕੀ *s. f.* An eruption from heat, a kind of disease; the *Indigofera linifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ* common in the plains up to near the Indus;—*a.* Of or pertaining to Turkey.

**TORNÁ** ਤੋਰਨਾ } *v. a.* To despatch, to  
**TORNÁ** ਟੋਰਨਾ } dismiss, to cause to depart.

**TORNÁ** ਤੋੜਣਾ *v. a.* To break, to change, to pluck (fruit).

**TORYÁ** ਤੋਰਯਾ *s. m.* A sort of mustard seed.

**TOS** ਤੋਸ *s. m.* See *Gajpápal*, *Pládar*.

TOSAK ਤੋਸਕ *s. f.* A quilt handsomely marked, a mattress.

TOSEKHÁNÁ ਤੋਸੇਖਾਨਾ *s. m.* Corruption of the Persian word *Toshakkhánah*. A storehouse, a ward robe, a place where valuable stores or jewels are kept.

TOSH ਤੋਸ *s. m.* See *Tos*.

TOSSÁ ਤੋਸ਼ਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Toshah*. Provisions, stores; a day's meal carried with the funeral procession amongst Muhammedans and given as alms to the grave-digger, or some poor person. It is supposed to support the deceased on his journey to the other world.

TOT ਤੋਟ } *s. f.* End; a loss, prostration  
TOT ਟੋਟ } of strength, enervation, a  
scarcity, deficiency.

TOTÁ ਤੋਤਾ *s. m.* } A parrot; a wooden  
TOTÍ ਤੋਤੀ *s. f.* } image of a parrot  
on the upper part of a door frame; the  
cock of a matchlock. A pet parrot is  
called *Ganga Rám*, by Hindus and *Míán*  
*Miṭṭhú* by Muhammedans.

TOTAR ਟੋਟਰ *s. m.* }  
TOTARÁ ਟੋਟਰਾ *s. f.* } The crown  
TOTARÍ ਟੋਟਰੀ *s. f.* } of the head.

TOTKÁ ਟੋਟਕਾ *s. m.* A kind of fireworks;  
*hocus pocus*; a charm or incantation for  
removing disease; (*Pot.*) an ear orna-  
ment.

TOTLÁ ਤੋਤਲਾ *a.* Stuttering, stammer-  
ing, lisp.

TOTLÁUNÁ ਤੋਤਲਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To lisp,  
to stutter.

TOTRÚ ਤੋਤਰੂ *s. m.* A small hole in a  
vessel or a well, a passage for water.

TOTṬÁ ਟੋੱਟਾ *s. m.* Loss, deficiency,  
scarcity, want, enervation, languor; a  
piece of rope; a candle-end; *c. v.*  
*bharná*.

TOTṬÍ ਟੋੱਟੀ *s. f.* The space between  
the joints of sugarcane, or bamboo.

TOTYÁ ਤੋਤਯਾ *s. m.* Suspicion, false  
accusation, slander.

TUBBAN ਟੁੱਬਣ } *v. n.* To dive; to  
TUBBNÁ ਟੁੱਬਣਾ } raise mud from the  
bottom of a well by diving.

TUBBÍ ਟੁੱਬੀ } *s. f.* A dip, a dive.  
TUBBHÍ ਟੁੱਬੀ }

TUBHÁÍ ਟੁਭਾਈ *s. f.* Deepening the  
pit of a well after water has been reached.

TUCHCHH ਤੁੱਛ *a.* Contemptible,  
despicable, worthless:—*tuchchh muchchh*,  
*a.* Broken or cut in pieces.

TUDH ਤੁਧ *pron.* (*obl. sing.* of *Tú*)  
Thee.

TUFAK ਤੁਫਕ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Hindi *Tufak*. A gun:—*ghar dāng nahī*  
*medī tufuk chā ghīn dō*. There is not  
even a stick in the house, and he says,  
take up and bring my gun.—Prov.

‘TUFÁN ਤੁਫਾਨ *s. m.* Corruption of the Arabic word *Túfán*. A storm, a tempest, a dust storm, the Deluge, a false accusation, a boisterous quarrel; an exorbitant demand:—*tufán khará karná*, *v. a.* To calumniate, to slander.

TUFÁNAN ਤੁਫਾਨਣ *s. f.* } A boisterous,  
‘TUFÁNÍ ਤੁਫਾਨੀ *s. m.* } quarrelsome person.

TUFATNARGAS ਤੁਫਤਨਰਗਸ *s. m.*  
(*M.*) One rupee per yoke of bullocks on wells paying a fixed *jamá*.

TUH ਤੁਹ *s. m.* See *Toh*.

TUHÁ ਤੁਹਾ *s. m.* The hull of barley, rice; a small bit of cotton; a nit.

TUHÁDÁ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ }  
TUHÁDÍ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ } *pron.* Your, yours.

‘TUHÁÍ ਤੁਹਾਈ *s. f.* Feeling about, handling, sounding one's views, taking the depth of water; price paid for bringing a burden.

TUHÁN ਤੁਹਾਂ } *pron.* (*obl. pl.* of *Tún*)  
TUHÁ ਤੁਹਾ } You; *i. q.* *Tusán*.

‘TUHÁUNÁ ਤੁਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* (*Caus.* of *Tuhuná*.) To cause to be felt or handled, to be sounded.

TUHMAT ਤੁਹਮਤ *s. m.* Suspicion, charge, accusation, calumny; *c. w.* *láuná*, *lagáuná*.

TUHMATAN ਤੁਹਮਤਣ *s. f.* } An accusation,  
TUHMATÍ ਤੁਹਮਤੀ *s. m.* } ser, a calumniator.

‘TUHNÁ ਤੁਹਣਾ } *v. a.* To feel about,  
TUHUNÁ ਤੁਹੁਣਾ } to ascertain, to sound one's intentions, to sound the depth of water; to touch.

‘TUHUBÁ ਤੁਹੁਬਾ *s. m.* A pond, a tank; a diver.

‘TUHUNÍ ਤੁਹੁਣੀ *s. f.* A club, a stick, a pole, a staff, a dependence.

TÚÍ ਤੁਈ *s. f.* The point of a nail, a spear top.

TÚJÁNÁ ਤੁਜਾਣਾ *v. n.* To cast the young early (used of the lower animals); *i. q.* *Túgá*.

TUJJUN ਤੁੱਜੁਨ *s. m.* (*K.*) See *Tijjin*.

TUK ਤੁਕ *s. m.* A line of poetry, a verse, a rhyme, a lesson.

‘TUK ਤੁਕ *a.* Little.

TUKAH ਤੁਕਹ *s. m.* Irrigation by flow.

‘TUKÁÍ ਤੁਕਾਈ *s. f.* Cutting; the price of cutting.

‘TUKAR PARÁKÁ ਤੁਕਰਪਰਾਕਾ *s. m.*  
(*M., Pot.*) (*lit.* a morsel and buttermilk.) A light meal eaten before the midday meal, especially by ploughmen; *i. q.* *Sháh-weld*.

‘TUKÁUNÁ ਤੁਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be cut; to cause to be told.

TUKAR MACHCHHÍ ਤੁਕਰ ਮੱਛੀ *s. f.*  
(*M.*) A kind of fish.

TUKHAM ਤੁਖਮ } *s. m.* Seed:—*semen*  
TUKHM ਤੁਖਮ } *hominis*:—*tukh-*

*malangán*, *s. m.* See *Tukmalangán*:—*Tukhm balangá*, *s. m.*, See *Tukmlangán*:—*tukhm balsan*, *s. m.* The *Balsamudendron Gileadense*, *Nat. Ord. Meliaceae*, considered a panacea:—*tukhm ahalyan*, *s. m.* The seeds of a variety of *Rhus*:—*tukh n gáwah jamij*, *s. m.* The seeds of *Berberis lycium* (*B. Asiatica* or *aristata*) used medicinally in a variety of diseases of skin, eye and ear. The alkaloid Berberine, which is bright, red and very bitter, is prepared from the plant. *Rasaunt* is an extract rich in Berberine, it is a valuable tonic and anteperiodic:—*tukhm jardalú*, *s. m.* The stones of

*Prunus Armeniaca*, Nat. Ord. *Rosacea*, used in a variety of diseases:—*tukhm kaddú*, *s. m.* See *Kaddú*:—*tukhm kanau-chá*, *s. m.* A product of *Salvia Moorcroftiana*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*:—*tukhm kasúús*, *s. m.* (1) The seeds of *Hyoscyamus nigra*, see *Khurá-áni ajwaib*; (2) the *Polynisia viscosa*, Nat. Ord. *Capparidaceae*. It is a counter irritant and besicant, carminative, and the root is said to be anthelmintic; the juice is used in deafness:—*tukhm kharbújá*, *s. m.* See *Kharbújá*:—*tukhm khatmí*, *s. m.* The seeds of *Allhea rosea* used medicinally:—*tukhm khírán*, *s. m.* See *Khírd*:—*tukhm khurmá*, *s. m.* The kernel of *Phœnix dactylifera*, a warm remedy used in coughs and asthma:—*tukhm rehán*, *s. m.* See *Rehán*:—*tukhm turb*, *s. m.*, The seeds of radish, see *Múli*:—*tukhm tarbúj*, *s. m.*, See *Tarbúj* and *Hadwáná*:—*tukhm wasmá*, *s. m.*, The seeds of *Indigofera tinctoria*, the Indigo.

TUKHÁR ਤੁਖਾਰ *s. f.* Cold.

TUKHNÁ ਤੁਖਨਾ *s. m.* A button.

TUKK ਤੁਕ *s. m.* A piece, a bit of bread; a web in the eye; a cut; *c. w. pai jánd*.

TUKKÁ ਤੁਕਾ *s. m.* A corn-cob; a light arrow blunt at the end.

TUKKÁ ਤੁਕਾ *s. m. (M.)* A cut; flow-irrigation from a canal, so called because the canal bank is cut to let the water flow.

TUKKAN ਤੁਕਨ *v. a. (M.)* To cut.

TUKKAR ਤੁਕਰ *s. m.* A thick piece of bread.

TUKKHNA ਤੁਖਣਾ *s. m.* } A bit of a  
TUKKHNI ਤੁਖਣੀ *s. f.* } stalk of  
grass or straw.

TUKKNÁ ਤੁਕਨਾ *v. a.* To cut.

TUKKUL ਤੁਕੁਲ *s. f.* A kind of paper kite. There are various forms of kites.

The square kind is a *guddá*, or if large a *guddá*; the *tukkul* is the variety which is beaked. If the *tukkul* is constricted at the bottom it becomes a *kup*. Kites are flown with string prepared with a mixture of fine glass and paste, and the height of the art is to entangle the string with that of another kite and cut it (*penchá lypánd*.) It is not only a favourite pastime, but further is not unoften a means whereby a good deal of gambling is done. It and pigeon flying correspond to the horse racing of the West in this particular.

TUKKUR ਤੁਕੁਰ *s. f.* See *Tukkar*.

TUKLÁ ਤੁਕਲਾ *s. m.* The fruit of the *Kikkar* tree.

TUKLI ਤੁਕਲੀ *s. f.* A small *tukkul*.

TUKLÁMÁR ਤੁਕਲਾਮਾਰ } *s. m. (M.)*

TUKMÁR ਤੁਕਮਾਰ } A disease

of crops. It occurs to *Jér* at the end of *Assú*, and beginning of *Kattak*. It is attributed to excessive rain and the east wind. An insect eats the stalk at the junction with the ear and thus destroys it. Cattle eat the earless stalks which are called *Takke*, *Tuklá* or *Tiklá*.

TUKMALANGÁN ਤੁਕਮਲਾਂਗਾਂ *s. f.*

*Lallemantia Royleanum*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae* common wild in many places in the Salt Range. Its seeds are used medicinally, being considered cooling and sedative. It is a cold remedy similar in action to mint, and is chiefly used in palpitation of the heart.

TUKMÁN ਤੁਕਮਾਨ *s. m. (M.)* A pendant ornament for the ear, consisting of a thick cord of silk hung from the lobe with a small ball of gold or silver attached at the end:—*nán malúk zádí, te tukmá múnj de*. She calls herself a lady! why, she wears pendants of grass!—Prov.

TUKRÁ ਤੁਕੜਾ *s. m.* A piece of anything, a bit of bread.

TUKRAK ਤੁਕਰਕ *s. m. (M.)* lit. A little piece.



**TUKRÍ टुकरी** *s. f.* A small piece, a portion, a division; a flock of pigeons, a flock, a crowd; a festival which falls fifteen days after *Dīwālī*:—*tukrī dā melā*, *s. m.* A fair held on *Tukrī* days.

**TUKWÁÍ टुकवाही** *s. f.* The price of cutting; cutting.

**TUKWÁUNÁ टुकवाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be cut, or cut to pieces.

**TÚL टूल** *s. m.* Drowsiness, nodding, dosing (caused by the use of opium); *c. w. āunā*.

**TÚL टूल** *s. f.* A small tree (*Morus parvifolia*, Nat. Ord. *Moraceæ*) which occurs wild in the plains of the eastern Panjab. Its fruit does not appear to be valued. Its leaves are prized as cattle fodder;—*s. f. (M.)* The under-bedding of a nuptial couch. The father of the bride gives the bedding, consisting of *wihānā*, a bolster; *Túl*, under-bedding; *sawwā*, upper bedding:—*bhath Khairān dī túl wihānā*, *mainkūn bhāndī Rānjho dī lōi*. Cursed be the nuptial bolsters and the bedding of the *Khairās*! It is *Rānjhā's* blanket that pleases me.—Story of *Hir* and *Rānjhā*. The relations of *Hir* wished her to marry *Ilārwāl*, of the *Khairā* tribe, but she fell in love with *Rānjhā* a *Jaṭ*.

**TUL टूल** *s. f.* Strength, power, support.

**TULÁ टुला** *s. f. (M.)* A disease of crops.

**TULÁHÍ टुलाही** } *s. f.* A quilted.

**TULÁÍ टुलाही** } mattress under bedding of whatever sort.

**TULÁÍ टुलाही** *s. f.* Weighing; wages for weighing.

**TULAH टुलाह** *s. f. (K.)* Testing or settlement of account of any kind.

**TULANÁ टुलना** *v. a.* To be drowsy, to nod, to dose.

**TULÁUNÁ टुलाउना** *v. a.* To cause to be weighed.

**TULANCH टुलंच** *s. m.* See *Pagúnaí*.

**TULENNÍ PHÚL टुलेनी फूल** *s. m.* See *Phillá*.

**TULHÁ टुला** *s. m.* A buoy on which lamps are floated by Hindus in the month of *Kátak*, a buoy for floating one's self across a stream.

**TÚLBHÁ टुलभा** *s. m. (M.)* The tamarisk tree (*Tamarix orientales*).

**TULHARÁ टुलहारा** *s. m.* A little buoy.

**TULI टुलि** *s. m. (K.)* Grass stalk.

**TÚLÍKÚKÁR टुलीकूकार** *s. m.* The *Gardenia tetras pernia*, a mere shrub of no great value (*Hazara*):

**TÚLKLÚ टुलकलू** *s. m. (Poṭ.)* See *Tút*.

**TULL टुल** *a.* Equal, like:—*tull búfá*, *s. m.* An equal circle.

**TULNÁ टुलना** *v. n.* To be weighed.

**TULSÍ टुलमी** *s. f.* The holy Basil, *Ocimum sanctum*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae*. It is one of the holy plants of the Hindus, is said to have been produced from the hair of the goddess *Tulsí*; it is worshipped generally, but is held in special veneration by the followers of Vishnu. Its leaves are used in worship, and it is usually kept in Hindu houses. Medicinally it is deemed a hot pungent remedy, and is used in a variety of diseases. The leaves are aromatic, and Hindus very generally chew one after meals. The seeds are mucilaginous and are used in gonorrhœa.

**TÚLÍKÚL टुलीकूल** *s. m.* See *Tút*.

**TULWÁÍ टुलवाही** *s. f.* Weighing; wages for weighing.

**TULWÁUNÁ टुलवाउना** *a.* To cause to be weighed.

**TUMAN टुमन** } *s. f. (M.)* A tribe.  
**TÚMAN टुमन** }

TUMÁDÁR ਤੁਮਾਦਾਰ } *s. m. (M.)*  
 TUMANDÁR ਤੁਮਨਦਾਰ } The chief  
 of a tribe.

TÚMÁR ਤੁਮਾਰ *s. m.* See *Tumbár*.

TÚMB ਟੂੰਬ *s. f.* A small piece of metal, jewel; a piece of flesh (as heart, liver, head and foot):—*túmb tákí, túmb tallí, s. f.* Pieces of clothes.

TÚMBÁ ਟੂੰਬਾ *s. m.* A small bit of cotton; a disease of cows; a hollowed gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*) used by *fakírs* as a drinking vessel;—*s. m.* The Bottle Gourd, a large gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*) cultivated throughout the Panjab plains. Its seeds are used medicinally, being given in headache. The hard outer covering is used for containing fluids after the removal of the pulp and seeds. Symptoms of poisoning have followed the use of beer which had stood in one of these flasks. The bitter pulp induces symptoms like those of cholera.

TUMBÁÍ ਟੂੰਬਾਈ } *s. f.* Picking  
 TUMBÁÍ ਤੁਮਬਾਈ } cotton with the  
 fingers; wages for picking cotton.

TUMBÁÍ ਟੂੰਬਾਈ *s. f.* Touching, shaking, rousing.

TUMBÁLÁ ਤੁਮਬਾਲਾ *s. m.* A piece of cotton or flesh.

TUMBÁR ਤੁਮਬਾਰ *s. m.* A long story:—*tumbár bannhṛḍ, v. a.* To make a long story.

TÚMBAR ਤੁੰਮਬਰ *s. m.* A hollow gourd; the face, the head.

TÚMBARÍ ਤੁੰਮਬਰੀ *s. m.* A small gourd, a cupping glass.

TUMBÁUNÁ ਤੁਮਬਾਉਣਾ }  
 TUMBÁUNÁ ਟੂੰਬਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
 cause cotton to be picked.

TUMBÁUNÁ ਟੂੰਬਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be roused, excited, touched.

TÚMBÍ ਤੁੰਮਬੀ } *s. f.* A small gourd  
 TÚMBÍ ਟੂੰਬੀ } used by *fakírs* as  
 a drinking vessel; also see *Shingárl*.

TUMBŃÁ ਟੁੰਮਬਣਾ } *v. a.* To touch,  
 TUMBŃÁ ਟੁੰਬਣਾ } to shake, to  
 rouse, to excite, to prompt.

TUMBŃÁ ਟੂੰਬਣਾ } *v. a.* To pick  
 TUMBŃÁ ਤੁੰਮਬਣਾ } cotton with the  
 fingers.

TUMBŃÁÍ ਟੁੰਬਣਾਈ } *s. f.* A  
 TUMBŃÁKÍ ਟੁੰਬਣਾਕੀ } small piece  
 TUMBŃALLÍ ਟੁੰਬਣਾਲੀ } of cloth.

TUMBÁTAR ਤੁੰਮਬਾਤਰ *a.* Like you.

TUMMÁ ਤੁੰਮਾ *s. m.* See *Rájal*.

TUMMÁ ਤੁੰਮਾ } *s. m.* The Colocynth  
 TUMMÁN ਤੁੰਮਾਂ } (*Citrullus coly-*

*cynthis*, Nat. Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*) which grows abundantly in most of the arid sandy tracts of the Panjab. Its fruit is extensively used as a purgative for horses. The pulp used medicinally for human beings by preference when fresh in warm water, or when dried with *ajwaín*, and it is reckoned especially valuable in cholera—which smacks of homæopathy. The seeds are used medicinally. The fresh root is used as a tooth brush, and dried and powdered is given as a purgative:—*tukhm tummán, s. m.* The seeds of *Tummá*.

TÚMTARÁK ਤੁੰਮਤਰਾਕ } *s. m.* Mag-  
 TÚMTARÁKH ਤੁੰਮਤਰਾਖ } nificence,  
 splendour, grandeur.

**TUN** तुन *s. f.* The name of a fine

timber tree (*Cedrela toona*, Nat. Ord. *Cedrelaceæ*). The bark is very astringent, given in diarrhœa and dysentery. The seeds are sometimes used as a tonic in fevers, also as ecbolics and emmenagogue. From the flowers a fleeting yellow dye is obtained. The seeds are used to dye red. The wood is hard and durable, reddish, and is the best furniture wood in Northern India:—*tun dāḡā*, *s. m.* The seed of *Tun*.

**TÚN** टूँ *s. f.* The sound of a borborygm.

**TÚN** टूँ *prep.* Thou;—*s. m.* Tin.

**TÚNÁ** तुना *v. n.* To cast young (used of the lower animals.)

**TÚNÁ** टूना *s. m.* Magic, enchantment, a charm.

**TUNAKNÁ** टुनकना *v. a.* To eat grain by throwing one grain at a time into the mouth.

**TUNAK TUNAK KARNÁ** टुनक टुनक कर्ना

*वरना* *v. a.* To make a sound as by ringing a small bell.

**TUNÁNÁ MADHÁNÁ** तुनाना मधाना *s. m.* A tree (*Rhamnus purpureus*, Nat. Ord. *Rhamnææ*) common up to near the Indus. In Hazara the fruit is used as a purgative.

**TUND** टुँद *a.* Sharp, keen, pierce, strong; pure, good;—*tund majāj*, *a.* Hot-tempered.

**TUNÁNÁ JANÁNÍ** तुनाना जनानी *s. f.* See *Nágdaḡ*.

**TUND** टुँड *s. m.* A handless arm, a withered hand; the bare trunk of a tree.

**TUNDÁ** टुँडा *a., s. m.* Wanting a hand, a shrivelled or paralysed hand; one who is without hand or arm, or has either broken:—*tundān kassnān*, *v. a.* To tie the hands behind the back:—*mā tundā*, *piu kánān*, *puttar motī dā dāḡā*. The mother maimed, the father blind of an eye; do you expect the son to be a pearl? —Prov.

**TUNDHÁÍ** टुँहाई *s. f.* Sewing, patching; the price of sewing or patching.

**TUNDHÁUNÁ** टुँहाउना *v. a.* To cause to be sewed, or patched.

**TUNDHE** टुँये *s. f.* See *Tundná Madháná*, and *Nágdaḡ*.

**TUNDHNÁ** टुँहना *v. a.* To sew, to patch.

**TUNDÍ** टुँदी *s. f.* Swiftmess, fierceness; (*M.*) a variety of *Juár*.

**TÚNG** टुंग *s. m.* See *Túnglā*; *Tantarik*.

The *Rhus parviflora*; the wood is small but excellent for turnery work.

**TUNGG** टुंग *s. f.* A vessel with a large narrow neck, a spirit jug; the summit of a hill.

**TUNGAL** टुंगल } *s. m.* An ornament worn by  
**TUNGUL** टुंगल } young males.

**TUNGGNÁ** टुंगना *v. a.* To stuff anything under the waistband; to tuck up.

**TÚNÍ** तुनी *s. m.* See *chippí sirính* in *Sirính*.

TÚNGÚ ਤੂੰਗੂ *s. m.* See *Sumák*.

TUNKÁ ਤੁਣਕਾ } *s. m.* A bit of grass  
TUNKHÁ ਤੁਣਖਾ } or shred of straw.

TUNKÍ ਤੁਨਕੀ *s. f.* A very thin *chapáttí* or large wafer made with butter.

TUNNÍ ਤੁਨੀ *s. f.* The navel; *i. q.* *Dhunní*.

TUNNNÁ ਤੁਨਨਾ }  
TUNNÁ ਤੁਨਾ } *v. a.* To stuff.

TÚN TÁN KARNÁ ਤੂੰਤਾਂ ਕਰਨਾ *v. n.*  
To speak rudely.

TUN TUN KARNÁ ਟੁਣਟੁਣ ਕਰਨਾ }  
TUNTUNÁUNÁ ਟੁਣਟੁਣਾਉਣਾ }  
*v. n.* To sound a musical instrument gently.

TUNTUNÍ ਤੁਣਤੁਣੀ *s. f.* A musical instrument.

TUNYÁN ਟੁਣਯਾਂ *s. m.* A kind of parrot; a blunt, slow, obtuse and stupid man; a weak minded man.

TUPKÁ ਤੁਪਕਾ *s. m.* A drop of any liquid.

TUPP ਤੁੱਪ *s. m.* Sewing together, patching, stitching; a drop of any liquid.

TUPPAK ਤੁੱਪਕ } *s. f.* A gun, a can-  
TUPPUK ਤੁੱਪੁਕ } non.

TUPPNÁ ਤੁੱਪਣਾ *v. a.* To sew, to stitch, to join.

TUPPNÍ ਤੁੱਪਣੀ *s. f.* A needle.

TUR ਤੁਰ *s. m.* The beam of a loom around which the cloth is wound; an imperative of *v. n.* *Turáđ*.

TURÁ ਤੁਰਾ *s. m.* A strumpet; (*M.*) one end of a turban allowed to hang down the back:—*bure te burá kurd, ná dánd dí gombať ná jatt dá turá*. A drought is evil upon evil; then the bullocks have no humps and the farmer has no tail to his turban.—Prov.

TURÁÍ ਤੁਰਾਈ *s. f.* Gathering fruit; wages for the same.

TURÁÍ ਤੁਰਾਈ *s. f.* The same as *Torí*; (*M.*) a mare:—*kálí turáí, s. f.* See *Torí*:—*ghíá turáí, rám turáí, s. f.* See *Bhíndí torí* in *Torí*.

TURAKNÁ ਤੁੜਕਣਾ *v. a.* To pour hot ghee on vegetables, meat, to season; to break off a bargain.

TURAM ਤੁਰਮ *s. m.* A trumpet.

TURAMCHÍ ਤੁਰਮਚੀ *s. m.* A trumpeter.

TURAN ਟੁਰਨ *v. n.* (*M.*) To go, to start, to set off; to die:—*tur ná sage áp te lánat gođidā kún*. He cannot move about himself, and he blames his knees.—Prov.

TURAN ਤੁਰਨ *s. f.* (*M.*) *Judr* stalk; of which the leaves are green and silky.

TURÁNÍ ਤੁਰਾਨੀ *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of *Tehrán*.

**TURANJBÍN ਤੁਰੰਜਬੀਣ** *s. m.* A kind of medicine; manna, the product of *Alhagi maurorum*.

**TURANT ਤੁਰੰਤ** *ad.* Instantly, immediately.

**TURÁT ਤੁਰਾਤ** *s. f.* The law of Moses; the Pentateuch.

**TURÁUNÁ ਤੁਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to depart, to cause to go.

**TURÁUNÁ ਤੁਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* (Caus. of *Turád.*) To impel, to set agoing, to make to go or pass, to forward, to send, to despatch, to make go.

**TURÁUNÁ ਤੁਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause fruit to be broken or plucked.

**TURBAD ਤੁਰਬਦ** *s. f.* The *Ipomœa turpethum*, Nat. Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*. It contains a principle resembling that of Jalap, but is uncertain in its action as a purgative.

**TURET ਤੁਰੇਤ** *s. f.* See *Surd.*

**TURFÁNÍ ਤੁਰਫਾਨੀ** *s. f.* A second rate variety of shawlwool.

**TURHÍ ਤੁਰਹੀ** *s. f.* A trumpet.

**TÚRÍ ਤੁਰੀ** *s. f.* The chaff of wheat; dry crushed or broken or chopped straw of wheat or barley.

**TÚRÍ ਤੁਰੀ** *s. f.* (*M.*) See *Torí*.

**TURK ਤੁਰਕ** *s. m.* A Turk, a Musalman.

**TURKÁ ਤੁਰਕਾ** *s. m.* Hot ghee and condiments for seasoning food; the sound caused by throwing anything moist into boiling fat; *c. w. láungá*.

**TURKAN ਤੁਰਕਣ** *s. f.* A Turkish mare.

**TURKÍ ਤੁਰਕੀ** *s. m.* A Turkish horse: —*turkí puná*, *s. m.* Turkish, the qualities (evil) of a Turk; the properties of a Turkish horse.

**TURKNÍ ਤੁਰਕਣੀ** *s. f.* A female Turk, a female Muhammadan.

**TURKNÁ ਤੁਰਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To break wind.

**TURMATÍ ਤੁਰਮਤੀ** *s. f.* The name of a kind of hawk.

**TURMAR TURMAR DEKHNA ਤੁਰਮਰ**

**TURMAR TURMAR WEKHNA ਤੁਰਮਰ**

**ਤੁਰਮਰ ਦੇਖਣਾ** } *v. n.* To gaze silent  
**ਤੁਰਮਰ ਵੇਖਣਾ** } with amazement.

**TÚKMÚJ ਤੁਰਮੁਜ** *s. m.* The *Lupinus albus*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*; said to be imported from Egypt, and to be useful as a carminative and in leprosy.

**TURNÁ ਤੁਰਣਾ** *v. n.* To go, to depart, to set out, to walk: —*turná phirgá*, *v. n.* To go about, to walk about.

**TURNÁ ਤੁਰਨਾ** *v. n.* To walk, to depart, to start, to go, to move, to proceed, to go off, to pass current (as coin); to sail, to work, to succeed, to avail.

**TURPÁÍ ਤੁਰਪਾਈ** *s. f.* Sewing; wages for sewing.

**TURPÁUNÁ ਤੁਰਪਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to sew.

**TURPHARÁUNÁ ਤੁਰਫਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To recover health, to be restored, to grow fat.

**TURPNÁ ਤੁਰਪਣਾ** *v. a.* To sew, to stitch.

**TURRÁ ਤੁਰਾ** *s. m.* An ornament worn in the turban; a ringlet, a curl; a gulp, a draught.

TURSÁÍ ਤੁਰਸਾਈ }  
TURSÁWÁ ਤੁਰਸਾਵਾ } *s. f.* Acidity.

TURT ਤੁਰਤ *ad.* Immediately, instantly, quickly :—*turt phurt*, *ad.* The same as *Turt*.

TURTURÁ ਤੁਰਤੁਰਾ *a.* Nimble, active, flippant.

TURWÁÍ ਤੁਰਵਾਈ *s. f.* Gathering fruit; wages for the same.

TURWÁÍ ਤੁਰਵਾਈ } *s. m.* One

TURWAIYÁ ਤੁਰਵੈਯਾ } that breaks

TURWAYYÁ ਤੁਰਵੱਯਾ } or plucks, a gatherer of fruit.

TURWÁUNÁ ਤੁਰਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause fruit to be broken or plucked.

TURYÁAWASTHÁ ਤੁਰਯਾਅਵਸਥਾ *s. m.* The state of abstraction from external things and absorption in the contemplation of Supreme Being.

TÚS ਤੁਸ *s. f.* The first quality of shawl wool called *sháb tús* or *asb tús*; this is destroyed by white ants :—*tús khudrang*, *s. f.* Gray *tús*, or second quality.

TÚS ਤੁਸ *s. f.* A pungent, disagreeable smell as of mustard oil; *c. w. áungí, mární* :—*túsán nikal jánián*, *v. n.* To be annoyed by a disagreeable, pungent smell or taste.

TÚSÁ ਤੁਸਾ *s. m.* A bud of *Madár* or wild cotton.

TUSÁ ਤੁਸਾ } *pron. (obl. pl. of Tús)*  
TUSÁN ਤੁਸਾਂ } You.

TÚSH ਤੁਸ਼ *s. f.* See *Tús*.

TÚSHÍ ਤੁਸ਼ੀ *s. f.* A dark brown gray colour.

TÚSÍ ਤੁਸੀ *s. f.* A small bud of wild cotton.

TUSÍN ਤੁਸੀਂ *pron. (nom. and instr. pl. of Tús.)* You.

TUSSNÁ ਤੁੱਸਣਾ *v. n.* To break out as small pox.

TÚT ਤੁਤ *s. m.* The mulberry tree; its fruit. In the Panjab there are two colours of mulberries red and white. There are two varieties of each colour. One is small oval, mawkish sweet and a miserable fruit. The other called *Shaktít* is very long narrow looking like a caterpillar, greenish yellow or reddish black. It is exceedingly sweet and a great improvement on the smaller kind, but is flavourless. This *Shaktít* must be distinguished from the real *Shaktít*, the "royal mulberry" of Kashmir, which is fine large subacid well-flavoured like the English fruit.

The Panjab fruit is the product of various species of *Morus*, Nat. Ord. *Moraceæ*. Thus we have *Morus Indica*, *M. Alba*, *M. laevigata*, *M. Sinensis*, *Chindá tít*, is imported from China, and forms the best food for silk worms. *M. nigra* is used medicinally as a refrigerant in inflammatory diseases and fevers, dyspepsia, melancholia. The bark is considered purgative and anthelmintic. The wood of all old mulberry trees is highly esteemed for furniture. It is a good lasting timber, but apt to bend and warp. It is largely used in boat and carriage building.

TÚT ਤੁਟ *s. f.* A fraction; a fracture; a breakage; *i. q. Tuff*.

TÚTÍ ਤੁਤੀ *s. f.* A paraquet, a parrot the fruit of a small mulberry tree.

TÚTÍ ਤੁਟੀ *s. f.* The spout of a tea pot, or any thing of that sort; the mouth piece of a *hukká*; a fibrous thread obtained from a parasite of the *ber* used for wrapping gunstocks, either for strength or ornament.

TUTLÁ ਤੁਤਲਾ *a.* Stammering, stuttering, speaking imperfectly as a child.

TUTLÁUNÁ ਤੁਤਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To stammer, to lisp, to speak indistinctly.

TÚTRÁ ਤੁਤੜਾ *s. m.* } A small mulberry  
TÚTRÍ ਤੁਤੜੀ *s. f.* } tree. The *morus parviflora*, Nat. Ord. *Moraceæ*; grows in the hills 4,000 to 7,000 feet. The leaves form a valuable fodder.

TUTT ਟੁਟ *s. f.* A fracture, breaking, breach; a misunderstanding or coolness between friends; harm, loss; deficiency; an omitted passage inserted in the margin.

TUTTHÁ ਤੁੱਠਾ *a.* Pleased.

TUTTHMUTTH ਤੁੱਥ ਥਮੁ *a.* Ugly, ill-shaped.

TUTTHNÁ ਤੁੱਠਣਾ } *v. a.* To be  
TUTTHNÁ ਟੁੱਠਣਾ } pleased, to be gratified, to be kind.

TUTṬIN ਟੁੱਟਿਨ *s. f.* (*M.*) A dove (female).

TUTṬNÁ ਟੁੱਟਣਾ *v. n.* To break, to be broken, to fail, to burst, to burst forth or rush upon one:—*ṭuṭṭh paigá*, *v. n.* To fall down, to be broken, to fall upon, to rush in, to break in upon, to pour upon (an enemy):—*ṭuṭṭh paigí*, *v. n.* To be reduced to poverty; to occur (deficiency):—*ṭuṭṭh rahigá*, *v. n.* To be distressed, to be weary, to be reduced to poverty, to pine away; to be separated.

## U.—(ੳ)

ÚÁ ਉਆ *s. m.* See *Ujan*:—*úábdí*, *s. f.* Eluding by stratagem.

UBÁ ਉਬਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) Excessive heat and perspiration on account of deficiency of the air; alluvial silt.

UBÁHAL ਉਬਾਹਲ *s. f.* (*M.*) Haste, hurry.

UBÁKÍ ਉਬਾਕੀ *s. f.* Vomiting; *c. w.* *duṅgí*.

UBAKNÁ ਉਬਕਣਾ *v. n.* To vomit.

UBÁL ਉਬਾਲ } *s. f.* Boiling; excite-  
UBÁLÁ ਉਬਾਲਾ } ment of the passions:  
—*ubál duṅgá*, *v. n.* To boil, to begin to boil:—*ubál utṭhṅá*, *v. n.* To be excited or inflamed (the passions).

UBALÁÍ ਉਬਲਾਈ *s. f.* Hire of boiling.

UBÁLANÁ ਉਬਾਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To boil.  
UBÁLNÁ ਉਬਾਲਨਾ }

UBALÁUNÁ ਉਬਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be boiled; caus. of *Ubálaná*.

UBÁLHÁ ਉਬਾਲੁਹਾ *a.* (*M.*) Quick, hasty:—*ghar kafan nahín, maran kún ubálhe*. No grave clothes in the house and he in such a hurry to die!—Prov.

UBÁLMÁN ਉਬਾਲਮਾਂ } *a.* Boiled.  
UBÁLWÁN ਉਬਾਲਵਾਂ } (used generally in the *pl.* as *ubálawen chaul*, boiled rice).

UBÁLÚ ਉਬਾਲੂ *a.* Fit to be boiled; on the point of boiling.

UBARNÁ ਉਬਰਨਾ *v. n.* To be sound.

UBASÍ ਉਬਾਸੀ *s. f.* Yawning; *c. w.* *duṅgí*, *laigí*.

UBBALMÁ ਉੱਬਲਮਾ } *a.* Boiled  
UBBALMÁN ਉੱਬਲਮਾਂ } (used gener-  
UBBALWÁN ਉੱਬਲਵਾਂ } ally in the plural, as *ubbalwen chaul*, boiled rice).

UBBALNÁ ਉੱਬਲਣਾ *v. n.* To boil, to be boiled; *met.* to be enraged.

UBBALWÁÍ ਉੱਬਲਵਾਈ *s. f.* Hire of boiling.

UBBALWÁUNÁ ਉੱਬਲਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be boiled.

UBBARIÁUNÁ ਉੱਬਰਿਆਉਣਾ *v. a.* To swell, to rise.

UBBHARNÁ ਉੱਭਰਣਾ *v. n.* To swell, to rise up; to spring up, to jump, to leap.

UBBHE SÁH LAINE ਉੱਭੇ ਸਾਹ ਲੈਣੇ *v. n.* To sob.

ÚBH ਉੱਭ *ad.* Upwards.

UBHÁ ਉੱਭਾ *s. m. (M.)* The North.

UBHÁN ਉੱਭਾਨ *s. m. (M.)* A tree (*Populus Euphratica*, Nat. Ord. *Salicaceae*). It grows spontaneously on the banks of the Indus, the lower Chenab, and the Sutlej after its junction with the Chenab. The wood is light, and consequently used for making beds, door-frames, *bair*, wheels of wells, and for the timber of thatched roofs.

UBHÁR ਉੱਭਾਰ *s. m.* Rising, swelling :—*sijh ubbár, s. m. (M.)* Sunrise; the east.

UBHARAN ਉੱਭਰਨ *v. a. (M.)* To rise; to swell. *Present participle*; *ubhardd*; *Future*: *ubharsán*; *Past participle*: *ubharid*:—*ubharid chandar, náI ubharin táre; thisan ráhí fajar dost pídre*. The moon has risen, with it the stars are rising; my dear friends will start in the morning on their journey.—Song.

UBHÁRNÁ ਉੱਭਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To raise, to cause to rise or spring up; to excite.

UBHECHAR ਉੱਭੇਚੜ } *a. (M.)* Of or  
UBHOCHAR ਉੱਭੋਚੜ } belonging to the mouth.

UBHKÍ ਉੱਭਕੀ *s. f.* Vomiting; *c. w. dúgí.*

UBHRÁÚ ਉੱਭਰਾਉ *a.* Having a tendency to swell or rise.

UBHRÁU ਉੱਭਰਾਉ *s. f.* A swelling, a rising.

UBHRÁUNÁ ਉੱਭਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to swell or rise.

UBKÁÍ ਉੱਭਕਾਈ *s. f.* Vomiting; *c. w. dúgí.*

UBKÁUNÁ ਉੱਭਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To make or cause to vomit.

UBKÍ ਉੱਭਕੀ *s. f.* Vomiting; *c. w. dúgí.*

UBSÁT ਉੱਥਸਾਟ *s. m.* Putrefaction, a bad smell, the arising of a bad smell.

UBSÁUNÁ ਉੱਥਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to putrefy, to cause to smell badly.

UBSJÁNÁ ਉੱਥਸਜਾਣਾ } *v. a.* To have  
UBSNÁ ਉੱਥਸਣਾ } a bad smell, to putrefy, to rot, to spoil, to ferment.

ÚBÚSHÁ ਉੱਬੁਸ਼ਾ *s. m.* A plant (*Artemisia Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Compositae*) common in parts of the plains of the western Panjab.

ÚCH ਉੱਚ *a.* High in caste or rank :—*úch ních, a.* High and low of all ranks :—*s. f.* Highness and lowness, ascent and descent; ups and downs of life; profit and loss; the advantages and disadvantages of any business.

UCHÁHAT ਉੱਚਾਹਟ *s. f.* Height, steepness; loudness.

UCHAKKÁ ਉੱਚਕਾ } *s. m.* } A pick-  
UCHAKKÍ ਉੱਚਕੀ } *s. f.* } pocket, a thief; a bad character, also see *Luchhá.*



UCHAKKBIDDIA ਉਚੱਕਬਿੱਦਿਆ *s. f.*  
Adeptness in picking pockets.

UCHAKKPUNÁ ਉਚੱਕਪੁਣਾ *s. m.* The  
business of a pick-pocket.

UCHÁLÁ ਉਚਾਲਾ *s. m.* Instigation:—  
*uchálá dengá, v. a.* To instigate.

UCHÁLNÁ ਉਚਾਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To ex-  
cite, to insti-  
gate.

UCHÁN ਉਚਾਣ *s. m.* Height, a high  
place, an elevation.

UCHÁPAT ਉਚਾਪਤ *s. f.* Drawing  
money from a banker, getting goods  
from a shop-keeper; the debit side of  
an account—opposed to *ágat*, the credit side  
of an account:—*ágat tholí, te uchápat*  
*bahún.* Little incomings and great out-  
goings.

UCHÁR ਉਚਾਰ *s. m.* Utterance, speak-  
ing, pronunciation; explanation; *c. w.*  
*karná.*

UCHARNÁ ਉਚਰਨਾ *v. a.* To speak,  
to utter.

UCHÁT ਉਚਾਟ *s. f.* The act of scolding  
or vexing.

UCHÁTNA ਉਚਾਟਣਾ *v. a.* To scold,  
to vex.

UCHATRA ਉਚਟੜਾ *s. m.* A disciple,  
a learner.

UCHÁU ਉਚਾਉ *s. m.* See *Uchdi.*

UCHÁWÁN ਉਚਾਵਾਂ *s. m.* A movable  
fire place:—*ucháwán chullhá, s. m.* The  
same as *Ucháwán.*

UCHCH ਉਚ *s. f.* See *Uch*:—*uchch*  
*dá pí, s. m.* A class of Sayads.

UCHCHÁ ਉਚਾ *s. m.* } *a.* High, lofty,  
UCHCHÍ ਉਚੀ *s. f.* } tall, steep; loud;  
—*s. m.* Tweezers, used by barbers and  
shepherds and the like for extracting  
thorns from the feet; —*ad.* High, high  
up, (a top):—*uchchá hatth rahíná, v. n.*  
To have the upper hand; to be superior  
to or over any one or any thing; to ex-  
ceed, to excel:—*uchchá dardá, s. m.*  
High rank or dignity:—*uchchí dukán,*  
*s. f. lit.* An elevated or good shop; a  
famous, respectable, or well-known shop:  
—*uchchí jat, s. f.* High caste:—*uchchí*  
*núwán thán, s. f.* Rough uneven ground:—  
*uchchá suná, v. n.* To be hard of hear-  
ing:—*uchchí sur náli gáuná, v. n.* To  
sing in a high key:—*uchchí uchchí, ad.*  
Loudly.

UCHCHARNÁ ਉਚੜਨਾ *v. n.* To be  
separated as skin from the flesh, to be  
blistered.

UCHCHHALNÁ ਉਚਲਣਾ *v. n.* To spring  
up, to leap, to bound; to be full (the  
heart.)

UCHCHHNÁ ਉਚਣਾ *v. n.* To be broken  
or separated (used of skin), to be ab-  
raded, to be skinned, scratched, or scored.

UCHÍ ਉਚੀ *s. f.* See *Múnjád.*

UCHIR ਉਚਿਰ *s. f.* Until then (*unní*  
*chín*).

UCHCHÍDÍN ਉਚੀਦੀ *ad.* With a  
loud voice.

UCHERÁ ਉਚੇਰਾ *a.* A little higher.

UCHER BIDDIA ਉਚੇੜ ਬਿੱਦਿਆ }  
UCHER WIDDIA ਉਚੇੜ ਵਿੱਦਿਆ }  
*s. f.* Separating, prying into, penetrating,  
thoroughly investigating, vexing, worry-  
ing, persecuting.

UCHERNÁ ਉਚੇੜਣਾ *v. a.* To strip off,  
as the skin from the body, to flay.

UCHHÁLI ਉਚਾਲੀ *s. f.* Vomiting;  
*c. w. dúgí, karní.*

UCHHÁLŌNĀ ਉਛਾਲਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to spring up or bound, to toss up.

UCHHĀR ਉਛਾਰ *s. m.* Cover of a quilt.

UCHHEHNĀ ਉਛੇਹਣਾ } *v. a.* To  
UCHHIHNĀ ਉਛਿਹਣਾ } separate  
the skin, to scratch, to scarify.

UCHIĀÍ ਉਚਿਆਈ *s. f.* Height, steepness; loudness.

UCHKANĀ ਉਚਕਣਾ *v. n.* To startle, to spring up, to jump, to bound.

UCHKĀUNĀ ਉਚਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause one to start up, to startle, to cause to rise.

UCHRĀUNĀ ਉਚਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be spoken or uttered, to cause to be written.

UCHTŌNĀ ਉਚਟਣਾ *v. n.* To be unsettled (the mind), to be perplexed, to be sorrowful.

ÚD ਉਦ *s. f.* Aloe or Eagle wood, *Aquilaria agallocha*, Nat. Ord. *Aquillariaceae*. A yellowish white rather hard wood with a pleasant odour. The fragrance is due to the rotting of the wood, and the best specimens are, therefore, prepared by burying. They sink in water. It contains an aromatic resin, and is used as a stimulant and cordial in rheumatism, gout and nerve affections. The term aloe wood has nothing to do with aloes, but is a corruption of the Arabic name *Al-úđ*. Formerly it was much used in Europe. In Siam the wood forms the heart wood of certain trees, the sap wood is lighter and less odorous. Lign aloes is the product of *Alcazylon agallochum* of Cochin China:—*úđ salap*, *s. m.* the *Paonia* of *Dioscorides*. The *Pæonia cerallina*, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceae*. It occurs in medicine in woody masses of irregular flattened shape brownish with a fibrous coating, and

fissures radiating from the centre. Used in weakness, anæmia, palpitation and asthma. It is hung round the neck of children to prevent asthma. The root is reckoned antispasmodic, and is said to stimulate the menstrual and lacteal flow. It is said to improve in quality the longer it is kept.

ÚDĀ ਉਦਾ *a.* Brown, chocolate purple colour

ÚDĀHAT ਉਦਾਹਟ } *s. f.* The quality  
ÚDĀÍ ਉਦਾਈ } of being brown.

UDĀHONĀ ਉਦਾਹੋਣਾ *v. n.* To rise up to rise (the sun.)

UDAK ਉਦਕ *s. m.* Water; a heap.

UDĀ LAINĀ ਉਡਾ ਲੈਣਾ *v. a.* To take or learn from another by stealth; to win now.

UDĀLE ਉਦਾਲੇ *prep.* Around, round about; *i. q.* *Duđle*.

UDAMĀD ਉਦਮਾਦ } *s. m.* Corrupt-  
UDAMĀDĀ ਉਦਮਾਦਾ } ed from the

Sanskrit word *Unmád*. Longing, strong desire, avidity; the setting of the heart on a thing, avarice; *c. w.* *laggud*.

UDAN ਉਡਣ *s. m.* Flying:—*uđan kha-fołd*, *s. m.* A small flying bedstead (in fable).

UDĀNBĀN ਉਡਾਨਬਾਣ *a.* Active, of rapid motion, fleet.

UDĀR ਉਡਾਰ *a.* Capable of flying, fledged; *met.* able to take care of one's self.

UDAR ਉਡਰ *s. m.* (*M.*) An otter:—*ahmak uđarón de gharún paráthá mange*. Only a fool would ask for the remains of yesterday's dinner from the otter's house (because there are none to get, otters being noted for their voracity).—*Prev.*

UDĀRAN ਉਡਾਰਨ *v. a. (M.)* To cause to fly, to blow away, to throw up into the air:—*charkhā wā udārīd, rann gulandī pānīd*. The wind blew away the spinning wheel, the woman is looking for her ball of cotton!—Prov. used of persons who bother themselves about trifles in the face of a great calamity.

UDĀRĪ ਉਡਾਰੀ *s. f.* Flight:—*udārī ubarnī, mārī, v. n.* To fly.

UDĀRŪ ਉਡਾਰੂ *s. m.* See *Udārū*.

UDĀS ਉਦਾਸ *a.* Sorrowful, sad, disheartened, low-spirited; the state of being an *Udāsī*, the business of an *Udāsī*.

UDĀSAN ਉਦਾਸਣ *s. f.* The wife of a *Udāsī fakir*.

UDĀSĪ ਉਦਾਸੀ *s. m.* Sadness, dejection, sorrow; *c. w. laggarī*;—*s. m.* An order of *fakirs* founded by a son of Guru Nanak; one who has retired from the world.

UDĀSSĀ ਉਦਾਸਾ *s. m.* Sorrow:—*udās-sā lāund, v. n.* To go away, to depart.

UDĀŪ ਉਡਾਊ *s. m.* A spend-thrift;—*a.* Capable of flying.

UDĀUNĀ ਉਡਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to fly; to waste; to ridicule, to praise ironically; to winnow:—*udāund, pudāund, v. n.* To scatter to the wind, to waste.

UDĀWAN ਉਡਾਵਨ *s. m.* See *Udāran*.

UDBALĀ ਉਦਬਲਾ *s. m.* See *Udbālā*.

UDDAM ਉਦਮ *s. m.* Industry, diligence, strenuous exertion or effort; *c. w. karnā*.

UDDAMAN ਉਦਮਣ *s. f.* An industrious, energetic woman.

UDDAMĪ ਉਦਮੀ *a., s. m.* Energetic, diligent, an energetic, persevering man.

UDDAR ਉੱਦਰ *pron., s. m. (K.)* An otter; the name of a bird.

UDDESĀUNĀ ਉੱਦੇਸਾਉਣਾ *v. n.* To grow fat and plump, to thrive, to increase in stature, to grow up (a boy).

UDDH ਉੱਧ *s. m.* An otter; *met. a stupid person*.

UDDHAL JĀNĀ ਉੱਧਲ ਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.*  
UDDHLANĀ ਉੱਧਲਣਾ } To elope (a married woman.)

UDDHALWĀĪ ਉੱਧਲਵਾਈ *s. f.* The act of adulterously leaving a husband or parents; money given to any one who aids in getting a woman to elope.

UDDHALWĀUNĀ ਉੱਧਲਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* Caus. of *Uddhalnā*.

UDDHAR ਉੱਧਰ *ad.* On the other side, there.

UDDHARDION ਉੱਧਰਦਿਓਂ } *ad.* By  
UDDHARDON ਉੱਧਰਦੇਂ } way of other side.

UDDHARNĀ ਉੱਧੜਣਾ *v. n.* To be ripped (cloth), to become uncorded, or unstrung as a *chārpāsī*; to be broken up as a roof.

UDDIĀN ਉੱਦਿਆਨ } *a.* Depopulat-  
UDDIYĀN ਉੱਦਿਆਨ } ed, waste, desert.

UADPNĀ ਉੱਡਣਾ *v. n.* To fly, to flee away; to vanish, to be wasted, to boast.

UDDOSĀUNĀ ਉੱਦੋਸਉਣਾ *v. a.* See *Uddesdūṇā*.

UDDUM ਉੱਦੁਮ *s. m.* See *Uddam*.

UDHĀL ਉਧਾਲ *s. f.* A wife who has eloped with a paramour, a concubine.

UDHĀLĀ ਉਧਾਲਾ *s. m.* The act of leaving a husband and eloping with a paramour, concubinage; *c. w. karṇā*.

UDHĀLANĀ ਉਧਾਲਣਾ } *v. a.* To carry  
UDHĀLNĀ ਉਧਾਲਣਾ } off another man's wife, to run away with a woman.

UDHĀLŪ ਉਧਾਲੂ *s. m.* One who forsakes his wife and elopes with another woman; one who runs away with another man's wife or daughter, a woman who lives in a state of concubinage; one who entices away a woman to live in a state of concubinage with a third person:—*udhālū ṭillā, s. m.* The name of a mountain, of which it is fabled that a woman passing it forsakes her husband; *met. a. wavering, inconstant, fickle person.*

UDHAM ਉਧਮ *s. m.* The noise of music, dancing and rejoicing; disturbance, rebellion, impudence; *c. w. lagṇā*.

UDHĀR ਉਧਾਰ } *s. m.* Debt, loan:—  
UDHĀR ਉਧਾਰ } *udhār deṇā, v. a.*

To lend or give on credit, to put out money on credit:—*udhār honā, v. n.* To be in debt; to be cured:—*udhār laiṇā, v. a.* To borrow, to take a loan, to raise money:—*udhār utārṇā, v. a.* To pay a debt:—*udhār utarṇā, v. n.* To be paid a debt:—*udhār dī māṇ margai hai.* Has the mother of loaning died?—Prov. used

to stimulate an unwilling lender. If you cannot lend me money some one else will. What is the mother of loaning dead?

UDHĀRĀ ਉਧਾਰਾ *a.* Borrowed.

UDHARĀĪ ਉਧਾਰਾਈ *s. f.* See *Udhar-wāḥ*.

UDHARAN ਉਧਰਨ } *v. n.* To be  
UDHARANĀ ਉਧਰਨਾ } raised:—  
*udharan hār, a.* Able to be saved.

UDHARĀUNĀ ਉਧਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* Caus. of *Udherṇā*.

UDHARNĀ ਉਧਰਨਾ *v. a.* To liberate, to discharge, to save.

UDHARWĀĪ ਉਧਰਵਾਈ *s. f.* The expense of unweaving the string, a bed, or of unroofing a house.

UDHARWĀUNĀ ਉਧਰਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be ripped, or broken up; caus. of *Udherṇā*.

UDHĀUNĀ ਉਧਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be put on (clothes.)

UDHERNĀ ਉਧੇੜਣਾ *v. a.* To rip, to unstring, to uncord a bedstead, to break up, to open.

UDHERŪ ਉਧੇੜੂ *s. m.* One that rips, one that uncords a bedstead, one that breaks up.

UDĪ ਉਦੀ *a.* Brown chocolate colour, purple red;—*s. f. (M.)* A hole dug in the ground from which to shoot deer and pigs at night:—*udī miṭṭ, s. f.* A chocolate coloured earth from Haripur in the Kangra District; it is used for colouring pottery and is allied to *harmuṣ*.

UDĪK ਉਡੀਕ *s. f.* Expectation, looking  
ing out for; *c. w. karnā.*

UDĪKNĀ ਉਡੀਕਣਾ *v. a.* To expect, to  
look out for, to wait for.

UDĪL ਉਡੀਲ *s. m.* The similitude,  
the likeness, the appearance:—*jhaṛ dā*  
*udīl hai.* It has the appearance of a  
cloud.

UDNĀ ਉਡਨਾ *v. n.* See *Uḍḍā.*

UDON ਉਦੋਂ *ad.* Then, from that time.

UDRĀUNĀ ਉਦਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To dis-  
courage, to deter.

UDWAĪĀ ਉਡਵੈਈਆ } *a., s. m.*  
UDWAIYĀ ਉਡਵੈਯਾ } Fleet, ac-  
UDWAYYĀ ਉਡਵੱਯਾ } tive, swift;  
a flyer.

UGĀH ਉਗਾਹ *s. m.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Gawāh.* A witness:—*ugāh*  
*bandūgā,* *v. n.* To name a person as a  
witness:—*ugāh deṇḍā,* *v. a.* To produce a  
witness:—*ugāh karnā,* *v. a.* To make  
one a witness.

UGĀHI ਉਗਾਹੀ *s. f.* Evidence, testi-  
mony.

UGĀI ਉਗਾਈ *s. f.* Causing to grow;  
the wages of production.

UGAL ਉਗਲ *s. m.* (K.) Buckwheat;  
*Fagopyrum polygonum,* Nat. Ord. *Polygo-  
naceae* (Simla States).

UGĀL ਉਗਲ *s. m.* Loosening, coming  
off, separating; that which is spit out  
after being chewed; a mouthful:—*ugāl*  
*dān,* *s. m.* A spit-box.

UGAL ਉਗਲ *s. m.* See *Phaphrā,*  
*Phāphrā.*

UGALACHCHHĀNĀ ਉਗਲੱਛਣਾ } *v. a.*  
UGLĀCHHĀNĀ ਉਗਲਾਛਣਾ }  
*a.* To bring up food from the stomach or  
maw (as cattle that chew the cud), to  
spit out, to vomit, to disgorge.

UGALĀUNĀ ਉਗਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
loosen, to separate, to disengage; to  
cause to be disgorged.

UGĀLĪ ਉਗਲੀ *s. f.* Chewing the  
end.

UGĀLNĀ ਉਗਲਨਾ *v. a.* To loosen,  
to separate, to disengage; to vomit, to  
disgorge; to spit out.

UGALNĀ ਉਗਲਣਾ *v. n. a.* See *Ug-  
gāṇḍ.*

UGAMAN ਉਗਮਨ *v. n. (M.)* To-  
sprout, to come up:—*hik mūe hik ugama*  
*kaḍen nā bhaje rāṇḍ.* One dies, another  
springs up; the game is never interrupt-  
ed.—Prov.

UGĀRAN ਉਗਾਰਨ *v. n. (M.)* To col-  
lect revenue, debt.

UGĀRĪ ਉਗਾਰੀ *s. f. (M.)* Collection of  
revenue, debt.

UGARWĀHUNĀ ਉਗਰਵਾਹੁਣਾ *v. a.*  
To cause revenue or other dues to be  
collected; *i. q.* *Ugrāhūṇḍ.*

UGĀŪ ਉਗਾਊ *a.* About to spring up,  
in a state to spring up.

UGĀUNĀ ਉਗਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
to spring up or grow.

UGGALNÁ ਉੱਗਲਣਾ *v. n.* To be loosened, to be separated, to be disengaged; to spring up;—*v. a.* To vomit:—*uggal niggal ke kháṇḍá*, *v. n.* To eat with difficulty that which is distasteful or nauseating.

UGGAMNÁ ਉੱਗਮਣਾ *v. n.* To spring up, to appear, to rise (as the sun.)

UGGHÁ ਉੱਘਾ *a.* Clear, open, manifest, known.

UGGHARNÁ ਉੱਘਰਣਾ *v. n.* To be paid (used of taxes and other dues), to be collected; also see *Uggarḥḍá*.

UGGHARNÁ ਉੱਘੜਣਾ *v. n.* To be spread out, to be opened, to be uncovered, to be discovered, to be revealed, to transpire.

UGGH SUGGH ਉੱਘ ਸੁੱਘ *s. f.* News, information, report.

UGGNÁ ਉੱਗਣਾ *v. n.* To spring up, to be produced, to grow.

UGGULNÁ ਉੱਗੁਲਣਾ *v. a.* See *Ug-galḥḍá*.

UGGURNÁ ਉੱਗੁਰਣਾ *v. a.* To threaten (as with the fist):—*uggar uggar paṇḍá*, *n. n.* To run at a person with the fist clenched.

UGHÁ ਉਘਾ *s. m. (M.)* One who wipes up, especially one who wipes together the dried juice on the incised poppy capsule in the manufacture of opium.

UGHAN ਉਘਨ *v. a. (M.)* To wipe; especially to wipe off or collect with a shell the opium that exudes from the sliced capsule of a poppy.

UGHÁRÁ ਉਘਾਰਾ *a.* Naked, open, manifest:—*ugháṛá bhugáṛá*, *a.* The same as *Ugháṛá*.

UGHARÁUNÁ ਉਘੜਾਉਣਾ } *v. a.*  
UGHARWÁUNÁ ਉਘੜਵਾਉਣਾ } To cause to be opened or disclosed, to make known.

UGHÁRNÁ ਉਘਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To open, to disclose, to make known.

UGHARWÁNÁ ਉਘਰਵਾਣਾ } *v. a.*  
UGHARWÁUNÁ ਉਘਰਵਾਉਣਾ } To cause revenue or other dues to be collected; *i. q.* *Ugarwáhuḥḍá*.

UGHÁRÚ ਉਘਾਰੂ *s. m.* One who unveils or makes known.

UGHERNÁ ਉਘੇਰਣਾ *v. a.* To open, to disclose, to make known.

UGHÍ ਉਘੀ *s. f. (M.)* The act of wiping, especially in opium collecting.

ÚGLÁ ਉਗਲਾ *s. m.* See *Ugal*.

UGHURWÁUNÁ ਉਘੁੜਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be opened or disclosed, to make known.

UGRÁHÁ ਉਗਰਾਹਾ *s. m.* A tax gatherer, a collector of dues.

UGRÁHUNÁ ਉਗਰਾਹੁਣਾ *v. a.* To gather taxes, to collect dues of any kind.

UGULÁUNÁ ਉਗੁਲਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* See *Ugláḥḍá*.

UGWÁÍ ਉਗਵਾਈ *s. f.* Causing to grow, producing; the wages of production.

UGWĀUNĀ ਉਗਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be produced.

UH ਉਹ *pron.* That, he, she, it :—*uhdā*, *uhdā*, *pron.* Whose, of him.

UHĀ ਉਹਾ *pron.* Of that sort, the same (in this sense provincial) :—*uhā jehā*, *pron.* Of that sort, such as that.

UHDĀ ਉਹਦਾ } *s. m.* Office, duty,  
UHDAH ਉਹਦਾ } see *Huddā*.

UHĪ ਉਹੀ *pron.* That very, the same.

UHLĀ ਉਹਲਾ *s. m.* A screen, anything that conceals :—*uhlā karnā*, *v. a.* To conceal :—*uhlā honā*, *v. n.* To be concealed ; to get on one side ; to be in private :—*uhle kar dēd*, *v. n.* To conceal.

UHO ਉਹੋ *pron.* That very, the same.

UHUR PUHUR ਉਹੁਰਪੁਹੁਰ *s. m.* Endeavours, pains, expedients and remedies of every kind ; *c. w. karnā*.

UJĀGAR ਉਜਾਗਰ *a.* Manifest, known ; famous ; *c. w. honā*, *karnā*.

UJĀLĀ ਉਜਾਲਾ *s. m.* Light, day-break, the light of day ; splendour, brightness ; *c. w. honā*.

UJĀLANĀ ਉਜਾਲਣਾ *v. a.* To brighten, to polish (metals or jewels), to cleanse.

ÚJAN ਉਜਣ *s. m.* A kind of grain (*Hordeum caeleste*, *Nat. Ord. Gramineæ*) cultivated on the Sutlej.

UJAR ਉਜਰ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Usar*. Objection, protest, apology ; *c. w. honā*, *karnā*.

UJĀR ਉਜਾਰ *s. f.* A desert, wilderness ; ruin, waste ;—*a.* Demolished, deserted ; ruined.

UJĀRĀ ਉਜਾਰਾ *s. m.* Depopulation, laying waste, ruin, migration, damages for injuring or laying waste property.

UJARĀĪ ਉਜਾਰਾਈ } *s. f.* The  
UJARWĀĪ ਉਜਾਰਵਾਈ } act of laying waste, or causing to lay waste ; wages of laying waste, (a piece of land.)

UJARĀUNĀ ਉਜਾਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to lay waste.

UJĀRNĀ ਉਜਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To lay waste, to ruin, to depopulate, to cause to migrate.

UJARWĀUNĀ ਉਜਾਰਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to lay waste.

UJEHĀ ਉਜੇਹਾ } *a.* Such, such  
UJIHĀ ਉਜਿਹਾ } like ;—*ad.* So, thus.

UJIHĀN ਉਜਿਹਾਂ *a. (M.)* Of that kind, like that, such as that.

UJĪRAN ਉਜੀਰਨ *s. f.* Dyspepsia ; *s. g.* *Ajīran*, *Jīran*.

UJJAL ਉੱਜਲ *a.* Bright, shining, clear, clean, pure :—*ujjalidī*, *s. f.* Brightness, purity.

UJJALNĀ ਉੱਜਲਣਾ *v. n.* To be brightened, to be made pure, to become pure.

UJJAR ਉੱਜੜ *a.* Desolate, in ruins, desert :—*ujjar járd, v. n.* See *Ujjarjád.*

UJJARNÁ ਉੱਜੜਣਾ *v. n.* To become desolate, to be ruined, to abandon one's home and remove to another place, to migrate.

ÚJHÁN ਉੱਜਾਨ *s. m.* The Tamarisk, *Tamarix orientalis*, see *Ukánh.*

UJLÁ ਉੱਜਲਾ *a.* Bright, shining, clear, pure, clean :—*ujlá ádmí, s. m.* A man dressed in clean white clothes; a respectable man :—*ujle kappe, a.* Clean and white clothes.

UJLÁÍ ਉੱਜਲਾਈ *s. f.* Brightness; wages for brightening or polishing.

UKÁSNÁ ਉੱਕਾਸਣਾ *v. a.* To kindle, to excite, to instigate; to influence one to go away; to remove.

UKÁUNÁ ਉੱਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to err, to cause to blunder, to mislead.

UKHÁN ਉੱਖਾਨ *s. m.* See *Kharlet, Narlet.*

UKHÁNH ਉੱਖਾਂਹ *s. m. (M.)* The tamarisk tree (*Tamarix orientalis*, Nat. Ord. *Tamaricaceae*) found in the Jhang district. The wood is hard, and is used in a variety of ways; but it is of little value, emits an offensive odour when burned; it is used for charcoal. The tree grows rapidly, and is common in the saline tracts; *i. q.* *Pharwánh, Faras.*

UKHÁRNÁ ਉੱਖਾੜਨਾ } *v. a.* To  
UKHERNÁ ਉੱਖੇੜਣਾ } pluck up, to  
eradicate.

UKHERÁ ਉੱਖੇੜਾ *s. m.* A disease in which the hair comes out by the roots; *c. w.* *laggád.*

UKHÁUNÁ ਉੱਖਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be plucked up or eradicated.

UKKÁ ਉੱਕਾ *a.* Only, alone, single, without extra expense :—*ukká pukká, a.* Single, alone, only; without extra expense.

UKKAR ਉੱਕਰ *ad.* In that way, thus.

UKKARNÁ ਉੱਕਰਣਾ *v. a.* To dig, to engrave.

UKKAT ਉੱਕਤ *s. f.* Continuance, invention.

UKKATAN ਉੱਕਤਣ *s. f.* } A contri-  
UKKATÍ ਉੱਕਤੀ *s. m.* } ver, an  
inventor.

UKKHAL ਉੱਖਲ } *s. m.* A large  
UKKHUL ਉੱਖਲ } wooden mortar; a  
lubber.

UKKHALÍ ਉੱਖਲੀ } *s. f.* A small  
UKKHULÍ ਉੱਖਲੀ } wooden mortar.

UKKHARNÁ ਉੱਖੜਣਾ } *v. n.* To be  
UKKHURNÁ ਉੱਖੁੜਣਾ } plucked  
or raised up, to be eradicated :—*ukkharyád  
pukkharyád, v. n.* To be plucked up root  
and branch, to be thoroughly eradicated.

UKK JÁNÁ ਉੱਕ ਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
UKKNÁ ਉੱਕਣਾ } err, to  
commit a blunder, to miss the mark, to  
act foolishly, to mistake, to make a mis-  
take.

UKKUR ਉੱਕੁਰ *ad.* In that way, thus.

ÚKLÚ ਉੱਕਲੂ *s. m.* See *Nágydau* :—  
*richhí úklú, s. m.* See *Rájál.*



UKRĀUNĀ ਉਕਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be engraved.

UKRŪ ਉਕੜੁ *s. m.* The posture of sitting on the hams with the soles of the feet on the ground, squatting; *i. q.* *Ohin.*

UKSĀNĀ ਉਕਸਣਾ *v. n.* To be kindled, to be excited, to be instigated, to spring or grow up; *i. q.* *Uskand.*

UKSĀUNĀ ਉਕਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To kindle, to excite, to instigate, to cause to spring up or grow; to influence one to go away.

UKTĀUNĀ ਉਕਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To vex, to disturb;—*v. n.* To be vexed, to be out of patience, to fret, to be disgusted, to be melancholy.

ULĀBHOLĀ ਉਲਾਭੋਲਾ *a. (M.)* Simple, artless, stupid; *i. q.* *Alā bholā.*

ULĀD ਉਲਾਦ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Aulād.* Children, offspring, descendants, progeny.

ULADDNĀ ਉਲੱਦਣਾ *v. a.* To overturn, to upset, to turn over, to turn up to view; to reveal secrets.

ULĀHMĀ ਉਲਾਹਮਾ } *s. m.* Re-  
ULĀHMĀN ਉਲਾਹਮਾਂ } proach, com-  
ULĀMBHĀ ਉਲਾਮਭਾ } plaint; *c. w.*  
*deqđ.*

ULĀHNĀ ਉਲਾਹਣਾ *s. m.* Reproach, complaint, upbraiding; *c. w.* *deqđ, mārnd.*

ULĀHUNĀ ਉਲਾਹੁਣਾ *v. n.* To mourn for the dead, in plaintive strains of music (performed by women); *i. q.* *Alāhunā.*

ÚLĀN ਉਲਾਨ *s. f.* A shrub (*Steroulia Wallichii*, Nat. Ord. *Sterculiaceæ*).

ULĀLNĀ ਉਲਾਲਣਾ *v. a.* See *Uldrđ.*

ULĀNĀ ਉਲਾਣਾ *a.* Bare-backed, (a horse or other riding animal.)

ULANGGHAN ਉਲੰਘਣ *s. m.* Transgression, disobedience; passing over;—*ulangghan karnđ, v. n.* To transgress.

ULANGGHANĀ ਉਲੰਘਣਾ *v. a.* To transgress, to pass over.

ULĀR ਉਲਾਰ *a.* A tilt, a cant to one side inclined, susceptible of being tilted or inclined.

ULĀRĀ ਉਲਾਰਾ *s. m.* An excitement; a swinging or whirling motion, a series of motions with the hand while exercising:—*uldrđ deqđ, v. a.* To incite, to give one a swing;—*uldrđ laiḡđ, v. a.* To shake the head; to swing; *i. q.* *Huldrđ.*

ULARAN ਉਲਰਨ } *v. n.* To grow  
ULARNĀ ਉਲਰਨਾ } up; to grow tall, used of a crop; to spring up in order to hit a person:—*kayak ular gađ hai.* The wheat has grown up.

ULĀRNĀ ਉਲਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To cause to bend or spring, to tilt: to toss up.

ULFAT ਉਲਫਤ *s. f.* Affection, love, attachment; *c. w.* *hoḡđ, karnđ.*

ÚLGO ਉਲਗੋ *s. m.* See *Pháphrđ.*

ULĪĀĪ ਉਲਿਆਈ *s. f.* The act or state of being an *Auliyđ.*

ULLÁU ਉਲਿਆਉ *s. m.* } A M u-  
ULLÁUNÍ ਉਲਿਆਉਣੀ *s. f.* } hamma-  
dan saint.

ULJHÁU ਉਲਝਾਉ *s. m.* Entanglement,  
the state of being tangled; perplexity,  
intricacy, complication, involution.

ULJHÁÚ ਉਲਝਾਉ *a.* In danger of  
being tangled, on the point of being  
tangled, capable of being tangled.

ULJHÁUNÁ ਉਲਝਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To en-  
tangle, to tangle; to involve.

ULJHERÁ ਉਲਝੇਰਾ *s. m.* Entangle-  
ment; quarrel, dispute; *s. q.* *Aljherá*.

ULJHNÁ ਉਲਝਣਾ *v. n.* To be tangled;  
to be involved (in a quarrel, love affair):  
—*uljh puljh jéud*, *v. n.* To become en-  
tangled.

ULKÁPÁT ਉਲਕਾਪਾਤ *s. f.* Foolish  
talk, nonsense; a meteor, fire falling  
from heaven; overthrow, ruin, calamity,  
destruction.

ULKÁPÁTAN ਉਲਕਾਪਾਤਣ *s. f.* }  
ULKÁPÁTI ਉਲਕਾਪਾਤੀ *s. m.* }

A person who prates and talks nonsense;  
one who causes destruction or great  
calamity.

ULL ਉੱਲ *s. f.* A piercing headache, or  
pain in the side; *c. w.* *paigé*; *s. q.* *Hull*:  
—*ullboché*, *s. f.* Playing ball by throw-  
ing it up and catching it; *c. w.* *khejéud*.

ULLARNÁ ਉੱਲਰਣਾ *v. n.* To bound,  
to rebound, to spring.

ULLÍ ਉੱਲੀ *s. f.* Mould, a substance  
formed on the surface of moist bodies.

ULLÚ ਉੱਲੂ *s. m.* An owl; *met.* a fool,  
a stupid fellow:—*ullá bandungé*, *v. a.* To  
befool, to cheat:—*ullá bangé*, *v. n.* To  
be intoxicated, to be silly:—*ulláddé patthé*,  
*a.* Stupid, foolish, idiotic;—*s. m.* (*met.*  
"young of an owl" an owlet.) A foolish  
person:—*ullá pugé*, *s. m.* Folly, foolish-  
ness.

ULS ਉਲਸ *s. m.* Food left over from  
a meal; leavings.

ULSI ਉਲਸੀ *s. f.* (M.) See *Alsi*.

ULT ਉਲਟ *s. f.* Reversion, inversion,  
the opposite, reverse; the wrong side:—  
*ult pulé*, *a.* See *ulté pulé* in *Ulté*.

ULTÁ ਉਲਟਾ } *a.* Contrary, opposite,  
ULTÍ ਉਲਟੀ } opposed to, reversed,  
turned back and down;—*ad.* On the  
contrary, *vice versa*; notwithstanding,  
carelessly, wrongly:—*ulté pulé*, *a.* Sub-  
verted, topsy turvy, up side down; dis-  
ordered; involved:—*ulté pulé karné*, *v. n.*  
To turn over and over again; to put into  
disorder:—*ulté samajhé*, *v. n.* To mis-  
conceive, to misunderstand; to mistake,  
to prevent:—*ulté samajh*, *s. f.* A wrong  
view or opinion.

ULTÁÍ ਉਲਟਾਈ *s. f.* Hire of overturn-  
ing.

ULTÁU ਉਲਟਾਉ *s. m.* Subversion,  
confusion.

ULTÁUNÁ ਉਲਟਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To upset,  
to overturn, to reverse, to thwart, to sub-  
vert.

ULTNÁ ਉਲਟਣਾ *v. n.* To be upset, to  
be turned upside down, to turn; to be  
attentive; to turn upon or against, to be  
opposed to.

ULÚL JALÚL ਉਲੂਲ ਜਲੂਲ *a.*  
Wanting in neatness and accuracy, not  
in good style or form; foolish.

UMAD ਉਮਡ *s. f.* Overflowing, fall-  
ing, (as tears); swelling or increase (as  
of a river, an army, clouds), pouring out  
(as of the heart.)

UMADNÁ ਉਮਡਣਾ *v. n.* To overflow,  
to fall (as tears); to swell or increase  
(as a river, an army, clouds); to be poured  
out (as the heart.)

UMAG ਉਮਗ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Sanskrit word *Umag*. Desire, ambition,  
aspiring; excessive joy, transport.

UMAGÍ ਉਮਗੀ *a.* Ambitious, aspir-  
ing.

UMAGNÁ ਉਮਗਣਾ *v. n.* To be am-  
bitious, to aspire; to be excessively joy-  
ful.

UMÁHÁN ਉਮਾਹਾਂ *s. m.* Ambition, ex-  
cessive joy; *i. q.* *Umag*.

UMAID ਉਮੈਦ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Umed*. Hope;—*umaid*  
*dehí, v. a.* To give or inspire hope, to  
raise expectations:—*umaidwár, s. m.* An  
applicant, a candidate, a probationer;—  
*a.* Hopeful:—*umaidwári, s. f.* Expec-  
tation, hope, expectancy, the state of being  
a candidate; pregnancy.

UMAND ਉਮੰਡ *s. f.* See *Umad*.

UMANDNÁ ਉਮੰਡਣਾ *v. n.* See *Umadnā*.

UMANG ਉਮੰਗ *s. f.* Ambition; exces-  
sive joy; *i. q.* *Umag*.

UMANGGNÁ ਉਮੰਗਣਾ *v. n.* To be am-  
bitious, to aspire; to be excessively joy-  
ful.

UMAR ਉਮਰ *s. f.* Age:—*umar diān*  
*roṭān kamāunān, v. a.* To earn enough  
for one's whole life; to make a fortune:  
—*umar kaid, s. f.* Imprisonment for life:  
—*umar kaidí, s. m.* A prisoner for life:  
—*umar paṭā, s. m.* A lease for life.

UMED ਉਮੈਦ *s. f.* See *Umaid*:—*umed-*  
*wár, s. m.* See *umaidwár* in *Umaid*:—  
*umedwári, s. f.* See *umaidwári* in *Umaid*.

UMHÍÁN ਉਮੀਆਂ } *s. f. pl.* Unripe-  
UMHÍÁN ਉਮਹੀਆਂ } wheat or barley  
roasted in the ear; *Anhíān*.

UMMAT ਉਮਤ *s. f.* A sect or people,  
people of the same religion.

UMMATAN ਉਮਤਣ *s. f.* } A member  
UMMATÍ ਉਮਤੀ *s. m.* } of a sect  
of people.

UMMÍ ਉਮੀ *s. m.* One illiterate, an un-  
educated man.

UMMÍÁN ਉਮੀਆਂ *s. f.* Unripe wheat  
or barley roasted in the ear; *i. q.* *Amíān*.

UMRÁÍ ਉਮਰਾਈ *s. f.* Nobility, rank  
of *Umráu*.

UMRÁU ਉਮਰਾਉ *s. m.* A nobleman,  
a chief, a person of high respectability.

UN ਉਣ *a.* One less than any number  
(used only in composition as *unattíh*, one  
less than thirty).

ੳ ੳੳ *s. f.* A deficiency, want, the want of fulness, a small vacancy.

ੳ ੳੳ *pron.* He (*i. q.* *Usne*.)

ੳ ੳ *ad.* In that way; don't:—*ੳੳ karnā*, *v. a.* To refuse, to deny; to show displeasure.

ੳੳ ੳੳ *a.* Not quite full (as a vessel or the belly).

ੳੳੳ ੳੳੳ *s. m.* The tree or fruit of *Zizyphus Jujuba*, *Nat. Ord. Rhamnace*) used medicinally, being considered useful for cold and brain diseases; *i. q.* *Ber*.

ੳੳੳ ੳੳੳ *a.* Red like a jujube fruit.

ੳੳੳੳ ੳੳੳੳ *a.* Fifty-nine.

ੳੳੳੳੳ ੳੳੳੳੳ *s. m.* The year 59 (Hindu).

ੳੳੳੳੳੳ ੳੳੳੳੳੳ *a.* Fifty-ninth.

ੳੳੳ ੳੳੳੳ *s. f.* The cost of weaving; *i. q.* *Ugwal*.

ੳੳੳੳ ੳੳੳੳ *a.* Woollen.

ੳੳੳ ੳੳੳ *pron.* (obl. pl. of *Uh*). Them, those.

ੳੳੳੳੳ ੳੳੳੳੳ *a.* Forty-nine.

ੳੳੳੳੳੳ ੳੳੳੳੳੳ *a.* Forty-ninth.

ੳੳੳੳੳੳ ੳੳੳੳੳੳ *a.* Eighty-ninth.

ੳੳੳੳੳੳ ੳੳੳੳੳੳ *a.* Eighty-nine.

ੳੳੳੳ ੳੳੳੳ *a.* Seventy-nine.

ੳੳੳੳੳ ੳੳੳੳੳੳ *s. m.* The year 79 (Hindu).

ੳੳੳੳੳੳ ੳੳੳੳੳੳ *a.* Seventy-ninth.

ੳੳੳੳੳ ੳੳੳੳੳ *a.* Twenty-nine.

ੳੳੳੳੳੳ ੳੳੳੳੳੳ } *s. m.* The year  
ੳੳੳੳੳੳ ੳੳੳੳੳੳ } 29 (Hindu).

ੳੳੳੳੳੳੳ ੳੳੳੳੳੳੳ *a.* Twenty-ninth.

ੳੳੳੳੳ ੳੳੳੳੳ *v. a.* To cause to be woven.

ੳੳੳੳੳ ੳੳੳੳ *a., s. m.* Overturned, upside down, with the face downward; absent minded; a hog; *met.* a bad person, a bad hearted man.

ੳੳੳੳੳੳ ੳੳੳੳੳੳ *s. f.* Giddiness, a swoon, a fit.

ੳੳੳੳੳੳ ੳੳੳੳੳ *v. a.* To turn down for purpose of growing.

UNE ੳੳੳ *pron.* (Instr. of *Uhi*.) He, himself, she, herself.

UNGGAL ਉਂਗਲ } *s. f.* A finger;  
 UNGGUL ਉਂਗਲ } a toe:—*ung-*  
 UNGGALÍ ਉਂਗਲੀ } *gal bhar, s. f.*  
 UNGGULÍ ਉਂਗਲੀ } A finger's  
 breadth, and sometimes, though rarely,  
 a finger's length.

UNGGARNÁ ਉਂਗਰਨਾ } *r. n.* To  
 UNGGURNÁ ਉਂਗੁਰਨਾ } spring up,  
 (a vegetable); to sprout.

UNGGH ਉਂਘ *s. f.* Nodding, drowsi-  
 ness.

UNGGHNA ਉਂਘਣਾ } *r. a.* To  
 UNGGHLAUNA ਉਂਘਲਾਉਣਾ } nod, to be  
 drowsy, to doze or slumber.

UNGGURÍ ਉਂਗੁਰੀ *s. f.* See *Angúrí*.

UNGGÚTHÍ ਉਂਗੂਠੀ *s. f.* A finger  
 ring; *i. q.* *Anggúthí*.

UNHÁN ਉਨਾਂ *pron.* (obl. pl. of *Uh*)  
 Them, those.

UNHATTAR ਉਨਹੱਤਰ *a.* Sixty-nine.

UNHATTARWÁN ਉਨਹੱਤਵਾਂ *a.*  
 Sixty-ninth.

UNHATTRÁ ਉਣਹੱਤ੍ਰਾ *s. m.* The year  
 69; the famine of the year 1869 (Hindu  
 year.)

UNHÍN ਉਨਹੀਂ *pron.* (instr. pl. of *Uh*)  
 They.

UNÍHWÁN ਉਨੀਹਵਾਂ } *a.* Nineteenth.  
 UNÍSWÁN ਉਨੀਸਵਾਂ }

UNÍN ਉਨੀਂ *pron.* (instr. pl. of *Uh*)  
 They.

UNÍNDÁ ਉਣੀਂਦਾ *s. m.* Want of sleep;  
 —*a.* In want of sleep, sleepy.

UNJAL ਉਂਜਲ *s. m.* A double hand-  
 ful.

UNN ਉਂਨ *s. f.* Wool.

UNNÁ ਉਂਨਾ *a.* Woollen.

UNNÁ ਉਣਨਾ *c. n.* To weave.

UNNÍ ਉਂਨੀ *a.* Nineteen; woollen.

UNNU ਉਂਨੂ *s. m.* (*Pop.*) See *Inuú*.

UNS ਉਨਸ *s. f.* Affection, love,  
 attachment.

UNSRÍ ਉਨਸਰੀ *s. f.* In the Upper  
 Sutlej the blackberry (*Rubus flavus*, Nat.  
 Ord. *Rosaceæ*; in the Sutlej valley the  
 yellow raspberry (*Rubus flavus*, *R. fruc-*  
*ticosus*).

UNT ਉਂਟ *s. m.* A camel:—*únt*  
*kaṣírā, s. m.* A thorn or thistle eaten  
 by camels. The *Solanum xantho carpum*,  
 Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*, deemed an expec-  
 torant and used in coughs, Asthma and  
 Phthisis; *i. q.* *Uṭh, Unṭh*.

UNTÁ ਉਂਟਾ *s. m.* An Arithmetical  
 term denoting  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

UNTÁLHIÁ ਉਣਤਾਲੀਆ *s. m.* The  
 year 39 (Hindu).

UNTÁLHIWÁN ਉਣਤਾਲੀਵਾਂ *a.* Thirty-  
 ninth.

UNTÁLI ਉਣਤਾਲੀ *a.* Thirty-nine.

ÚNTH ਉਂਠ *s. m.* A camel;—*únth ánth*,  
*s. m.* Camels and such like; *i. q.* *Uṭh*.

ÚNTHNÍ ਉਂਠਣੀ } *s. f.* A she camel;  
ÚNṬNÍ ਉਂਟਣੀ } *i. q.* *Uṭhṇí*.

UNWÁI ਉਣਵਾਈ *s. f.* The cost of  
weaving, price paid for weaving.

UNWÁUNÁ ਉਣਵਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
to be woven.

UPADDAR ਉਪੱਦਰ *s. m.* Corrupted  
from the Sanskrit word *Upadarava*. Un-  
founded suspicion, unjust charge, calum-  
ny; an evil omen; violence, injustice;  
insult; calamity, deformity, a heinous  
crime.

UPADDARAN ਉਪੱਦਰਨ *s. f.* } A ca-  
UPADDARÍ ਉਪੱਦਰੀ *s. m.* } lum-  
niator, a false accuser, an oppressor, a  
great sinner;—*a.* Violent, unjust.

UPÁDH ਉਪਾਧ *s. f.* Violence, injustice,  
injury, tyranny.

UPÁDHAN ਉਪਾਧਣ *s. f.* } *a.* Violent,  
UPÁDHÍ ਉਪਾਧੀ *m.* } tyrannical,  
a tyrant.

UPAJ ਉਪਜ *s. f.* The chorus of a song,  
a variation in music.

UPAJÁÍ ਉਪਜਾਈ *s. f.* Producing, pro-  
duction.

UPAJÁIK ਉਪਜਾਇਕ *a.* Fertile, pro-  
ductive (soil); a producer.

UPAJAT ਉਪਜਤ *v. part.* Used in poe-  
try for *Upajdá*.

UPAJÁU ਉਪਜਾਉ *s. m.* Production,  
propagation.

UPAJÁÚ ਉਪਜਾਊ *a.* Productive, fertile,  
capable of growth, able to grow.

UPAJÁUNÁ ਉਪਜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To  
cause to spring up or grow, to produce.

UPAJNÁ ਉਪਜਣਾ *v. n.* To spring up,  
to grow, to be produced.

UPAMÁ ਉਪਮਾ } *s. f.* Greatness,  
UPAMÁN ਉਪਮਾਂ } glory; extolling,  
magnifying; resemblance (the latter  
used in poetry only.)

UPARAND ਉਪਰੰਦ } *ad. prep.* Then,  
UPARANT ਉਪਰੰਤ } therefore;  
after.

UPÁSNA ਉਪਾਸਨਾ *s. f.* Worship,  
adoration, service.

UPÁSNA ਉਪਾਸਣਾ *v. a.* To worship,  
to adore, to serve.

UPATṬHÁ ਉਪੱਠਾ *a.* See *Upaṭṭhá*.

UPÁU ਉਪਾਉ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Sanskrit word *Upáde*. Remedy, con-  
trivance, expedient; *c. w.* *karṇá*.

UPÁUNÁ ਉਪਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To continue, to produce.

UPDES ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ } *s. m.* Advice,  
UPDESH ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ } counsel, admonition,  
exhortation, instruction, preaching; *c. w.*  
*karná, deḡá.*

UPDESAK ਉਪਦੇਸਕ } *s. m.* An  
UPDESHAK ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ਕ } adviser, an  
UPDEŚI ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ੀ } exhorter, a  
UPDESHÍ ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ੀ } preacher.

UPDESŃÁ ਉਪਦੇਸਣਾ *v. a.* To advise, to admonish, to exhort, to instruct.

UPKÁR ਉਪਕਾਰ *s. m.* Assistance, kindness, favour.

UPKÁRAN ਉਪਕਾਰਣ *s. f.* } An assis-  
UPKÁRÍ ਉਪਕਾਰੀ *s. m.* } tant,  
one who shows kindness, a philanthropist;—*a.* Serviceable.

UPKARM ਉਪਕਰਮ *s. m.* An evil deed.

UPKARMAN ਉਪਕਰਮਣ } *a.* Wicked,  
UPKARMÍ ਉਪਕਰਮੀ } an evil  
doer.

UPNETAR ਉਪਨੇਤ੍ਰ *s. m.* Spectacles.

UPPAL ਉੱਪਲ *s. m.* A sub-division of  
• *Khattrís.*

UPPAR ਉੱਪਰ } *ad. prep.* Above, on,  
UPPUR ਉੱਪਰ } over:—*uppar chapḡá,*  
*v. n.* To climb, to ascend:—*uppar dalí,*  
*ad.* Without one's knowledge:—*uppar*

*dion, uppar don, ad., prep.* By the way above, by the upper way, (as *pahár de uppar dion*, by the upper way of the mountain, over the mountain):—*uppar de kamm,* *s. m.* Miscellaneous duties:—*upparlá, a.* Upper;—*s. m.* The moon; an upper cloth:—*uppar lainá, v. n.* To take on oneself, to take up:—*upparo uppar, ad.* Altogether, above; beyond one's knowledge:—*uppar thulí de bachche, s. m.* Children born one after the other:—*uppar wáre dion, ad.* By the upper way.

UPPARŃÁ ਉੱਪੜਨਾ } *v. n.* To arrive.  
UPPARŃÁ ਉੱਪੜਣਾ }

UPPARON ਉੱਪਰੰ *ad., prep.* From above.

UPPETÁŃÁ ਉੱਪੇਤਾਣਾ *a.* Born.

UPPHANŃÁ ਉੱਛਣਾ *v. a.* To swell and suppurate (as a wound or boil); to puff up (as dough from the effect of yeast); to rot, to become putrid.

UPRÁHÁN ਉਪਰਾਹੰ *ad.* Above.

UPRÁÍ ਉਪੜਾਈ *s. f.* Arrival.

UPRÁLÁ ਉਪਰਾਲਾ *s. m.* Assistance, taking one's part; *c. w. karná.*

UPRÁÚ ਉਪਰਾਉ *s. m.* A stranger.

UPRÁUNÁ ਉਪਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To stand aloof, to make one's self appear as a stranger.

UPRÁUNÁ ਉਪੜਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to arrive.

UR ਉਰ *s. m.* The breast; strength, energy, exertion:—*ur karná, v. a.* To make an effort.

**URÁ** ਉਰਾ *s. m. (V.)* A term in ploughing. A field is ploughed in circles of concentric furrows, each furrow being inside the last. When the unploughed piece in the centre becomes so small that the plough cannot turn in it, the ploughman begins a new set of concentric furrows in a fresh piece of land, bringing back his plough when he has taken a wider sweep to finish the unploughed centre. Each set of concentric furrows is called a *chakí* and the leaving one set to take up another is *Urá*.

**ÚRÁ** ਉੜਾ *s. m.* The name of the first Gurmukhi letter **ੳ** which is vowel.

**URAD** ਉਰਦ *s. m.* See *Mádh*.

**URÁK** ਉੜਾਕ *a.* Haughty, insolent, unmannerly, disrespectful.

**ÚRAN** ਉਰਨ *s. m.* See *Phulcdí, Relami*.

**URANGLAINÁ** ਉੜੰਗਲੈਣਾ *v. a.* See *Tangúd*.

**URÁRLÁ** ਉਰਾਰਲਾ *a.* Belonging to this side of a river.

**ÚRBÚL** ਉਰਬੂਲ *s. m.* A small tree (*Ficus Roxburghii*, Nat. Ord. *Moraceæ*) not uncommon in the Siwalik tract. The wood is not valued; on the Sutlej the bark is used for ropes. The fruit is eaten, being sweetish with a pleasant flavour.

**URDH TAP** ਉਰਧਤਪ *s. m.* Austerity, practised by lifting up the arms or standing on the head and lifting the feet upwards.

**URE** ਉਰੇ *ad.* On this side, here.

**URERE** ਉਰੇਰੇ *ad. (dim. of Ure)* A little on this side.

**URHÁN** ਉਰਹਾਂ *ad.* On this side, here.

**ÚRÍ** ਉਰੀ *s. f. (V.)* A windlass for raising earth from a well while the masonry cylinder is being sunk or the well cleaned, or for letting down or raising the well-sinkers.

**URKÚL** ਉਰਕੂਲ *s. m.* See *Rikhali*.

**URLÁ** ਉਰਲਾ *a.* On this side, this way; (*M.*) a yoke for a single bullock when working a well :—*urlá purlá, a.* Extra :—*urlá purlá kamm, s. m.* An extra work.

**URMUL** ਉਰਮੂਲ *s. m.* See *Urbúl*.

**ÚRRANÍ** ਉਰਰਨੀ *s. f.* See *Sharoli*.

**URSÁ** ਉਰਸਾ *s. m.* A circular stone upon which the Brahmins grind a small piece of sandal wood and paint their foreheads with it.

**URWÁR** ਉਰਵਾਰ *ad. (M.)* On this side of a river; *i. q.* *Urár*;—*urwárlá, a.* Belonging to this side of a river.

**US** ਉਸ *pron. (obl. case of Uh.)* Him, he, it, that; *i. q.* Oh :—*usnúq, pron.* To him.

**USÁN** ਉਸਾਣ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Hindi word *Ausán*. Sensation, sense; courage, presence of mind :—*usán jánde rahite, v. a.* To lose one's senses.

**USÁN** ਉਸਾਨ *s. m.* See *káli sarhon* in *Sarhon*.



**USÁR ਉਸਾਰ** *s. m.* *Cymbopogon aromaticus*, Nat. Ord. *Gramineæ khas khas* grass. The roots yield a fragrant oil, and are dug up in March and April. Deemed cool and astringent is used as an aromatic stimulant in various diseases and for making *ṭaffis*.

**USÁRÁ ਉਸਾਰਾ** *s. m.* The act of building up; a porch, a vestibule, a room built on the top of a house.

**USARAN ਉਸਰਨ** *v. n. (M.)* To be built up, to be finished building:—*koṭṭhā ussariā, tarkhān wissariā*. When the house was finished, the builder was forgotten.—Prov.

**USÁRÁREWAND ਉਸਾਰਾਰੇਵਾਂਦ** *s. m.* Gamboge. A product of various plants of the Nat. Ord. *Guttiferæ* amongst which are *Garcinia morella*, *Cambogia Cochineusis*, *Gambogia gutta*, *Hypericum pomiferum*. Siam and Cochin China are the great source of production. A Gamboge tree abounds on the Ghats of the Canara country and the Wynuad (*C. tinctoria*), and there is another variety in Ceylon *Hebradendron Cambogoides*. Gamboge is imported into the Punjab, and is met with in fragments as the "pipe" or "roll" Gamboge of commerce medicinally it is used as a hydrogogue purgative, the native name "concrete extract of Rhubarb" indicates the idea prevalent that it is obtained from Rhubarb. It does not appear to be used here as a pigment. It is the chief ingredient in "Morrison's pills" which are imported into China by the hundred weight.

**USÁRÍ ਉਸਾਰੀ** *s. f.* The act of building; *i. q.* *Usarāí*.

**USÁRNÁ ਉਸਾਰਨਾ** *v. a.* To build up a wall, a house.

**USATṬHÁ ਉਸੱਠਾ** *a.* Unchiselled, crude, rude, uncivil, presumptuous, cruel; *i. q.* *Asauṭhā*.

**USATṬHPUNÁ ਉਸੱਠਪੁਣਾ** *s. m.* Crudeness, rudeness, impudence, presumptuousness, cruelty; *i. q.* *Asaṭāí*.

**ÚSÍ ਉਸੀ** *s. f.* See *kālī sarhoṇ* in *Sarhoṇ*.

**USE ਉਸੇ** } *pron. (obl. of Uhi)* That very,  
**USÍ ਉਸੀ** } the same.

**USHÁK ਉਸਾਕ** *s. m.* Gum Ammoniacum, a product of *Dorema Ammoniacum*, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferæ*. It occurs in pale yellow globular masses, white inside and smooth. It is said to produce abortion, and is used in a variety of diseases as a stimulant and expectorant.

**USHABÁ ਉਸੱਬਾ** } *s. m.* Sarsaparilla.

**USHBÁ ਉਸੱਬਾ** } The rhizomes of various species of *Smilax*, Nat. Ord. *Smilacæ Smilax China*, a native of China Japan and India yields the Tuber Chinese or China-root; a remedy extensively employed in specific diseases.

**USHNÁ ਉਸਨਾ** *s. m.* A lichen (*Borrera ushna*) used in dyeing.

**USHNÁK ਉਸਨਾਕ** *ad.* Clever, sharp, (generally used ironically), see *Usnák*:—*ushnák pāulidīṭab wichch malidān*. He a clever weaver!—why, he keeps his shuttle tied up in his waistband.—Prov. used of unready persons.

**USHNÁKAN ਉਸਨਾਕਣ** *s. f.* See *Usnákāṇ*.

**USKAL ਉਸਕਲ** *s. f.* Suspicious, false accusation, calumny.

**USKALAN ਉਸਕਲਣ** *s. f.* }  
**USKALÍ ਉਸਕਲੀ** *s. m.* }  
**USKALÍÁ ਉਸਕਲੀਆ** *s. m.* }

A false accuser, a calumniator.

**USKANÁ ਉਸਕਣਾ** *v. n.* To be kindled, to be excited, to be instigated; to grow, to spring up.

USKĀUNĀ ਉਸਕਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To kin-  
dle, to excite, to instigate, to influence  
one to go away or depart; to cause to  
grow or spring up.

USNĀK ਉਸਨਾਕ *a.* Sensible, clever,  
prudent, careful; neat; *i. q.* *Husnāk, Ush-  
nāk*:—*usnāk puṇḍ, s. m.* Carefulness,  
neatness, cleverness, prudence.

USNĀKAN ਉਸਨਾਕਣ *s. f.* } A sensi-  
USNĀKĪ ਉਸਨਾਕੀ *s. m.* } ble, cle-  
ver, prudent, careful, neat person.

USNĀKĪ ਉਸਨਾਕੀ *s. f.* See *usnpākunḍ*  
in *Usnāk*.

USRĀĪ ਉਸਰਾਈ *s. f.* The act of build-  
ing a wall, house.

USRĀUNĀ ਉਸਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
to be built up (a wall, a house).

USSARNĀ ਉੱਸਰਣਾ *v. n.* To rise as  
a wall in building, to be built.

USSŪ ਉੱਸੂ } *s. m.* The name of a  
USSSŪN ਉੱਸੂੰ } plant (*Brassica eruca*,

*Nat. Ord. Cruciferae*) from the seed of  
which the bitter oil is expressed; *i. q.*  
*Tārā mirā*.

USTĀ ਉਸਤਾ *s. m.* A barber.

USTĀD ਉਸਤਾਦ } *s. m.* A teacher,  
USTĀJ ਉਸਤਾਜ } a preceptor, a

master; one skilled in any art, a musi-  
cian, the tutor of a dancing girl; *met.* a  
clever man; a consummate knave;—*a.*  
Versed in, proficient; *c. w.* *hoṇḍ*.

USTĀDAGĪ ਉਸਤਾਦਗੀ *s. f.* Teaching,  
instruction, mastership, skill.

USTĀDANĪ ਉਸਤਾਦਣੀ *s. f.* A precep-  
tress, a mistress, the wife of a preceptor.

USTĀDĪ ਉਸਤਾਦੀ *s. f.* Teaching, mas-  
tership, skill.

USTĀND ਉਸਟੰਡ *s. m.* Slander; con-  
trivance, ingenuity.

USTĀNDAN ਉਸਟੰਡਣ *s. f.* } A slan-  
USTĀNDĪ ਉਸਟੰਡੀ *s. m.* } derer, &  
contriver; ingenious.

USTARĀ ਉਸਤਰਾ *s. m.* A razor.

USTAT ਉਸਤਤ } *s. f.* Praise, ado-  
USTUT ਉਸਤਤ } ration; *c. w.*  
USTUTĪ ਉਸਤਤੀ } *karnī*.

USTUKHUDŪS ਉਸਤੁਖਦੂਸ *s. f.* A  
species of *Prunella*, *Nat. Ord. Labiatæ*,  
used as stimulant, aromatic in various  
respiratory and nervous diseases.

UT ਉਤ *pron.* That; *i. q.* *Us*;—*ad.* To  
the last degree, *e. g.* *ut bewukūf*, foolish  
beyond the beyonds, *ut khardb*, bad  
beyond telling.

ŪT ਉਤ *a.* Foolish, having little sense,  
stupid;—*s. m.* A blockhead, a dunce:—  
*ūt ghassā, ghissā, ghissā, ūt dā ghassā, a.*  
Idiotic, born of fool (used abusively):—  
*ūt dā, s. m.* Son of a stupid man (abuse):  
—*ūt puṇḍ, s. m.* Stupidity:—*tūn kion ūt*  
*giyā*, why did you play the fool.

UTĀHĀN ਉਤਾਹਾ *ad.* Above.

UTĀNGGAN ਉਟੰਗਣ } *s. m.* The  
UTĀNGGAN ਉਟੰਗਣ } name of a

plant, the species of which has not been  
determined of the *Nat. Ord. Acanthaceæ*,  
given in debilities; see *Batāṇ*. The  
name of a river near Gwalior.

UTĀR ਉਤਾਰ *s. m.* Descent; decrease;  
(corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Autār*)  
an incarnation; cast off clothes:—*utār*  
*denḍ, v. a.* To give one a present of cast  
off clothes.

UTĀR ਉਤਾਰ *s. f.* High lands, an ele-  
vated region;—*s. f.* Vomiting, tenden-  
cy to vomit; *c. w.* *āunī*.

UTÁRÁ **ਉਤਾਰਾ** *s. m.* Alighting, descent; encamping; an inn, a stopping place for travellers; a ransom;—*utárd deṅṅí, v. a.* To furnish quarters; to give a ransom.

UTARÁHÁ **ਉਤਰਾਹਾ** } *s. f.* Declivity,  
UTARÁÍ **ਉਤਰਾਈ** } descent.

UTARÁIN **ਉਤਰਾਇਣ** *s. f.* The half of the year during which the sun is north of the equator; the summer solstice.

UTARÁU **ਉਤਰਾਉ** *s. m.* Descent, decrease, declivity.

UTARÁUNÁ **ਉਤਰਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Utaráunḡd.*

UTÁRNÁ **ਉਤਾਰਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to alight, to bring down, to take down, to take off, to bear off, to cut off, to break off; to pay; to cause to press over, to ferry over; to lodge, to put up (as *musd-far utárnḡd*); to loosen or unstring (the strings of a guitar, drum, bow (as *satár utárnḡ*); to uncock (a gun); to cast out, to remove, to exercise, to expel (an evil spirit):—*bhár utárnḡd, v. a.* To unload, or put down a burden; to land goods:—*bhúen utárnḡd, n. v.* To take a dying person from the bed and put him on the ground in his last moments (a Hindu custom):—*bánh utár deṅṅí, v. a.* To dislocate the arm, to put out of joint:—*dhar ton sir utárnḡd, v. a.* To cut off, to decapitate:—*dilon utárnḡd, v. a.* To withdraw one's affection or favour from; to estrange oneself:—*guddí* or *takhton utárnḡd, v. n.* To dethrone or cast down:—*ijjat utár deṅṅí, utárnḡí, v. n.* To deprive of honour or credit, to dishonour; to rob, to plunder:—*kaprá utárnḡd, v. a.* To accomplish, to finish (weavers):—*karj utárnḡd, v. n.* To pay, to discharge or liquidate (debt):—*pagg utárnḡí, v. a.* To abuse, to degrade, to disgrace:—*páṅṅí* or *pár utárnḡd, v. a.* To let out, to make a channel for the escape of water:—*púrá utárnḡd, v. n.* To weigh out, to give a certain weight:—*púrián* or *raṅián utárnḡián, v. a.* To cook or prepare food:—*samunḡdar pár utárnḡd, v. a.* To banish, to transport beyond seas:—

*sanghon utárnḡd, v. a.* To swallow, to take down (a morsel, a pill):—*saunh utárnḡí, v. a.* To redeem one's pledge, to keep one's oath:—*siron utárnḡd, v. a.* To make a return; to cancel an obligation:—*táp* or *nashá utárnḡd, v. a.* To cause to recover from intoxication, or fever; to repeat certain incantations in order to mitigate pain:—*topí utárnḡí, v. a.* To take off one's hat; to salute (a European custom):—*ṭukre utárnḡe, v. a.* To cut, to break, to tear off, to cut into slices:—*wál utárnḡd, v. a.* To cut or shave one's hair:—*wajír utárnḡd, v. a.* To play a pawn up to the rank of the queen (in chess).

UTARNÁ **ਉਤਰਣਾ** *v. n.* See *Uttarnḡd.*

UTÁRÚ **ਉਤਾਰੂ** *a.* Deprived of a hereditary or other appointment, turned out of a situation; reduced to a lower rank; *c. w. honḡd, karḡd.*

UTARWÁÍ **ਉਤਰਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Cost of bringing down anything.

UTARWÁUNÁ **ਉਤਰਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be brought down, causal of *Utárnḡd.*

UTÁULÁ **ਉਤਾਉਲਾ** *a.* Swift, quick, speedy, precipitate, rash;—*ad.* Very quickly:—*utáulá utáulá áunḡdái hai.* He comes very quickly.

UTÁULÍ **ਉਤਾਉਲੀ** *s. f.* Haste, speed, rashness, impatience;—*a. Fem. of Utáulá.*

ÚTBALÁ **ਉਤਬਲਾ**

ÚTBALÁÍ **ਉਤਬਲਾਈ** } *s. f.* An otter.

ÚTBILÁÍ **ਉਤਬਿਲਾਈ**

UTE **ਉਤੇ** *pron.* The same (used only with a noun in the ablative).

UTERAN **ਉਟੇਰਨ** *s. m.* A reel; *i. q. Aṭeran.*

UTERNÁ **ਉਟੇਰਣਾ** *v. a.* To make up thread into skeins, to reel; *i. q. Aṭernḡd*:—*uternḡd puternḡd, v. a.* To take off clothes; to plunder; to rob:—*uṭer laiḡd, v. a.* To take off clothes, to plunder, to rob.

UTH ཉུ་ } *s. m.* A camel; *met.* a fool,  
 ཉུ་ ཉུ་ } a blockhead, a tall man :—

*úth áth, s. m.* Camels and such like animals:—*úth kaṭará, s. m.* A thorn bush, a kind of thorn or thistle (*Echinops ectiotes*) eaten by camels, see *Uṭ kaṭará*:—*úth pairá, s. m.* (*M.*) *lit.* A camel's foot print. A plant with broad leaves that grows in the *jhal*. The leaves are dried, pounded and boiled, and used internally for gonorrhœa.

ÚTHÁ BAITH ཉུ་མ་བེའྲ་ } *s. f.* See  
 ÚTHÁ BAITHAK ཉུ་མ་བེའྲ་ } *Uṭhan*  
 ÚTHÁ BAITHÍ ཉུ་མ་བེའི་ } *baithan,*  
 or *Uṭhak baithak.*

ÚTHÁI ཉུ་མ་ཡི་ *s. f.* The cost of removing anything from one place to another:—*utháigirá, s. m.* A pilferer, a petty thief.

ÚTHAK BAITHAK ཉུ་མ་བེའྲ་ *s. f.*  
 Rising up and sitting down; restlessness; trifling; a punishment, the offender being made to rise and sit alternately; *i. q.* *Uṭhan baithan.*

UTTHALLANÁ ཉུ་ཐོལ་ལྷ་ *v. a.* To turn over, to upset; to turn up to view, to reveal secrets:—*uthallanā putthalanā, v. a.* The same as *Uthallanā*.

ÚTHÁN ཉུ་མ་ན་ *s. m. f.* The act of or manner of rising, ascension; removing.

ÚTHANT ཉུ་མ་ན་ *s. f.* The act of rising, the manner of rising; the noise of the act of rising

ÚTHAT ཉུ་མ་ན་ *s. f.* Rising;—*úthat baithat, s. f.* Rising and sitting.

ÚTHÁÚ ཉུ་མ་ཡུ་ *s. m.* One that takes up;—*a.* Capable of being raised or removed:—*utháu chullhá, s. m.* A movable *chullhá* or fireplace; a man of restless disposition:—*utháu piddá, s. m.* A term of ridicule, applied to a restless man, who is ever in motion, like the bird called *Piddá* (sparrow).

ÚTHÁUNÁ ཉུ་མ་ཡུ་ལྷ་ *v. a.* To cause to rise, to raise, to cause to be taken up or carried away; to cause to abolish, to remove; to bear, to undergo; to set up, to erect; to rob, to steal, to pilfer; to wake from sleep;—*dukkh utháunā, v. a.* To suffer, to support, to endure:—*hatth utháunā, soṭṭā utháunā, v. a.* To raise one's hand, or stick as if to strike.—*karj utháunā, v. a.* To incur debt:—*kharch utháunā, v. a.* To spend, to disburse:—*pair utháke challā, v. a.* To quicken or mend one's place:—*parlá utháunā, v. a.* To lift up, to unveil a curtain.

ÚTHIÁUNÁ ཉུ་མ་ཡུ་ལྷ་ *v. n.* To come back, to return.

ÚTHWÁÍ ཉུ་མ་ཡུ་ལྷ་ *s. f.* See *Uṭhái*

ÚTHWÁÍ ཉུ་མ་ཡུ་ལྷ་ } *a.* Swift,  
 UTHWAIYÁ ཉུ་མ་ཡུ་ལྷ་ } given to  
 ÚTHWAYYÁ ཉུ་མ་ཡུ་ལྷ་ } leaping,  
 agile (used only of a horse.)

ÚTHWÁUNÁ ཉུ་མ་ཡུ་ལྷ་ *v. a.* To cause to raise, to cause to be taken up or carried away; to cause to abolish.

UTÍ ཉུ་མ་ཡུ་ལྷ་ *pron.* That; *i. q.* *Un* (used in the ablative only.)

ÚTKANÁ ཉུ་མ་ཡུ་ལྷ་ *v. n.* To start, to spring up, to jump, to rise, to bound; *i. q.* *Uchkanā*.

ÚTKÁUNÁ ཉུ་མ་ཡུ་ལྷ་ *v. a.* To startle, to cause to jump up.

UTLÁ ཉུ་མ་ཡུ་ལྷ་ *a.* Upper; (*M.*) that much.

UTNÁ ཉུ་མ་ཡུ་ལྷ་ } *pron.* So much, as  
 UTNÍ ཉུ་མ་ཡུ་ལྷ་ } much.

UTNÁÍ ཉུ་མ་ཡུ་ལྷ་ *s. f.* See *Uṭhanwái*.

UTNÁUNÁ ཉུ་མ་ཡུ་ལྷ་ *v. a.* See *Uṭhanwáunā*.

ÚTNÍ ཉུ་མ་ཡུ་ལྷ་ *s. f.* Fem. of *Uṭ*.

UTPANN ਉਤਪੱਨ } Creation :—*utpat*,  
 UTPAT ਉਤਪਤ } *utpān honā*, v. n.  
 UTPATT ਉਤਪੱਤ } To be created :—*ut-*  
*pat*, *utpān karnā*, v. a. To create.

UTRÁDHÍ ਉਤਰਾਧੀ s. m. A division  
 of the *Aroṛās*.

UTT ਉੱਤ pron. See *Ut*.

UTTAM ਉੱਤਮ a. Great, excellent :—  
*uttam buddh*, a. Possessed of great  
 understanding :—*uttam pursh*, s. m. A  
 good virtuous man; (in Grammar) the  
 first person.

UTTANNA ਉੱਤਨਾ v. a. To take  
 thread off the reel, and make it into a  
 skein, or double it for twisting :—*uttan*  
*luṇā*, v. a. To strip, to plunder :—*utannā*  
*putannā* v. n. To strip off clothing or  
 jewels; to plunder, to rob.

UTTANWÁI ਉੱਤਣਵਾਈ s. f. The  
 cost of unreeling thread.

UTTANWÁUNÁ ਉੱਤਣਵਾਉਣਾ v. a.  
 To cause to unreel thread.

UTTAR ਉੱਤਰ s. m. An answer; the  
 worth; the north; an imperative of v. n.  
*Uttarṇā* :—*uttar paṇā*, v. n. See *Uttarṇā* :  
 —*uttardī*, s. f. The northern country :  
 —*uttar denā*, v. a. To answer :—*uttar*  
*dāik*, *dāyuk*, s. m. A respondent.

UTTARNÁ ਉੱਤਰਣਾ v. a. To descend,  
 to alight, to halt, to encamp, to put up;  
 to decrease, to pass over, to go off, to fall  
 off, to decay; to lose freshness; *met.* to  
 die (used of a child who dies before

being weaned); to be taken or swallow-  
 ed; to become incarnate; to be revealed;  
 to arrive, to reach; to land, to disembark;  
 —*akkhān wichch lālī uttarṇā*, v. n. To  
 turn red with rage (eyes) :—*bālak uttar*  
*jāṇā*, *uttarṇā*, v. n. To die, to expire, to  
 perish (a child) :—*chihṛā uttarṇā*, v. a.  
 To fail in health, to change colour, to turn  
 pale; to be emaciated, to grow thin :—  
*daryā uttarṇā*, v. a. To decrease, to ebb to  
 fall (river) :—*duddh uttarṇā*, v. a. To  
 have or get milk in the udders or breasts :  
 —*bājū uttarṇā*, v. n. To be displaced or  
 dislocated an arm :—*gālīān uttarṇā*, v. n.  
 To fall foul of, to quarrel, to abuse, to  
 fight :—*gussā uttarṇā*, v. a. To decrease,  
 to abate (anger) :—*peshāb uttarṇā*, v. n. To  
 come away, to issue or flow (urine) :—  
*uttar puttā honā*, v. n. To become free  
 from debt :—*pūrā uttarṇā*, v. a. To stand  
 an examination, to pass a test :—*rang*  
*uttarṇā*, v. n. To become dull or faint, to  
 fade, to lose colour :—*roṭī uttarṇā*, v. n.  
 To be cooked (bread) :—*sudā uttarṇā*, v. n.  
 To come to one's senses :—*tāp* or *nashā*  
*uttarṇā*, v. n. To go off, to recover (from  
 fever or intoxication) :—*wajīr uttarṇā*, v. n.  
 In chess for a pawn to acquire the rank  
 of the queen.

UTTE ਉੱਤੇ prep. Over, on, upon,

UTTH ਉੱਠ s. m. A camel; an impera-  
 tive of v. n. *Uṭṭhṇā* :—*uṭṭh baithṇā*, v. n.  
 To get up, to raise; to wake up, to set  
 off, to start to one's feet; to receive, to  
 acquire new life and strength :—*uṭṭh*  
*jāṇā*, v. n. To run, to go away, to de-  
 part; to cease, to die :—*uṭṭh kharā honā*,  
 v. n. To stand up, to rise suddenly.

UTTHAN BAITHAN ਉੱਠਣ ਬੈਠਣ s. m.  
 Rising up and sitting down; a kind of  
 gymnastic exercise; restlessness; trifl-  
 ing; intercourse.

UTTHE ਉੱਥੇ ad. There.

UTTH MUTTH ਉੱਥ ਮੁੱਥ a. Very fat,  
 fat to deformity, misshapen by reason  
 of fatness; c. w. *hojāṇā*.

UTTHNÁ ਉੱਠਣਾ *v. n.* To rise up, to be raised, to be removed; to be abolished; to arise, to begin to blow (*handeri*), to arise, to get up, to stand up; to rise, to go, to take leave; to stand, to be erect:—*phasád utthná*, *v. n.* To break forth or out a tumult or strife:—*pair utthná*, *v. n.* To be lifted, raised (one's feet):—*ghorí, gán, mainh utthná*, *v. n.* To be in heat, (mare, cow, buffalo):—*khamír utthná*, *v. n.* To ferment, to be leavened:—*mál utthná*, *v. n.* To be carried, to be taken away, to be removed:—*rupayyá utthná*, *v. n.* To be expended or laid out:—*utthná baithná*, *v. a.* To work or do anything leisurely; to associate; to copulate.

UTTHON ਉੱਥੋਂ *ad.* Thence, from that place.

UTTHRÚ ਉੱਥਰੂ } *s. m.* Violent cough-  
UTTHÚ ਉੱਥੂ } *ing; i. q. Utthi*;   
paroxysmal cough produced by the introduction of a foreign substance into the windpipe; *c. w. áuná*.

UTTHÚ ਉੱਥੂ *a.* There.

UTTON ਉੱਤੋਂ *prep.* From on, off:—  
*utton rattí*, *ad.* Successively, alternately.

UTTRÁKHAND ਉੱਤਰਾਖੰਡ *s. m.* The northern division or quarter.

UTTÚ ਉੱਤੂ *a.* Intoxicated with wine or other strong drink, dead drunk; *c. w. honá, hojáná, kardená*;—*s. m.* An ornamental marking of clothes with a hot iron, plaits of cloth; *c. w. karná*:—*uttúgar*, *s. m.* One who plaits cloth.

UTTUR ਉੱਤਰ *s. m.* See *Uttar*.

UTWAL ਉਤਵਲ *ad.* To that side.

ÚWEN ਉਵੇਂ } *ad.* In that way, thus,  
UWEN ਉਵੇਂ } immediately.

## V. W.—(ਵ)

[N. B.—The letter ਵ *vauwá*, *varú* has the sound of V as well as of W, and many words which begin with W, are pronounced as if spelt with V, and in other cases indifferently with V or W. A (V) has been marked in most cases as an indication.]

WÁ ਵਾ *s. f.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Váyá*. Wind, air; atmosphere:—*wá challá*, *v. n.* To blow (wind):—*wágoldá*, *s. m.* Colic:—*wájhalotná*, *wá-warolá*, *s. m.* A whirl wind:—*wá khání*, *v. a.* To take the air:—*wá lagguí*, *v. n.* To get chilled, to feel a draught, to get a breeze:—*wá nállarú*, *v. n.* To fight or be quarrelsome; to pick a quarrel:—*wá súl*, *s. m.* Pain in the stomach or bowels arising from wind, colic:—*wá waring*, *s. f.* A small tree (*Myrsine Africana*, Nat. Ord. *Myrsinaceæ*) common in many places in the Himalaya as well as in the Salt Range. In the Panjab Bazzars the *wá-waring* used as an anthelmintic for small intestinal worms, appears to be the fruit of this plant. This plant is well worth trying as a hedge in hill stations, as it would look neat, and would stand trimming:—*jino dí wá tinháon dí oḥhar*. It is in the direction from which the wind comes that one should look for a shelter.—Prov. (V.)

WÁCH ਵਾਚ *s. f.* A tax levied by the *lam-bardár* of a village under the authority of Government, on those who are not *simindárs*, as barbers, weavers:—*wá-ch bigár*, *s. f.* Compulsory collection of revenue, unjust taxation; exaction of labour without compensation (V.)

WÁCHÁ ਵਾਚਾ *s. m.* Affirmation, agreement, promise, word; striking the palm of the hand in confirmation of one's

word ;—*wáchá dená, márnd*, v. a. To promise, to make an agreement.

WÁCHAK दासक *s. m.* A reader. (V.)

WACHÁU दासु *s. m.* Defence, protection, preservation, deliverance, escape, salvation. (V.)

WACHÁUNÁ दासुना *v. a.* To save, to preserve, to deliver, to protect, to spare. (V.)

WACHÁWÁ दासा *s. m.* One who saves, preserves, or delivers, a saviour, deliverer. (V.)

WACHCH दस *s. f.* Orris root, see *Warch*;—*s. m.* The eggs of fish, reptiles, or insects; the young of fish, reptiles, newly hatched; the young of animals; children, offspring :—*wachch wachch*, *s. m.* Little children ; (*i. q.* *Bachch kuchch*).

WACHCHHÁ दहा *s. m.* } The calf of  
WACHCHHÍ दही *s. f.* } a cow  
while suckling till one or two years old ;  
*met.* a fool, a simpleton ; *i. q.* *Vachchhá*,  
*Vachchhi*, Latin *Vacca*.

WACHCHHAL दहल *a.* Compassionate ; propitious :—*bhagat wachchhal*, *s. m.* Propitious to the *devtás*.

WÁCHH दाह *s. f.* A tax levied on weavers, see *Wách*; a corner of the mouth.

WACHH दह *s. f. (M.)* A female buffalo-calf while suckling.

WACHHÁÍ दाहायी *s. f.* Spreading a bed, bedstead. (V.)

WÁCHHÁN दाहान *s. m. pl.* The corners of the mouth.

WÁCHHAR दाहज *s. f.* Rain falling aslant, wind and rain, driving rain; a crowd rushing together. (V.)

WÁCHNÁ दासना *v. a.* To read ; to collect taxes.

WACHOLÁ दचोला *s. m.* } One who  
WACHOLÍ दचोली *s. f.* } mediates

between two parties, whether as peacemaker or for negotiating business, a mediator, a negotiator, a go-between. (For the perfection of bliss it is necessary that there should be) either abundance of wealth, or let there be the service of God. Betwixt and between (the two) *O Suthrá* the soul struggles in distress as a drowning man ; *i. q.* *Vacholá*, *Vacholí*.

WAD दद *s. f. (M.)* Gleaning.

WADÁNAK दाहाकर *s. f.* A kind of large grained wheat. (V.)

WADANGGÍ ददंगी *s. f.* The practice of medicine.

WADÁNÍ दहानी *s. f. (M)* The cord with which the bottom of a bedstead is tightened ; *i. q.* *Dauq*.

WADBOL दडबोल *s. m.* } A per-  
WADBOLÁ दडबोली *s. m.* } son of  
WADBOLÍ दडबोली *s. f.* } lofty  
speech, a proud and disdainful talker, a chatter-box ; *i. q.* *Vadbol*, *Vadbolá*, *Vadbolí*. (V.)

WADDÁ दडा *m.* } a. Great, big,  
WADDÍ दडी *f.* } large, exalted,

high, lofty ; respectable, eminent ; rich, wealthy ; of advanced age ; elder, an ancestor ; extinguished (a lamp) :—*waddá sárá*, *a.* Long, large, big, great :—*waddá bába*, *s. m. lit.* An elder, a grand-father ; the

biggest copy of the *Adi Granth* opened on the upper story of the Golden Temple, Amritsar:—*waddā darjā*, *s. m.* A high rank:—*waddā diā*, *s. m. lit.* A long day; Christmas day:—*waddā karnā*, *v. a. lit.* To enlarge; to extinguish, to put out a light; to perform the obsequies of an elder relative with pomp and grandeur:—*waddā sāhab*, *s. m.* The chief civil functionary:—*waddī peshī*, *s. f.* 4 p. m.:—*waddā welā*, *s. m.* The time just before sunrise, early dawn; *i. q.* *Vaddā*.

**WADDH ਵੱਡ** *s. m.* Ground from which the crop has been removed; the season for cutting trees; a cut in a stick of wood; disposition, character, principle; taste, savour; (*M.*) the ears of corn remaining in a field if the shares have been removed. (*V.*)

**WADDH ਵੱਧ** *s. f.* Increase, enlargement;—*s. f.* A bubo;—*a.* More, greater, too much:—*ghatt waddh*, *a.* Less or more. (*V.*)

**WADDHĀ ਵਾਧਾ** *s. f.* Increase, profit:—*ghattā waddhā*, *s. m.* Loss and profit. (*V.*)

**WADDHĪ ਵੱਢੀ** *s. f.* A bribe, a bribery:—*waddhī khor*, *khora*, *s. m.* One who takes bribes. (*V.*)

**WADDHĀ ਵਾੱਢਾ** *s. m.* A mark made by a cutting instrument, a crease; a reaper; *i. q.* *Baddhā*.

**WADDHĪ ਵਾੱਢੀ** *s. f. m.* Reaping a carpenter. (*V.*)

**WADDHNĀ ਵੱਡਣਾ** *v. a.* To cut, to reap; to bite, to kill with a cutting instrument. (*V.*)

**WADDHRĪ ਵੱਧਰੀ** *s. f.* A small string of leather by which the *jugar* is attached to the *killī*; a dog's collar; the leather strap of a wooden shoe, drawn over the foot to keep it on.

**WADDHU ਵੱਡੁ** *s. m.* See *Waddh*.

**WADDHŪ ਵਾੱਧੂ** *a.* More than enough, superfluous. (*V.*)

**WADDĪ ਵਾੱਦੀ** *s. f.* A habit.

**WADERĀ ਵਡੇਰਾ** *s. m.* An ancestor, a forefather;—*a.* Great, large:—*waddē wadere*, *s. m.* Ancestors. (*V.*)

**WĀDĦ ਵਾਢ** *s. f.* The edge of a sword, knife; cutting; slaughter; killing.

**WĀDĦ ਵਾਧ** *s. f.* Increase;—*A* bubo:—*wādh ghāf*, *a.* Less or more; no matter.

**WADHĀĪ ਵਧਾਈ** *s. f.* Benediction; blessing; a present given on occasion of a birth or wedding; in *pl.* a form of congratulation, as *wadhāiān*, all hail, I congratulate you!;—(*Pot.*) Hiccough; *i. q.* *Hichkī*.

**WADHĀĪ ਵਢਾਈ** *s. f.* Reaping, harvesting, cutting; slaughter, bloodshed; wages for reaping or cutting. (*V.*)

**WADHĀN ਵਧਾਨ** *s. m.* An increase. (*V.*)

**WADHAINT ਵਧੈਂਤ** } *s. m.* An in-  
**WADHANT ਵਧੰਤ** } crease in the viru-  
**WADHANTU ਵਧੰਤੁ** } lence of a disease;  
a battle.

**WADHAN ਵਧਨ** } *v. n.* (*M.*) To in-  
**WADHAN ਵਢਨ** } crease, to grow:—  
*māl dā wadhan kismat te.* Increase to wealth depends on fate.—Prov. (*V.*)



**WADHÁNGÁ ਵਧਾਂਗਾ** *s. m.* A great slaughter, killing; a great cutting of trees; *c. w. hogá, karná.*

**WADHÁNWE ਵਧਾਨਵੇ** *a. (M.)* Nine-ty-nine.

**WADHAR ਵਧਰ** *s. m. (M.)* Wrinkles: —*múñh te wadhar te khedān dī sadhar.* Wrinkles on her face, and she wishes to play!—Prov.

**WADHÁU ਵਧਾਉ** *s. m.* Enlargement, increase; making much of a thing.

**WADHÁÚ ਵਧਾਉ** *a.* Susceptible of increase, in a way for enlargement, likely to increase or grow.

**WADHÁUNÁ ਵਧਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To increase, to enlarge, to lengthen, to advance, to make to go on, to prolong; to take off jewelry; to extinguish a lamp. (V.)

**WADHÁUNÁ ਵਧਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be repeated; to cause to be cut; to cause to be bitten, to cause to be killed.

**WADHERÁ ਵਧੇਰਾ**  
**WADHERE ਵਧੇਰੇ**  
**WADHERÍ ਵਧੇਰੀ** } *a. Much, more (V.)*

**WÁDHÍ ਵਾਢੀ** *s. f.* Reaping, harvesting; harvest time; a bribe, bribery; *i. q. Vádhi.* (V.)

**WADHÍK ਵਧੀਕ** *a., ad.* More. (V.)

**WADHÍKÍ ਵਧੀਕੀ** *s. f.* An increase on what is proper, excess; unjust treatment, violence.

**WADHNÁ ਵਧਨਾ** *s. m.* An earthen water vessel with a spout like a teapot.

**WADHNÁ ਵਧਣਾ** *v. n.* To increase, to grow, to be enlarged; to advance, to go forward, to make progress, to be prolonged; to be used up. This latter sense diminished, or finished, is a very peculiar one. It would be a most unfortunate thing to say that a necessary thing had run out. This would be equal to a curse or ill wish, the euphemism, therefore, is to say it has increased, thus *átd wadh gayá*, the flour has increased, *i. e.*, is finished; *i. q. Vadh-nd.*

**WÁDHÚ ਵਾਧੂ** *a.* More than enough, superfluous. (V.)

**WADHWÁÍ ਵਢਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Cutting, reaping; wages for the same. (V.)

**WADHWÁUNÁ ਵਢਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. n.* To cause to be reaped, to cause to be cut, bitten, or killed. (V.)

**WÁDÍ ਵਾਦੀ** *s. f.* See *Wáddí.*

**WADÍÁÍ ਵਡਿਆਈ** *s. f.* Greatness, excellence; honour, praise. magnifying. (V.)

**WADÍÁUNÁ ਵਡਿਆਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To applaud, to praise, to magnify, to make great, to advance. (V.)

**WADÍ BÚTÍ ਵਦੀ ਬੂਟੀ** *s. f.* See *nílkañ-ṭhí* in *Níl, Mukand bábrí.*

**WADÍFÁ ਵਦੀਫਾ** *s. f. (M.)* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Wazifah. lit.* A stipend, a fixed allowance; the small cake which is daily given to the *Mullán*, by pious Muhammadans:—*welhak an wadifá máí, chá thúthá nit karín ga-dáí.* 'Saying, women! quickly bring your daily alms, they take up the cup and always beg!—Song sung in deprecation of the avarice of *Mulláns.*

**WADIHÁND ਵਡਿਹਾਂਡ** *s. m.* Large, stout, fat, of a good race (used of a man cow, buffalo).

**WADNÁ वदना** *v. a.* To wager, to bet, to settle, to determine, to appoint; to agree to, to take as a witness; *i. q.* *Widnád.*

**WADPHÚLGÍ वडढुलगी** } *s. f.* Ex-  
**WADPHÚLÍ वडढुली** } *trava-*  
 gance, expenditure; vain boasting, making one's self out more than the reality, whether by words or act. (V.)

**WAFÁ वहा** *s. m.* Faithfulness, fidelity; integrity; profit, advantage; performing a promise, keeping one's word; effect:—*wafádár, a.* Faithful, trustworthy, true to one's word, reliable:—*wafáílári, s. f.* Fidelity, faithfulness;—*be wafá, a.* Faithless, treacherous:—*bewafái, s. f.* Faithlessness, inconsistency; *c. w. karní.*

**WAFÁT वहाउ** *s. f.* Death; *c. w. honí, páuní*:—*wafát sharíf, bari wafát, s. f.* Muhammad's death; an annual observance in commemoration of Muhammad's death.

**WAFÁTÍ वहाउती** *a.* Born in the third Muhammadan month called *Rabbí ul sánt,* being that in which Muhammad died.

**WÁG वाग** *s. f.* A rein, a bridle:—*uág chhadáí, chhadá dení, v. n. v. n.* To give up the reins to let the horse go:—*uág chhuft jáyí, v. a.* The slipping of the reins from the hands, *i. e.* the loss of power or choice:—*uág chhút, a.* Escaped from the control of the reins, uncontrollable, left to go or act at will, galloping:—*uág chhút hojád, v. n.* To go or act at will:—*uág chhút durád, v. a.* To let run at will (*a. horse*):—*uág chhút. darád, v. n.* To gallop:—*uág dor, uág dorí, s. f.* A rope by which a horse is led:—*uá, morí, v. a.* To turn the reins; *met.* to come home, to turn about, to desist; to abate (*small pox*):—*uág pharái, s. f.* That which is given to a groom by the buyer after a horse is sold; that which is

given to the sister of a bridegroom when she leaves him, after having led or attended him a short distance on the wedding journey; *i. q.* *Báj, Vág.*

**WAGÁHUNÁ वगाहुना** *v. n.* To throw, to cast, to fling.

**WAGÁR वगार** *s. f.* Corruption of the Persian word *Begár.* Working under compulsion, whether with pay or without, forced labour with or without pay:—*wagár íláí, v. n.* To work carelessly; *i. q.* *Begár, Vigár.*

**WAGÁRÍ वगारी** *s. m.* One who works under compulsion from Government, a forced labourer.

**WAGÁUNÁ वगाउना** *v. a.* To cause to flow, to cause to blow; to make to move rapidly, to put in motion, to set agoing; to curse, to injure; *i. q.* *Vagáunád.*

**WAGDE वगटे** *ad.* Quickly, hastily, rapidly; *i. q.* *Vagdé.*

**WAGG वग** *s. m.* A herd of cattle.

**WAGGMÁN वगमं** *a.* Identical, precise, exact, of the same sort, of the same kind, like;—*ad.* Identically, precisely.

**WAGHÍ वधी** *s. f.* (M.) Flow of irrigation.

**WÁGÍ वगी** *A herdsman;—a. (M.)* Similar, opposed to *sági* identical:—*uági mál, s. m.* Property like or of equal value to the thing stolen.

**WAGNÁ वगना** *v. n.* To move, to flow, (as a stream); to run, to discharge matter; to go hastily; to blow; to light, to fall, to come upon as *uhnún Dewi dí mār wage.* May the curse of *Dewi* fall upon him; *i. q.* *Vagú.*

WAGOTAG ਵਗੋਤਗ *ad.* (Pot., M.) See  
Wagds.

WAGSÚÁ ਵਗਸੁਆ } *s. m. A*  
WÁGSÚÁ ਵਾਗਸੁਆ } buckle; *i. q.*  
Baksúá.

WAGWÁN ਵਗਵਾਂ *a.* (M.) Familiar;  
*i. q.* Wágí.

WÁH ਵਾਹ *intj.* Good! capital! bravo!  
(used as *wáh wáh*, also used satirically);  
—*s. f.* Power, ability, strength; business,  
transaction, intercourse; occasion (*c. w.*  
*paigá*); sand flowing in at the bottom  
of a well; ploughing, an imperative  
of *v. a.* *Wáhugá*:—*wáh wáh karná*,  
*v. a.* To applaud:—*wáh wáh hongá*, *v. n.*  
To be applauded:—*wáh lagdián*. To  
the utmost of one's strength! to the  
extent of one's ability. (V.)

WAH ਵਹ *s. f.* (M.) A water course.

WÁH ਵਾਹ } *s. f.* (M.) A canal:  
WAHÁ ਵਹਾ } —*wahe wufhe nahín*  
*sinsár agge dí baithín!* The canals have  
not begun to flow, yet the alligators have  
come and are waiting!—Prov. used of  
greedy persons.

WAHÁÍ ਵਹਾਈ *s. f.* Ploughing.

WÁHAL ਵਹਾਲ *s. m.* (M.) A barren  
cow or buffalo that does not hold.

WÁHAN ਵਹਾਣ *s. m.* A ploughed  
field.

WAHÁN ਵਹਾਨ *s. m.* (M.) The handle  
of a sickle, hatchet, trowel.

WAHAN ਵਹਨ *s. m.* (M.) To flow, to  
move (used of animals and water.)

WAHÁNGÍ ਵਹਾਂਗੀ } *s. f.* A *bahingí*  
WAHANGÍ ਵਹੰਗੀ }  
with its fixture and load; *i. q.* *Vaingí*.

WÁHAR ਵਾਹਰ } *s. f.* Help, aid; a  
WAHAR ਵਹਰ } crowd of people;  
*c. w.* *hongí, karní*:—*pirá wahar kar.* O.  
saint! help!

WAHAR ਵਹੜ } *s. f.* The calf of a  
WAHIR ਵਹਿੜ } cow from birth till  
fit to work when a male, and till fit to  
bear young when a female. (V.)

WÁHAR ਵਾਹੜ *s. f.* (Pot.) A hot wind;  
a disagreeable breath.

WÁHARNÁ ਵਾਹਰਣਾ *v. a.* To have de-  
sire for the male (used of animals.)

WAHÁÚ ਵਹਾਉ *a.* Disposed to let go  
and leave to ruin; fit for ploughing  
land.

WAHÁUNÁ ਵਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to  
flow, to make float, to let down (a vessel  
into a well); to cause to be ploughed.

WAHÁWAN ਵਹਾਵਨ *v. a.* (M.) To cause  
to move; to plough, *Present participle*:  
*wahéndá*; *Future*: *wahesán*; *Past parti-*  
*ciple*: *waháyá* and *wájhá*:—*hal waháwan*,  
*v. a.* To drive a plough:—*khúh waháwan*,  
*v. a.* To work a well:—*Sáwan wahás*,  
*te Katten ruhás, te Poh píldé, ghátá mál*  
*ná chás.* He who ploughs in *Sáwan*,  
and sows in *Katten*, and waters in *Poh*,  
will suffer absolutely no loss.—Prov.

WAHDÁ ਵਹਦਾ *s. m.* Promise, agree-  
ment; *c. w.* *karná*.

WAHDAR ਵਹਦਰ *s. m.* } A leather  
WAHDARÍ ਵਹਦਰੀ *s. f.* } thong.

WAHETÁ ਵਹੇਤਾ *s. m.* Carrying loads, work done by beasts of burden; any work done by oxen, asses.

WÁHÍ ਵਾਹੀ *s. f.* Ploughing, agriculture: —*wáhi pádsáhi, ná thive te gal wichch pháhi.* Agriculture is an empire, but if there are no crops it is a halter to hang on.—Prov. (V.)

WAHÍ ਵਹੀ *s. f.* An account book of native merchants or bankers, a register, a record: —*wáhi wichch charháund, v. a.* To bring on the books, to place to account: —*khátá wáhi, s. m.* Account books: *rokar wáhi, s. m.* Cash book. (V.)

WAHI CHALLNÁ ਵਹਿਚੱਲਣਾ *v. n.* See *Wahigá.*

WAHIDAT ਵਹਿਦਤ *s. f.* A habit, a practice.

WAHIKOL ਵਹਿਕੋਲ *a.* Exterior.

WAHM ਵਹਿਮ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Wahm*. Memory, recollection, consideration; superstition, doubt, suspicion, scrupulousness; craziness.

WAHIMÁ ਵਹਿਮਾ } *s. m.* Anxiety, fear,  
WAHMÁ ਵਹਮਾ } suspicion.

WAHIMAN ਵਹਿਮਣ *f.* } *a.* Excessively  
WAHIMÍ ਵਹਿਮੀ *m.* } scrupulous,  
superstitious, crazy, a crazy person.

WAHIN ਵਹਿਣ *s. m.* The flowing of a stream; thought, consideration, reflection. (V.)

WAHINÁ ਵਹਿਣਾ *v. n.* To flow, to float, to blow; to be fickle and trifling. (V.)

WAHINDÁ ਵਹਿੰਦਾ *part. a.* Flowing (water), (V.)

WAHINDE ਵਹਿੰਦੇ *ad.* Quickly, hastily, with great velocity.

WAHIJAT ਵਹਿਜਤ *s. f.* A habit, a practice.

WÁHIJÁT ਵਹਿਜਾਤ *s. f.* A corruption of *Wáhiyát*. Foolishness, absurdity.

WAHIN ਵਹਿਨ *s. f. (M.)* See *Wahar*.

WAHIRÁ ਵਹਿਰਾ *s. m.* A bullock, a young bull.

WAHIRÍ ਵਹਿਰੀ *s. f.* A heifer.

WAHITAR ਵਹਿਤ੍ਰ *s. m.* An animal for riding, a beast of burden. (V.)

WAHINU ਵਹੀਣੁ *s. m.* An aperture in the wall of a house, fort, or city for letting out water.

WAHN ਵਹਣ *s. m. f.* The surface of roughly ploughed field. (V.)

WAHNÁ ਵਹਣਾ *v. n.* See *Wahigá.*

WÁHNÁ ਵਾਹਣਾ *v. a.* To plough; to comb, to use (an ox, ass, mule); *i. q. Wáhundá.* (V.)

WAHNDAR ਵਹੰਦਰ *s. m. (M.)* Ploughed land.

WÁHODÁH ਵਾਹੋਦਾਹ *ad.* Immediately, instantly, at once, without stopping, without cessation, quickly.

WAHOLÁ वहोला *s. m. (M.)* A mattock for stubbing up roots.

WÁHRÚ वारु *s. m.* A helper.

WÁHÚ वहु *pron.* The same (used in poetry);—*s. m. (M.) lit.* A worker (from *Wáhan*); a working bullock; the spindle of a spinning-wheel.

WÁHUNÁ वाहुना *v. a.* To plough; to comb; to unmoor; to cause to suit; to fire a gun; to wield a sword; to use an ox or other beast. (V.)

WÁHURÍ वाहुरी *intj.* An exclamation used in crying for help. See *Báhurí*.

WÁHURNÁ वाहुर्ना *v. n.* To come to one's aid; *i. q.* *Bauharud*.

WAID वैद *s. m.* A Hindi physician, a doctor. (V.)

WAIDAK वैदक *s. m.* } The  
WAIDANGGÍ वैदगी *s. f.* } science of  
medicine, the art and practice of medicine.

WAIDAN वैदण्ड *s. f.* } A female  
WAIDANÍ वैदणी *s. f.* } physician, the  
wife of a physician, a doctress. (V.)

WAIDRÁ वैदरा *s. m.* A young rogue, a brat; *i. q.* *Baidrá*.

WAIHAN वैहण्ड *s. m.* } The flowing  
WAIHIN वैहिण्ड *s. m.* } of a stream. (V.)

WAIHNÁ वैहना *v. n.* To sit, to flow. (V.)

WAIL वैल *s. m.* Ill conduct (as gambling); lewdness, deceit:—*waildár, s. m.* Vicious, dissipated, given to evil habits as gambling, intemperance, lewdness; deceitful, deceiving; a cheat, a rake.

WAILÍ वैली *a.* See *waildár* in *Wail*.

WAIN वैन *s. m.* Recounting with lamentation the virtues of a deceased person.

WAINGAN वैनगण्ड *s. m.* The egg  
WAINGAN वैनगण्ड *s. m.* plant; (*i. q.* *Batáun*); *met. a testis*.

WAINGGANÍ वैनगणी *a.* Of the  
WAINGGANÍ वैनगणी *a.* colour of an  
WAINJANÍ वैनजणी *a.* egg-plant, a  
dull purple.

WAIPÁR वैपार *s. m.* See *Bapár, Baipár*.

WAIPÁRAN वैपारण्ड *s. f.* } See  
WAIPÁRÍ वैपारी *s. m.* } *Bapári*.

WAIR वैर *s. m.* Enmity, animosity, hostility:—*lák nál kije wair, wihár, parít*. Carry on enmity, trade, or love only with one who is worthy of you.—Prov. (V.)

WAIRÁG वैराग *s. m.* See *Bairág*.

WAIRAGAN वैरागण्ड *s. f.* } See  
WAIRÁGÍ वैरागी *s. m.* } *Bairágí*.

WAIRAN वैरन *s. m.* } An enemy. (V.)  
WAIRÍ वैरी *s. m.* }

WAIRAK ਵੈਰਕ } *s. f.* A flag, a  
WAIRAKH ਵੈਰਖ } banner, an ensign.

WAIRÁN ਵੈਰਾਨ } *a.* Waste, depopu-  
WAIRÁNÍ ਵੈਰਾਨੀ } lated, desolated ;  
*c. w. hōṁí, karní. (V.)*

WAIS ਵੈਸ } *s. m.* The third of the  
WAISH ਵੈਸ਼ } four primary Hindu  
castes; the agricultural or commercial  
class;—(*M.*) Custom of periodically distri-  
buting land. This custom still prevails  
to some extent in the Sangarh Tehsil. (*V.*)

WAISÁKH ਵੈਸਾਖ *s. m.* The first month  
of the Hindu solar year; *i. q. Visákh,*  
*Baisákh.*

WAISÁKHÍ ਵੈਸਾਖੀ *s. f.* The first day  
of *Baisákh*, the *melá* held on that day:—  
*waísákhí dá melá, s. m.* A fair held on  
the *Baisákhí* day.

WAISNO ਵੈਸਨੋ } *s. m. f.* A wor-  
WAISHNO ਵੈਸਨੋ } shipper of *Wishnú*;  
a moral, temperate person; *i. q. Baishno.*

WAITHMÁN ਵੈਠਮਾਂ } *a.* Sitting, in  
WAITHWÁN ਵੈਠਵਾਂ } a sitting pos-  
ture. See *Baiṭhwán.*

WÁJ ਵਾਜ *s. f.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Awáj.* See *Awáj. (V.)*

WAJAH ਵਾਜਹ *s. f.* A cause, reason,  
ground; manner, way; appearance.

WAJAN ਵਾਜਨ *s. m.* Corrupted from  
the Arabic word *Wazan.* A weight; a  
measure of weight:—*wajan dár, s. m.*  
Heavy, weighty.

WAJÁNÁ ਵਜਾਨਾ } *v. a.* To play  
WAJÁUNÁ ਵਜਾਉਣਾ } upon a musical  
instrument, to produce any sound; to ex-  
amine, to test; to test the purity of a coin by  
the sound; *met.* to cohabit with, to have  
sexual intercourse with;—*ḍhol wajáuná,*  
*v. n.* To play upon the drum. (*V.*)

WAJH ਵਾਜ਼ } *s. m. (M.)* The handle  
WÁJH ਵਾਜ਼ } of a sickle, hatchet,  
trowel, straw chopper, mattock.

WAJHAN ਵਾਜਨ *v. a. (M.)* To seize.

WÁJHÍLOṬNÁ ਵਾਜ਼ੀ ਲੋਟਨਾ *s. m. (M.)*  
See *Wárowár.*

WAJNÁ ਵਜਨਾ *v. a.* To give or emit a  
sound; to be played upon or struck; to be  
fired as a gun; to be rung; to strike a  
clock; to shiver with cold, so that the  
teeth chatter. (*V.*)

WAJNÍ ਵਜਨੀ *a.* Corrupted from the  
Persian word *Wazní.* Weighty, heavy;  
—*s. m.* A percentage of the produce of  
a field set apart, in dividing between the  
*sarkár* and the *zimindár* and for the bene-  
fit of the poorer classes, as barber,  
*Mirásí,* &c., (a custom of the Sikh  
regime).

WAJÚ ਵਾਜੂ *s. m.* See *Wujú.*

WAJJ WAJÁKE ਵੱਜ ਵਾਜਾਕੇ *a.* By  
drum, famously. (*V.*)

WÁK ਵਾਕ *s. m.* Word, speech.

WAKÁIN ਵਕਾਇਤ } *s. f.* See *Baháís.*  
WAKAIN ਵਕੈਣ }

WAKÁLAT ਵਕਾਲਤ *s. f.* Agency,  
embassy, deputation, the function of

an advocate or pleader :—*wakdlatndmá*,  
s. m. The power of attorney; c. w.  
karní. (V.)

WAKAM ਵਕਮ s. f. Sapan wood, *Cæsalpinia Sapan*, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*, used for dyeing a kind of red. Also medicinally as an emmanagogue and depurant, as an astringent similar to logwood. (V.)

WÁKAMBÁ ਵਾਕਮਬਾ s. m. The *Careya arborea*, Nat. Ord. *Barringtoniaceæ* (V.); i. q. *Wakhumbá*.

WAKAMÍ ਵਕਮੀ a. Coloured with *Wakam*. Lilac pink produced with *Vakam*, *naspál*, and alum :—*wakamí kulfí*, a. Purple. Dyed first with Indigo, with solution of alum and finally *Wakam*, (V.)

WAKHÁD ਵਖਾਦ s. m. See *Bakhádh*.

WAKHÁDHAN ਵਖਾਧਣ s. f. } See  
WAKHÁDHÍ ਵਖਾਧੀ s. m. } *Bakhádhē*.

WAKHÁN ਵਖਾਣ s. m. Explanation, description, narration.

WAKHÁNNÁ ਵਖਾਣਨਾ v. a. To explain, to describe, to define.

WAKHAR ਵਖਰ s. m. (M.) A general name for oil seeds including *tíl*, *sarhon* :—*wakhar án de ghani kudh dawáín*. Bring your oilseeds and I will let you have the oil press; i. q. *Wakkhar*.

WAKHERÁ ਵਖੇੜਾ s. m. See *Bakherá*.

WAKHIÁN ਵਖਿਆਣ s. m. A lecture, an explanation; i. q. *Viákhyán*.

WAKHODH ਵਖੋਧ s. m. Envy, hatred.

WAKHODHAN ਵਖੋਧਣ s. f. } A n  
WAKHODHÍ ਵਖੋਧੀ s. m. } e n-  
vious, malicious person.

WÁKHRÁ ਵਾਖੜਾ a. A cow or buffalo which has given milk for some time; rich; thick (the milk of such a cow or buffalo); i. q. *Kháñhgar*.

WÁKHRÍ ਵਾਖੜੀ s. m. A green mango cut and dried (commonly used in the plural); i. q. *Ambákharí*.

WAKHRÁ ਵਖਰਾ s. m. Part, portion, share; i. q. *Bakhrá*.

WAKHT ਵਖਤ } s. m. Corrupted

WAKHTU ਵਖਤੁ } from the Arabic word *Waqat*. Time, season; affliction, catastrophe; c. w. *paíná*;—*wakht paíná*, v. n. To suffer misfortune, to be distressed or badly off :—*wakht nún phar baithná*, v. n. To fall into trouble or misfortune.

WAKHUMBÁ ਵਖੁਮਬਾ s. m. A tree (*Careya, arborea*, Nat. Ord. *Barringtoniaceæ*) found in the Panjab Siwalik region. Its flowers are used medicinally by Hindus after child-birth.

WAKÍL ਵਕੀਲ s. m. A pleader, an advocate; an attorney; an agent who represents at head-quarters a Native State; an ambassador; c. w. *karná*. (V.)

WAKKAMNÁ ਵੱਕਮਣਾ v. n. To be near giving birth (a cow, mare, goat).

WAKKH ਵੱਖ a. Separate, asunder, apart;—s. f. The side of a man, horse :—*wakkh bhár*, With the side resting on some support; c. w. *diggná, paíná, márná* :—*wakkhwakkh*, ad. To one side, along the side, separate. (V.)

WAKKHAR ਵੱਖਰ s. m. Stock in trade, capital (used especially by oil men.)

WAKKHÍ ਵੱਖੀ s. f. The side of a man, horse :—*wakkhí bhár* ad. With the side resting on some support.

WAKKONDI वक्की a. Near the time of bringing forth (a cow, mare.) (V.)

WAKKHO WAKKH वधे वध a. Divided, separated, diverse, separate from one another.

WAKKHO WAKKH वधे वधी ad. Separately. (V.)

WAKKHRÁ वधरा a. Divided, separate, diverse, difficult. (V.)

WAKRÁ वकरा s. m. An embankment thrown across an open plain to carry the rain water that falls down to the cultivated parts; the small water course leading from a main or branch stream into a *band*.

WAL दल s. m. A crook, a bend, a twist; a wrinkle:—*wal dená*, v. n. To twist or wind:—*wal chhal*, s. m. Fraud, trickery:—*wal kháná*, v. a. To coil as a serpent; to be vexed, to writhe with vexation or rage; to make a circuit:—*wal painá*, *pai jáná*, v. n. To be entangled (thread):—*wal luiná*, v. n. To be surrounded, to get ahead of. (V.)

WÁL दाल s. m. f. Hair; a crack in a cup, glass, earthenware; a prop, a support, a dependence; a wind, a breeze:—*wál ajwaín*, s. f. *Ptychotis Sylvestris*, Nat. Ord. *Umbelliferae*, carminative like *Ajwaín*:—*wál bannhi kaudí mární*, v. a. To hit a shell suspended by a hair, i. e., to judge or act with perfect accuracy:—*wál láuná*, v. a. To aid in supporting a burden, to help in difficulty:—*wál tor*, s. m. A boil or sore caused by the breaking of a hair of the body:—*wál muṅne*, *ulárne*, v. n. To be shaved:—*wál wiṅṅá ná honá*, v. n. To let not a hair be crooked, i. e., to let not least harm be done. (V.)

WÁLÁ दाला s. m. An earring;—a. (in comp.) Of or relating to; agent, keeper, inhabitant, master, possessor;—*ghar wálá*, s. m. A husband.

WALÁ दला s. m. A round rafter, consisting of a pine tree with the branches lopped off. (V.)

WÁLÁ दाला s. m. See *Tagar*.

WALÁIT दलायित } s. f. Corrupted  
WALAIT दलैत } from the Arabic word *Waláyat*. A country; a foreign country, England. (V.)

WALÁITÍ दलायिती } s. m. Corruption of the  
WALAITÍ दलैती } Arabic word *Waláydtí*. A foreigner, an Afghan;—a. Foreign, of another country.

WALÁN दलान prep. Towards, by. (V.)

WALAN दलन v. n. (M.) To return, to be turned.

WALANG दलंग s. m. (Pof.) A line or pole to hang clothes on.

WALÁU दलाउ s. m. Making excuses, refusal with circumlocution; c. w. *karná*.

WALÁUNÁ दलाउना v. a. To amuse, to divert, to entertain; to cause to be wrapped; to wheedle, to deceive; to cause to be surrounded.

WALÁWÁN दलावाँ s. m. See *Wal*.

WALEWÁ दलेवा s. m. Goods and chattels, furniture, baggage.

WALGAN दलगन s. m. A wall around a courtyard. (V.)

WALH दलु s. f. (M.) A creeper, a tendril, the stalk and ear of wheat, barley:—*wal ghaṭan*, v. a. To throw the indigo into the vats:—*wal kaḍhan*, v. n. To



spread out the sheaves in the threshing-floor for the bullocks to tread out; to spread out the stalks of indigo after being-cut.

WALÍ वली *s. m.* A saint, a prophet; —*s. f.* A long stick of wood, a pole; —*a.* Strong, powerful (V.).

WÁLÍ वाली *s. f.* An earring trinket; —*s. m.* A prince, a chief, superior, master, owner.

WALIHÁRAN वलिहारन *s. f.* A pole stretched horizontally to support a weaver's loom; a similar pole used to hang clothes on.

WALIHÁRÍ वलिहारी *a.* See *Balhári*.

WALKHÍ वलखी *s. f.* The fringe at the end of a piece of cloth.

WALL वल्ल *s. f.* Side, direction, quarter; —*prep.* Towards, in the direction of; —*a.* Well, healthy; contented, satisfied.

WALLU वल्लु *s. m.* Attainment, accomplishment, ability, skill, art, dexterity, acquisition.

WALLÚR वल्लूर *s. m.* (1) A climbing plant (*Cocculus Læva*, Nat. Ord. *Menispermaceæ*) of the Arabian flora, common Trans-Indus and extending more sparingly as far as Amritsar. It is said to be eaten by goats, but by no other animal, and is of no special use; — (2) A pretty climber (*Cissus carnosa*, Nat. Ord. *Ampelideæ*) which is found in several of the valleys and in parts of the plains. It is eaten by camels in the latter, and in Jammu the root ground with black pepper is applied to boils.

WÁLŃÁ वलडा *v. n.* See *BálŃá*.

WALŃÁ वलडा *a.* To surround, to circumvent, to go round, so as to get ahead of one; to twist, to wind, to wrap round as with a string. (V.)

WALORÁ वल्लेड़ा *s. m.* (M.) A churner.

WALORAN वल्लेजन *v. a.* (M.) To churn. *Present participle* : *walurendd*; *Future* : *waluresán*; *Past participle*, *walorid*: —*kíl waloran*, *v. a.* To churn indigo: —*kai chhá walurendd hai* One (daughter-in-law) is churning butter milk.

WALTOH वलटोह	<i>s. f.</i>	} A large brass cooking vessel containing from one to two maunds. (V.)
WALTOHÁ वलटोहा	<i>s. m.</i>	
WALTOHU वलटोहु	<i>s. f.</i>	
WALTOHÍ वलटोही	<i>s. f.</i>	

WALÚHNDARNÁ वल्लुहंदरना	} <i>v. n.</i> To scratch with the nail.
WALÚNDHANÁ वल्लुंधरना	

WALÚR वल्लूर *s. m.* A slender straggling thorny plant (*Solanum gracilipes*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*) found in the Salt Range, and as far as Lahore and Montgomery. In some places the small fruit is eaten. In others it is said to be collected by *Hakims* to be applied in otitis. The leaves are used medicinally.

WALWÁN वलवां *s. m.* (M.) One who takes a wife for his son from another man, giving a daughter to a son of his in exchange.

WÁN वाट *s. m.* Coarse twine made of *Munj*, *bagar*, or date-leaves; an arrow; a kind of rocket; (M.) a double wheeled well; also see *Bág*: —*labanká wán*, *s. m.* Rope made on spindles by *Labánas*, who

are professional rope-makers :—*talíwát-wán*, *wán*, *s. m.* Rope spun with the palm of the hand.

WÁN ਵਾਂ *s. f.* A well or reservoir with steps leading down to the water.

WAN ਵਣ *s. m.* The *Salvadora oleoides*, Nat. Ord. *Salvadoraceæ*. A more stiff-looking tree than *chhoṭí wāṇ*, and with greyer foliage. This species flowers about April and the fruit (*Pílhūn*) ripens at the beginning of the hot weather. It is sweetish, and is largely eaten by the natives. The leaves are eaten by and occasionally collected as fodder for camels. In the southern Punjab the wood is at times used for rafters, and Persian wheels. It furnishes a poor fuel;—*chhoṭí kaurí wāṇ*, *s. m.* A tree (*Salvadora Indica*, Nat. Ord. *Salvadoraceæ*) which differs from the *Wāṇ* in being taller, with very white branches, which are more graceful and less stiff; the leaf is larger and the fruit bitter. It grows over a much smaller area in the Punjab than the other species. The wood of the tree is useless even for fuel; the leaves are eaten by camels and are also used as salad. Pieces of the wood are carried to long distances for sale, as it is much in vogue for tooth-sticks or *miswák* by Muhammadans, who use theirs for a number of times :—*wāṇ uerí*, *s. m.* A slender climber (*Pentatropis spiralis*, Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadææ*) found in the Central Punjab. The flowers are used medicinally :—*miṭṭhā wāṇ*, *s. m.* The same as *Wāṇ*. (V.)

WANÁH ਵਣਹ *s. m.* Killing, murder, violence, injury.

WANÁN ਵਨਾਂ } *s. m.* (M.) A husband.  
WANRÁ ਵਨੜਾ } a bridegroom.

WANÁTHÍ ਵਨਾਠੀ *s. f.* (M.) The cotton plant after the cotton has been gathered; *i. q.* *Vanchitṭhí*.

WAND ਵੰਡ *s. f.* Rice, *dál* with the hull on; a mixed feed given to cows, and buffaloes to increase their milk; lumps that remain in pounding spices;—*s. f.* Division, distribution, a portion of a field, a division, division of produce;—*wand walaṇḍá*, *v. a.* To distribute sweetmeats or food among relatives or the poor; *i. q.* *Bañḍ*.

WÁND ਵਾਂਦ *s. m.* Imprisonment.

WÁNDÁ ਵਾਂਦਾ *a.* Separate, aside, apart :—*wánde rahiṇḍá*, *v. n.* To remain aloof, not to interfere;—*s. m.* (M.) A village, held as common by the residents.

WANDÁ ਵੰਡਾ *s. m.* A share, a portion; (M.) lands in the *Miḍṇkheḷ* country held independently of tribal share; a mixed food given to cows and buffaloes to increase their milk.

WANDÁÍ ਵੰਡਾਈ *s. f.* Division of the grain, crop, share of the land.

WANDAK ਵੰਦਕ *s. m.* A plant (*Cimicifuga Nepalensis*, Nat. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*). In Kanawar the leaves are said to act deleteriously on the skin.

WANDAN ਵੰਡਨ *v. a.* (M.) To divide.

WANLÁRÁ ਵੰਡਾਰਾ *s. m.* (M.) The act of division, share.

WANDÁUNÁ ਵੰਡਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to be divided or distributed.

WANDEHPIND ਵੰਦੇਪਿੰਡ *s. m.* (M.) Dates off the tree. Dates which ripened naturally on the tree.

WANDÁWÁ ਵੰਡਾਵਾ *s. m.* One who is employed to superintend the division of the *zimindár's* grain, and assign the portion due to Government, being an employé of the *Tahsildár*; *i. q.* *Baṭáwá*.

WÁNDH ਵਾਂਧ } *s. m.* Embargo;  
WÁNDHÁ ਵਾਂਧਾ } used especially of an article set apart as a pledge for the fulfilment of a vow, or property devoted to religious or charitable purposes, to procure the recovery of a person from sickness: also (provincial) the article itself thus set apart; a red thread put round the neck as a memento of such a vow; embargo laid on an article of traffic, the monopoly of which is given to a particular party.

WÁNDHÁ ਵਾਂਢਾ *s. m.* A stranger, a foreigner; a sojourner, one who is in another country than his own;—*a.* Strange, foreign:—*wándhe jáṇḍ*, *v. n.* To go abroad. (*V.*)

WANDHÚÁ ਵੰਧੂਆ *s. m.* A prisoner; *i. q.* *Baṇḍhúá*.

WANDÍ ਵੰਡੀ *s. f.* A coat made full larger than an *Angrakkhá*, and shorter than a *jámá*; a part, a portion, a share:—*wandíán páunián*, *v. n.* To divide into several equal parts.

WANDNÁ ਵੰਦਣਾ *v. a.* To take hold of one's feet in token of profound respect.

WANDNÁ ਵੰਡਣਾ *v. n.* To divide, to distribute.

WÁNG ਵਾਂਗ *s. f.* (*M.*) Oil used for greasing wood work.

WÁNG ਵਾਂਗ } *s. m.* The tree of the  
WÁNGE ਵਾਂਗੇ } *Bair*.

WÁNGÁ ਵਾਂਗਾ *s. m.* (*M.*) A small round pumpkin much cultivated in sandy land.

WÁNGG ਵਾਂਗ *s. f.* An ornament worn on the wrists, made of glass, lac; a bracelet; calx of tin given internally as a tonic; a small curved axe used in making an oil-press;—*s. m.* Power, possession, command, authority:—*wangg wichch dūṇḍ*, *v. n.* To come under one's power, or into one's possession, to be obedient to;

WÁNGG ਵਾਂਗ *a.* Like, similar, resembling; also see *Bāṅg*.

WÁNGGÁ ਵਾਂਗਾ *s. m.* The person who calls to prayer, a large humming top.

WÁNGGÁRNÁ ਵਾਂਗਰਣਾ *v. n.* To be open and undisguised in doing anything.

WÁNGGÍ ਵਾਂਗੀ *s. f.* A small humming top.

WÁNGGNÁ ਵਾਂਗਣਾ *s. m.* An ornament worn by women on the forehead; a string fastened round the neck of a pot or *degchí* as a handle; *i. q.* *Baṅḡḡá*.

WÁNGGU ਵਾਂਗੁ } *s. m.* Oil, soap for  
WÁNGGU ਵਾਂਗੂ } the cart or carriage wheels;—*a.* Like, similar, resembling.

WÁNGGÚN ਵਾਂਗੂੰ *a.* Like, similar, resembling.

WÁNGNÁ दांगडा } v. a. To grease  
WÁNGNÁ दांगडा } the wheels of a  
carriage or cart.

WANHÁN दहणं s. m. The name of a  
tree, the leaves of which are used medi-  
cinally.

WÁNHNU दानुट s. m. See *Bánhnyá*.

WANJ दनज s. m. Traffic, commerce;  
commonly *Vanj vihar*; i. q. *Banj*. (V.)

WANJAN दीनन v. n. (M.) To go.

WANJÁRÁ दजारा s. m. } A trader,  
WANJÁRÍ दजारी s. f. } a trans-  
porter of grain, salt, spices, and especially  
of rings; i. q. *Banjára*.

WANJÁRAN दजाराट } s. f. The  
WANJÁRAN दजाराट } wife of a  
*Banjára*, *Wanjára*, a female of a *Banjára*  
caste.

WANJÁRÍ दजारा m. } a. Of or  
WANJÁRÍ दनजारी f. } belong-  
ing to the *Banjára* class;—s. f. A female  
of the *Banjára* caste; *urd kí dál* nicely  
cooked, and seasoned with *ghee*.

WANJÁUNÁ दीनाउटा a. To waste  
time, to waste one's life.

WANJÁWAN दीनादन v. a. (M.) To  
cause to go, to lose, to spend. *Present*  
*participle*: *wanjendá*; *Future*: *wanjesán*;  
*Past participle*: *wanjáyá*:—*ghar wanjáwe*  
*te galián gole*. She lost it in the house, and  
searches for it in the streets!—Prov.

WANJH दीज s. m. A bamboo; a tent  
pole. (V.)

WANJHLÍ दीजली } s. f. A flute or  
WANJHULÍ दीजुली } fife, a pipe made  
of bamboo; i. q. *Vanslí*.

WANJNÁ दीनटा v. n. To go, to depart,  
to separate, to die.

WANJHRÁ दीजरा v. n. To go.

WANJÍ दीनी s. f. A canal cutting.

WANJÍJAN दीनीनन v. n. (M.) To be  
lost.

WANJNÁ दीनटा v. a. To buy, to pur-  
chase grain in order to resell, to take in  
trade.

WANJNÁ दीनना v. n. To go, to  
depart, to separate from, to die.

WANKÍ दनकी s. f. (M.) A specimen,  
a sample.

WANNAGGÍ दॅनॅगी s. f. A speci-  
men, a pattern.

WANNÍN दॅनी s. f. (M.) A bride, a  
wife:—*wannín banní*, s. f. A wife or land,  
i. e., the custom of settling a feud by  
giving either a girl in marriage or land  
to the aggrieved party.

WANNOWANNÍ दॅनॅदॅनी a. Of  
various sorts.

WÁNŔ दांज s. m. See *Wda*. (V.)

WANSÁULÍ दनमाउली } s. f. A  
WANSÁWALÍ दनमादली } genealo-  
gical table, a genealogy.

WÁNŚLÍ दांसली } *s. m.* A purse;  
 WÁNŚULÍ दांसुली } a money bag ; a  
 fife, a flute.

WÁNŔÍ दांसरी } *s. f.* A kind of fife  
 WÁNŚURÍ दांसुरी } or flute.

WANÚTHÍ दनुठी *s. m.* A small tree  
 (*Fluggea virosa*, Nat. Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*)  
 which occurs at low elevations in the Salt  
 Range and Siwalik region. The fruit is  
 eaten and the wood is close grained and  
 strong, and is used for the washing part  
 of a loom.

WANWÁNGAN दनदांगट *s. m.* See  
*Páprí*.

WÁNWAR दानवर *s. f.* (*M.*) A net  
 made of *war* for catching pigs and deer.  
 It is set up in the jungle, and beaters  
 drive the game towards it.

WÁNWAR दानवार *s. m.* The cotton  
 plant.

WÁO दाँ *s. m.* Wind ; (*M.*) A disease  
 of horses :—*wáoduáo*, *s. f.* Prattle :—  
*wáduwarolá*, *s. m.* See in *Wá* :—*wáo goldá*,  
*s. m.* See in *Wá* :—*wáo súl*, *s. m.* See  
 in *Wá*.

WÁPARNÁ दापरना } *v. n.* To hap-  
 WÁPNA दापना } pen, to occur,  
 to take place, to come into the mind.

WÁPIÁ दापिआ *a.* Mad.

WAR दर *s. m.* A bridegroom ; a bless-  
 ing ; a tree. See *Palkhí*, *Paldkh* ;—*a.* Suc-  
 cessful, victorious :—*war dán*, *s. m.* The

giving of a blessing ; the gift of a husband :  
 —*war dená*, *v. a.* To bless, to give in mar-  
 riage :—*warparápat*, *warparápit*, *war pará-  
 patí*, *a.* Of a marriageable age (a girl) :  
*warrahíndá*, *v. n.* To be successful, to be  
 victorious :—*wardekh diwíje ghar dekh ná  
 diwíje*. Consider the bridegroom's per-  
 sonal qualities, and not his family and  
 station, when you are giving a daughter  
 in marriage.—Prov.

WÁR दार *s. m.* A door ; the mouth  
 of a vessel ; *i. q.* *Bár* ; a turn ; an occasion ;  
 a layer of brick in a wall, a stroke, a  
 blow ; food for cattle (as grain, oil cake) ;  
 Saturday (in *comp.*), day (as *wír war*,  
 Thursday) ; also the same as *Kapáh* ;—  
*s. f.* Turn, time, occasion ; a song of  
 praise ; a dirge for the slain in battle ;  
 notoriety ; a barren country, a jungle ;—  
 (in poetry), delay :—*wár karná*, *v. n.*  
 To charge, to assault :—*wár pár*, *s. m.*  
 (*M.*) Another rule of alluvion and di-  
 luvion :—*wáran wár*, *wár wár*, *ad.*  
 Often, repeatedly :—*wáran wár*, *ad.*  
 Often, repeatedly.

WAR दन *s. m.* The Banyan, *Ficus*  
*Indica*.

WÁR दाँ *s. f.* A fence, a hedge ; a  
 line of soldiers ; *i. q.* *Bár* ; (*M.*) stand-  
 ing cotton :—*wan wár*, *s. f.* Standing  
 cotton :—*wár karná*, *v. a.* To plant  
 cotton.

WÁRÁ दाँरा *s. m.* A sheep fold, an enclo-  
 sure, a place with a hedge about it ; a  
 melon patch ; a temporary fortification ;  
 a district in the Peshawar country famous  
 for rice :—*wárá dená*, *v. a.* To distri-  
 bute money to persons drawn up in a  
 circle at a wedding.

WÁRÁ दारा *s. m.* Time, ages ; a leather  
 well bucket used in Malwa ; a cupping  
 instrument ; an instrument for drawing  
 wire ; quantity ; work, business ; (*M.*)  
 a time, a periodic turn, especially a turn

for working a well or getting water from a canal :—*a*. Equal, equal to seers :—*wāre ānā*, *v. n.* To be equal, to be a match (for one) :—*agle wāre wichch*. Informer ages or times :—*wāre de maror*, *s. m.* (*M.*) Remittent fever :—*wārā paṭṭā*, *s. m.* The accomplishment of a work :—*wārā jāugā*, *v. a.* To draw wire; to cup.

WARĀ दवा *s. m.* A cake of *dāl* fried in oil and *ghee*; a preparation of rice.

WARĀCHHĀN दवाहं *s. f. pl.* The corners of the mouth.

WARAH दराह *s. m.* A year; see *Warhā*.

WARAINCH दवैच *s. m.* The name of a caste of *Jāḷ*. (*V.*)

WARAJNĀ दराजना *v. a.* To prohibit, to forbid, to prevent.

WARĀJNĀ दराजना *v. a.* To enjoy one's self, to live in health, ease and independence; *i. q.* *Wirājñā*.

WARAKNĀ दराकना *v. n.* To be well coated or glazed with sugar, to come out smooth and white (used of certain kinds of cakes, and confection); to be very pure and clean (refined sugar).

WARĀNĀ दराना *a.* Corrupted from the Persian word *Wirānāh*. Foreign, strange, desolate, alien, of another country or place, belonging to another place; *i. q.* *Wirānā*.

WĀRANĀ दारिदा *s. m.* Devoting by a particular ceremony, consecration; *i. q.* *Wārārā*.

WĀRAS दारम *s. m.* } An heir,  
WĀRASNĪ दारमडी *s. f.* } a proprietor, a master, a lord, an owner :—*wāras hoṇā*, *v. n.* To inherit.

WĀRĀSŪHĪ दारसुही *s. m.* The clothing given to a bride by the bridegroom's father on the day of the wedding; *i. q.* *Bārāsūhī*.

WARĀT दरात *s. f.* Part, lot, share; the bridegroom's party at a wedding.

WARAT दरात *s. f.* A share; also see *Wart* :—*warat sarat*, *s. f.* Dividing, portion; intercourse, mutual communications or dealings, use, usage, business, treatment; *c. w.* *kar laṇḍ*.

WARĀUNĀ दराउना *v. a.* To divert, to amuse, to entertain; (*M.*) to thrust in.

WARCH दराच *s. f.* The *Acorus calamus*, *Nat. Ord. Acoraceae*. Imported from Cashmere, and used in a variety of nervous and other diseases. It is a useful aromatic tonic. In England it is used to give an aromatic flavour to gin and certain beers also in making aromatic vinegar.

WARDĀ दरादा *s. m.* A slave, see *Bardā*.

WĀRDĀT दारात *s. f.* Occurrences, events.

WARDĪ दरादी *s. f.* See *Bardī*.

WARELĀ दरेला *a* (*M.*) Of or belonging to *Wārā*, a time, a turn :—*warell khajī*, *s. m.* A date tree which bears fruit in alternate years :—*meḷe diū warelā hin*. I have two persons who take turns with me (especially from a well or canal.)

WAREMĀN दरेमां } *s. m.* Cotton seed  
WAREWĀN दरेदां } *i. q.* *Vapevay*.

WARES दरेस *s. f.* Age.

WARETÍ ਵਰੇਤੀ *s. f.* A sand bank in a river, an island of sand; *a. w. paigí*; *i. q. Bareti, Baretá.*

WARG ਵਰਗ *s. m.* A consonant, a class of letters pronounced with the same part of the mouth, as the gutturals, palatals; a class; dress:—*warg chhetar, s. m.* Square.

WARGÁ ਵਰਗਾ *a.* Like, resembling, equal to;—*s. m.* A side piece inserted in a crooked rafter to make it lie straight; timber to support the earth filled into a grave. (V.)

WARGALÁNÁ ਵਰਗਲਾਨਾ } *v. a.*  
WARGALÁUNÁ ਵਰਗਲਾਉਣਾ } To in-  
veigle, to persuade. (V.)

WARHÁ ਵਰਹਾ *s. m.* A year; (M.) a rope made of *Munj* or date-leaves.

WÁRHÁ ਵਾਹਾ *s. m.* } (M.) A calf of a  
WÁRHÍ ਵਾਹੀ *s. f.* } cow from the  
time it leaves off sucking till fit for work of a male, or fit to calve if a female.

WARHÍ ਵਰਹੀ *s. f.* The short string by which an earth pot is tied to the ladder-rope (*málh aperián*) of a Persian wheel.

WARHÁÚ ਵਰਹਾਉ *a.* Likely to rain, ready to rain.

WARHÁUNÁ ਵਰਹਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to rain; to pour down grain in winnowing.

WARHKANÁ ਵੜਕਣਾ *v. n.* To roar or bellow as a bull; to speak in a gruff hoarse tone; *i. q. Barhkaná.*

WARHÍNÁ ਵਰਹੀਣਾ *s. m.* A Hindu ceremony in which offerings are made to Brahmans for the benefit of the dead, after the lapse of a year.

WARHÍNÍ ਵਰਹੀਣੀ *s. f.* A Musalman ceremony, similar to *Warhíná.*

WARHM ਵਰੁਮ *s. m.* Heart-ache, corroding grief.

WARHNÁ ਵਰੁਣਾ *v. n.* To rain.

WARHNÁÚ ਵਰੁਣਾਉ *a.* Likely to rain, about to rain, ready to rain.

WARÍ ਵਰੀ *s. m.* The clothes and ornaments given to a bride, by the bridegroom on the day of the wedding; the front piece of a coat; see *Májá.*

WÁRÍ ਵਾਰੀ *s. f.* A window or small door; *i. q. Bári*; time, turn; a man's turn to work a joint owned well, or to take his turn of any thing; a cotton plant (provincial); a small earthen vessel used for sugarcane juice; an oil or *ghí* vessel of raw hide. In the Salt range, the *Quercus incana* or heavy oak, Nat. Ord. *Cupuliferæ*;—*a.* Devoted;—*wári jáná, v. n.* To be devoted:—*wári wári, ud.* By turn, in turn. (V.)

WÁRÍ ਵਾੜੀ *s. f.* An enclosure, a sheep-fold, a garden, an orchard; a field in which cucurbitaceous vegetables, as melons, pumpkins are grown, a small melon patch; a Brahman's circle, *i. e.*, those from whom he receives fees; *met.* children, offspring.

WARÍ ਵੜੀ } *s. f.* A pre-  
WARÍÁN ਵੜੀਆਂ *pl.* } paration of  
*dál.* See *Baríán.* (V.)

WARIÁM ਵਰਿਆਮ *s. m.* Bold, brave. (V)

WARIÁMGÍ ਵਰਿਆਮਗੀ *s. f.* Boldness, bravery, heroism. (V.)

WARIÁUNÁ ਵਰਿਆਉਣਾ *v. n.* To be fulfilled or realised (a desire, hope, expectation), to receive its reward (labour.)

WARIHÁ ਵਰਿਹਾ *s. m.* A year.

WARIHÁND ਵਰਿਹਾਂਦ *s. f.* A number of bulls following a cow.

WARÍN ਵਰੀਨ *a. (Pop.)* Having young yearly; *i. q.* *Harwarihái.*

WARÍN̄H ਵਰੀਂਹ *s. m. (M.)* A year:—*yár asáde dá kol sáwá tút hai; hik wári milan asáde warín̄h dá kút hai.* My lover has a green mulberry-tree, to meet him once would be food for a year.—Song.

WARJIT ਵਰਜਿਤ *a.* Excluded, prohibited; annulled, void.

WARK ਵਰਕ *s. m.* A leaf; a leaf of a book; a leaf of gold or silver; a thin layer, a stratum:—*chándí dá wark, wark nukrai, s. m.* Silver leaf:—*sone dá wark, wark tildí, s. m.* Gold leaf.

WARKÁ ਵਰਕਾ *s. m.* A leaf of a book. (V.)

WARKARÍ ਵਰਕੜੀ *s. f.* A small piece of coarse cloth thrown over the head or shoulder.

WARKÍ ਵਰਕੀ *s. f.* A small leaf subsequently attached to a book; *a.*—Composed of layers (a kind of *Hartál.*)

WARM ਵਰਮ *s. m.* Heart-ache, a swelling corroding grief. (V.)

WARMÁ ਵਰਮਾ *s. m.* A carpenter's bit, a borer. (V.)

WARMÍ ਵਰਮੀ *s. f.* The mound raised by white ants; a small borer. (V.)

WARN ਵਰਨ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Barn. lit.* Colour; caste; one of the four principal castes, *i. e.*, *Brahman, Khattri, Wesh,* and *Sháúdrá*:—*warn shankar, s. m.* A man who does not scruple to eat with one of a different caste; *i. q.* *Barn.*

WARNÁ ਵਰਨਾ *v. a.* To marry.

WÁRNÁ ਵਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To devote an article, (usually money) by passing it at weddings round the head of a friend or relative in token of attachment and devotion to him after which it is given to the poor;—*s. m.* Devoting.

WARNÁ ਵੜਨਾ *v. n.* To go in, to enter.

WÁRNÁ ਵਾੜਣਾ *v. a.* To introduce to cause to enter, to bring in.

WARNÍ ਵਰਨੀ *s. f.* The performance of religious rites for any one by a Brahman.

WARO ਵਰੋ } *s. f.* Provision, food,  
WARON ਵਰੋ } rations, supplies.

WAROSÁUNÁ ਵਰੋਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To obtain a present, to receive a gift, to derive an advantage; to impart a benefit;—*v. n.* To be benefited.

WÁROWÁRÍ ਵਾਰੋਵਾਰੀ *ad.* See *Wáro wár* in *Wári.*

WARSÁ ਵਰਸਾ *s. m. (M.)* A yearly allowance of grain made to farm-servants at the *Rabi* harvest. It varies from a *chauth*, (*i. e.*, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  maunds,) to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  maunds.



WAROTÁ ਵਰੋਟਾ *s. m.* A young *Bar* tree; the fruit of the *Bar*.

WÁROWATTÍ ਵਾਰੋਵੱਟੀ *ad.* See *Wáro-wár* in *Wári*.

WARSÁJNÁ ਵਰਸਾਜਣਾ *v. a.* To beat with the shoe, to slap with the hand; to castigate.

WARSÁÚ ਵਰਸਾਉ *a.* Likely to rain, about to rain.

WARSÁUNÁ ਵਰਸਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to rain, to pour down.

WÁRSÍ ਵਾਰਸੀ *s. f.* Proprietorship, heritage, inheritance.

WÁRSÍNÍ ਵਾਰਸੀਣੀ *s. f.* The ceremony of making offerings for the dead; *i. q.* *Bursíngí*.

WARSNÁ ਵਰਸਣਾ *v. n.* To rain.

WART ਵਰਤ *s. m.* A fast, fasting; a share:—*wart máu, a.* In use, in vogue, usual, current, present (time):—*wart wádá, s. m.* Use, usage, custom, manner; communication. (V.)

WARTÁ ਵਰਤਾ *s. m.* A small piece of wood with which astronomers, and school boys, write on the ground; share, portion.

WÁRTÁ ਵਾਰਤਾ *s. f.* A narrative, a relation, a tale, an account of circumstances; conversation; *i. q.* *Bártá*.

WARTAN ਵਰਤਣ *s. m.* A vessel; *i. q.* *Bartan*;—*s. f.* A woman who fasts; exchange of friendly offices with another

at weddings, funerals; friendly intercourse, use, business, treatment. (V.)

WARTÁRÁ ਵਰਤਾਰਾ *s. m.* Usage, use, custom, manner; share;—*a.* Current, in use. (V.)

WARTÁUNÁ ਵਰਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To divide, to distribute. (V.)

WARTÁWÁ ਵਰਤਾਵਾ *s. m.* Use, usage, custom; one who distributes, a divider. (V.)

WARTÍ ਵਰਤੀ *s. m.* One who fasts.

WARTNÁ ਵਰਤਣਾ *v. a.* To use, to spend; to practise;—*v. n.* To deport one's self, to behave, to show treatment, to have dealings; to occur, to happen.

WARTON ਵਰਤੋਂ *s. f.* Exchange of kindly offices with another at weddings, funerals; friendly intercourse; use, business, treatment.

WARÚMBÁ ਵਰੂਮਬਾ *s. m.* See *Wara-gháne*.

WARÚRÍ ਵਰੂਰੀ *s. f.* Small pimples, an eruption.

WARÚRNÁ ਵਰੂਰਨਾ *v. a.* To sprinkle (salt, powder).

WARYÁM ਵਰਯਾਮ *a.* See *Wariám*.

WÁS ਵਾਸ *s. m.* Dwelling, residence.

WASAL ਵਸਲ *s. m.* Union; mingling, junction; sexual intercourse;—(M.) Corrupted from the Arabic word *Basal*. An onion:—*andhá rájá bedád nagrí, fake ser wasal, paise ser nisrí*. When the king is blind, there is injustice in the city; onions sell for two pice a *ser*!—Prov.

WASAN दसन *v. n. (M.)* To dwell: to be cultivated; to rain:—*báhi wase Kasimbele, dil Faridábád.* The lady lives at *Kásimbele*, but her heart is at *Faridabad*.—Prov.

WASANDAR दमंदर *s. m. (M.)* An inhabitant:—*wasandar beṭ ná tan kapre ná roṭi peṭ.* He who dwells on the bank of a river has neither clothes for his body, nor bread for his belly.—Prov. referring to the destructive floods in the southern Panjab.

WASÁÚ दसाऊ *a.* Growing, prospering, holding its own (a village); disposed to let remain (in a place);—*s. f.* A white blanket. (V.)

WASÁULÍ दसाउली *s. f.* See *Wan-sáulí.*

WASÁUNÁ दसाउना *v. a.* To people, to colonize, to cause to dwell, to bring under cultivation, to settle (a country); to shake out the grain by winnowing:—*wasáune wáld, s. m.* The winnower who shakes out the grain.

WASÁWÁ दसावा *s. m. (M.)* A wooden catch which prevents the verticle wheel of a Persian-wheel from turning backwards.

WASDÁ RASDÁ दसदारसदा *a.* Married, dwelling, residing.

WÁSDEW दामदेव *s. m.* God; Krishna.

WASEBÁ दमेबा } *s. m.* A dwelling.  
WASEBBÁ ददेबा }

WASERÁ दमेरा *s. m.* Dwelling, living; a dwelling place; a bird's roost; a bird's nest; a night's lodging; *i. q.* *Baserá.*

WÁSHO दामौ *s. m.* A tree (*Rhus Buckiamela*, Nat. Ord. *Terebinthaceae*) common on all the rivers up to near the Indus. The timber is valueless, except for fuel. The fruit is said to be sometimes eaten and is given for colic.

WÁSÍLÁ दमीला *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Wasilah*. Cause, medium, mediation, instrument, instrumentality:—*be wasílá, a.* Without means or resources. (V.)

WÁSÍMÁN दमीमं } *s. f.* A boundary,  
WÁSÍWÁN दमीवं } a border.

WÁSÍTH दमीठ *a.* Unskilled in the laws of music; one of any other caste than the *Mirásí* (used by *Mirásís*).

WASKÍN दमकीन *s. m.* An inhabitant, a resident.

WASMÁ दसमा } *s. m.* Powdered  
WASMÁN दसमं } indigo leaves  
(used for dyeing the hair and beard.)  
(V.)

WASNÁ दसना } *s. m.* A bag used  
WASNÁ दसटा } by money changers  
and spread as a mat to lay their coin upon.

WÁSNA दामना *s. f.* See *Básná.*

WÁSNI दसनी *s. f.* A purse bound round the body.

WASNÍK दसनीक *s. m. f.* An inhabitant, a resident.

WASOÁ दसोआ *s. m.* A Hindu holiday, occurring on the first of *Wasákh*. (V.)

WASON ਵਸੋਂ *s. f.* Population, dwelling-house.

WASS ਵੱਸ *s. m.* Power, authority, control;—*s. m. f.* Enough, a sufficiency (*Provincial*); *i. q.* *Bass*.

WÁSSÁ ਵਾੱਸਾ *s. m.* Living, residing.

WÁSSÍ ਵਾੱਸੀ *s. m.* A resident.

WASSNÁ ਵੱਸਣਾ *v. n.* To dwell, to reside; to be inhabited, to be built.

WÁSSÚ ਵਾੱਸੂ *s. m.* A resident.

WAST ਵਸਤੁ *s. f.* A thing, matter, substance, chattels, goods, baggage; sweetmeats. (*V.*)

WÁSTÁ ਵਾਸਤਾ *s. m.* Account, sake; connection, relation.

WÁSTE ਵਾਸਤੇ *ad.* For the sake of, on behalf of, in order to:—*Khudá de wáste*. For God's sake:—*wáste páu*, *v. a.* To entreat, to supplicate.

WASTÍ ਵਸਤੀ *s. f.* An abode, a village, an inhabited place; population.

WASTU ਵਸਤੁ *s. f.* See *Wast*.

WASÚAN ਵਸੂਆਂ *s. m.* A dwelling-house, a place of residence.

WASÚN ਵਸੂ *a. (M.)* Inhabited, (of a house); cultivated, (of land.)

WASÚṬÍ ਵਸੂਟੀ *s. f.* The name of a wild bush.

WASWÁS ਵਸਵਾਸ *s. m.* Doubt, apprehension, hesitation, superstition; trust, faith, belief.

WASWASÁ ਵਸਵਾਸਾ *s. m.* Suspicion, doubt; temptation of the devil, evil suggestion.

WASWÁSAN ਵਸਵਾਸਣ *f.* } *a.* Hesitating, doubting, suspicious; a suspicious or superstitious person; a believer.  
WASWÁSÍ ਵਸਵਾਸੀ *m.* }

WAT ਵਤੁ *s. m. (M.)* The mouth by which water is admitted to a *band*.

WÁT ਵਾਤੁ *s. f.* News:—*wátpan*, *s. m.* A tree (*Tussilago farfara*, *Nat. Ord. Compositæ*) not uncommon in many places in the Panjab Himalaya. Its leaves are sometimes applied to wounds.

WÁT ਵਾਟ *s. f.* Distance, space; (*M.*) a road. (*V.*)

WATAHIRÍ ਵਟਹਿਰੀ } *s. f.* Food sent  
WATAHIRÍ ਵਟਹਿਰੀ } by the family of  
a Hindu bride to the lodgings of the bridegroom and his family, on the first day of the wedding ceremonies, it being contrary to rule to receive them under the bridal roof on the first day.

WATÁÍ ਵਟਾਈ *s. f.* Wages for money changing, twisting; dividing, distribution; *i. q.* *Batáí*.

WATAIHRÍ ਵਟੈਹਰੀ *s. f.* See *Batáhrí*.

WATAIL ਵਟੈਲ *a.* Hard twisted (thread.)

WAṬĀLAINĀ ਵਟਾਲੈਣਾ *v. n.* See *Waṭáuná*.

WATAN वतन *s. m.* One's country, birth-place, home;—(*M.*) *v. n.* To wander.

WATAN वटन *v. a. (M.)* To twist, to mould (as clay into balls); to change:—*rassi watan, v. a.* To twist ropes:—*rope watan, v. a.* To make clay into pellets for a pellet-bow:—*rope* or *ropidān watan, v. a.* To make *gur* into balls.

WATĀNĀ वटाना *v. n.* See *Waṭdunā*.

WATĀNDRĀ वटंदरा *s. m.* Exchange of work among women, as are spinning for the other, and getting sewing done in return.

WATAR वत्र *s. m. (M.)* The state in which land which is sufficiently moist and not too dry to plough:—*watar dund, v. n.* To get into this condition after heavy watering or rain. (*V.*)

WATĀŪ वटाऊ *s. m.* One who causes or procures profit, a good customer; a traveller;—*a.* Exchangeable, that which may be bartered, commanding ready sale (merchandize), profitable, (a customer.)

WATĀŪN वटाऊँ *s. m.* The egg plant (*Solanum melongena*); *i. q.* *Batāun*.

WATĀUNĀ वटाऊना *v. a.* To cause to be twisted; to cause to be changed, to exchange; to cause to be obtained or acquired.

WATĒHRĪ वटेहरी } *s. f.* See  
WATĒHRĪ वटेहरी } *Baṭerhi, waṭahiri.*

WATHAMMAN वथमन्ट *s. m.* The nettle tree *Celtis Caucasica*. Timber soft, used for firewood, rapid grower, bark used as cordage. (Salt Range. In Kangra called *nūni*.)

WATĀHAN वठन *v. a. (M.)* To seize, to take.

WATĀHU वठु *s. m.* Taking, seizing.

WATĪHŪĀN वठुआँ *s. m. (M.)* A scorpion:—*waṭhūhen wāngūn dang marende.* He stings like a scorpion.—Prov.; *i. q.* *Aṭhūān.*

WATĪHŪTĀ वठुता *s. m. (M.)* That which has been seized.

WATĪHĀRĀ वटिगारा *s. m.* One who takes a wife for his son from another man, giving a daughter to a son of his in exchange.

WATLOH वटल्लेह *s. f.*  
WATLOHĀ वटल्लेही *s. m.*  
WATLOHĪ वटल्लेही *s. f.* } See  
Walṭoh.

WATNĀ वटना *s. m.* A compound of meal, oil and some fragrant substance, used instead of soap, especially in connection with weddings; an instrument for making fine cord.

WATNĀMMĀ वटनाँमा *s. m.* } One  
WATNĀMMĪ वटनाँमी *s. f.* } who is  
of the same name as a husband's father, mother, elder brother or sister; uncle (used by a wife, mentioning the name of an elder relative of a husband being forbidden among Hindu and Sikhs.)

WATNĪ वटली *s. f.* } An instrument  
WATNŪ वटल्लु *s. m.* } used in making fine cord, particularly for the *Janeu*, or Brahmanical thread.

WATOHAR वटोहर *s. m. (M.)* A wooden mallet shaped like a croquet-mallet for breaking clods; a mallet for driving tent pegs.

WATRAU वटरे *s. m. (M.)* The first watering after sowing seed.

**WATT** ਵੱਟ *s. m.* A weight; sultriness; perspiration; enmity, displeasure; twisting, a twist or wrinkle; a frown; a twisting of the bowels, pain in the bowels, flux, griping; deficiency of softness (in cooked *dál*);—*s. f.* A boundary line between fields; a bank or *dam* thrown up to change the course of water; tone of the system, constitution; (*M.*) *lit.* anything twisted; a roll of grass, such as are used for constructing a *pallá* (the covering of a stack of straw or grain), or for thatching, the wick of a lamp, a writhe from pain;—*a.* Changed:—*watt mární, v. a.* To make a dam, to stop a channel. (*V.*)

**WATT** ਵੱਤ *ad.* Again, afterwards;—*s. f.* A degree of moisture in the ground which makes it fit for the plough; proper time for planting or sowing (grain, seed of vegetables); the proper point or degree; suitable time or season; requisite consistency, proper temperature; right place; used of cookery, work, business.) (*V.*)

**WATTÁ** ਵੱਤਾ *a.* Moist, damp.

**WATTÁ** ਵੱਟਾ *s. m.* A stone, a weight; discount, exchange; defect; disgrace, reproach; revenge; a fool, an idiot; *c. w. laggná, láugná*;—(*M.*) A cloud:—*watte bhannan, v. a.* To break clouds:—*chullhe dá wattá, s. m.* A side of a *Chullhá*:—*wattá dená, v. n.* To suffer or pay discount; to make up a loss or deficiency:—*watte kháte, s. m.* Profit and loss, bad debts; irrecoverable balance:—*watte kháte likhná, v. a.* To carry to profit and loss, to enter as a doubtful debt:—*wattá saffá, s. m.* Exchange in trade, trading one article for another; exchange, barter.

**WATTAK** ਵੱਟਕ } *s. f.* The pro-  
**WATTAT** ਵੱਟਤ } ceeds from the  
 sale of things of a shop, income, that which is received for a thing sold, cash realized on sales; name, credit, estimation.

**WATTAR** ਵੱਤ੍ਰ *s. f.* See *Watt*.

**WATTAL** ਵੱਤਲ *s. m.* See *rangchál* in *Rang*.

**WATTAMMAN** ਵੱਤਮਨ *s. m.* See *Kanghol mirch*.

**WATTÍ** ਵੱਟੀ *s. f.* A small stone, a small nodule of nummulated lime stone, *kan̄kar*, a pebble; a five seers' weight; a lamp wick; a pill; dough rubbed from the hands in fine rolls after kneading; anything similarly shaped, a tent or drainage tube for a wound.

**WATTNÁ** ਵੱਟਣਾ *v. a.* To twist, to wrinkle; to receive, to acquire, to gain, to obtain (for a thing sold); to change;—*v. n.* To be changed:—*matthá wattúá, v. n.* To frown, to be displeased:—*much chhán wattnán, v. a.* to cure the moustaches.

**WATTU** ਵੱਟੁ *s. m.* A twist, a wrinkle; a weight; enmity, displeasure, a frown; sultriness; pain in the bowels:—*wattu hárre, v. n.* To oppose, to resist; *i. q. Watt*.

**WATTU** ਵੱਤੁ *s. m.* A tribe of *Játs*.

**WATÚÁ** ਵੱਟੁਆ *s. m.* A pocket, an ornamented bag, suspended in front of a girl when she is married; a bag, a purse.

**WATUÁL** ਵੱਟੁਆਲ *s. m.* A watchman, a village policeman (used in the hills.)

**WATÚN** ਵੱਟੁ postposition (*M.*) In exchange for.

**WATWÁÍ** ਵੱਟਵਾਈ *s. f.* Wages for twisting.

WATWÁNÍ वटवाणी *s. f.* A clod used by Musalmans for wiping away the last drops of urine. (V.)

WATWÁUNÁ वटवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be twisted; to cause to be changed; to cause to be obtained or acquired.

WÁU वाउ *s. f.* Wind;—*wádu gold, s. m.* Colic:—*wádu súl, s. m.* Pain in the stomach or bowel arising from wind, colic:—*wádu warold, s. m.* A whirlwind. See *Wá.*

WÁUKÁ वाउका } *s. m.* Breaking  
WAUKÁ वैका } wind.

WAUNGGÁ वेंगा *s. m.* } One who is  
WAUNGGÍ वेंगी *s. f.* } silly but  
amiable; one that cannot keep a secret, a vain prater; silly, talkative, noisy; *i. q.* *Baunggá.*

WÁUTÁ वाउटा *s. m.* A standard.

WAYÁDH वजाध *s. f.* Sickness, pain, distress; calamity, quarrel, contention.

WAYÁDHAN वजाधन *s. f.* }  
WAYÁDHI वजाधी *s. m.* } *a. A*

quarrelsome person, one who gives trouble; disposed to war, quarrelsome.

WAYÁH वजाह *s. m.* A marriage, a wedding; *i. q.* *Wídh.* (V.)

WAYÁHNA वजाहना } *v. a.* To  
WAYÁHUNA वजाहना } marry, to  
cause to be married, to take in marriage, to get a son or daughter married. (V.)

WAYÁHTÁ वजाहता *a.* Married (a woman.) (V.)

WAYÁKAL वजाकल } *a.* Confused,

WAYÁKUL वजाकुल } agitated,

troubled:—*wayákal tái, wayákaltá, s. f.* Confusion, trouble, agitation, perplexity.

WAYÁKARN वजाकरन *s. m.* Grammar. (V.)

WAYÁKARNÍ वजाकरनी *s. m.* One skilled in Grammar, a Grammarian. (V.)

WAYÁPAK वजापक *a.* (in *comp.*) Diffused, spread out, pervading, permeating. (V.)

WAYÁPI वजापी *a.* (in *comp.*) Diffusive, pervading, permeating (used always with *sarb* and spoken of the Deity.) (V.)

WAYÁPNÁ वजापना *v. n.* To be diffused, to spread, to permeate, to pervade; to occur, to happen, to take place.

WAYYÁ वजा }  
WAYYARÁ वजारा } *s. m.* See *Bayyá.*

WE वे *intj.* O! (used by women.)

WECHNÁ वेचना *v. a.* To sell, to dispose of;—*wechne wálá, s. m.* A seller. (V.)

WED वेद *s. m.* A book in Sanskrit;

*i. q.* *Bed*); more commonly *Ved* or *Veda*, from the Sanskrit *Vid* to perceive, understand, (Latin *Video*, Greek *Oida*). The name of the holy books of the Hindus which constituted the basis of the first period of the religion of Hindus. There were originally three, the Rig, Yajur, and Sama Vedas, collectively called *trayi*, "the triple Veda." Some consider that the Rig Veda is much the most ancient. According to some European authorities the fourth Atharva or Atharvan Veda was added later and was not accepted till after the time of Manu. Each Veda consists of two distinct parts. I. A *Samhita*, or collection of *Mantras*, these consist of prayers, adoration;

A *Brahmina* portion consisting of Vidhi and Artha Vadhu which give detailed directions concerning the ceremonies at which the *mantrās* were to be used, and the legends connected with them. Both these portions are called *Srutī*, or *Shurtī*, a revelation orally communicated by God, heard but not composed or written down by men. Both portions are believed to have existed from eternity. Hindus assign vast periods to the age of the Vedas in time, but the European scholarship holds that the oldest of the *Mantras*, do not go back further than the twelfth or thirteenth century B. C., and that the composition of *Mantrā* and *Brahmina* was spread over a considerable period; much of the latter being modern; the quantity of sugar daily removed from a heap that is draining and drying; also see *Wedī*.

WEDAN वेदण *s. f.* A woman of the *Wedī* caste:—*wedan bāwī*, *s. f.* A female descendant of Guru Nanak; *i. q.* *Bedī*.

WEDAN वेदन *s. f.* See *Wednā*.

WEDANGGĪ वेदंगी } *s. m.* One who  
WEDANGGĪ वेदंगी } is acquainted  
with the science of medicine, a physician.

WEDĀNT वेदांत *s. m.* (*lit.* the end of the Veda.) The second and most important division of the *Mīmāṃsā*, or third of the three great divisions of Hindu philosophy. It is also called *Uttar mīmāṃsā*, an answer to or examination of the *Mīmāṃsā*. It is exceedingly important, as representing the popular Pantheistic creed of modern Hinduism based on the *Upnashids* which teach the knowledge of Brahm or the Eternal Spirit. This system constitutes the true Veda of modern cultivated Hinduism and underlies the many sided polytheism, and mythology of the masses. It explains the universe synthetically as a development from one principle, and so differs from the analytical *Māyā* philosophy, which treats of material things as it finds them without enquiring into their mutual relations or effect and

cause. It also differs from the atheistic *Saṅkhyā* philosophy, which though synthetic propounds a duality of principles to account for the universe. According to the Vedant, Brahm, the Supreme Soul is alike efficient and material cause of the world. All things are identical with Brahm apparent differences are due to *Agyāni* or ignorance which deceives by *Māyā* or illusion being taken as reality. Brahm is himself Created and Creator, Act and Actor, Existence, Knowledge, Joy. An appreciation of the truths of the Vedant, brings *Gyān*, by which *Māyā Agyān* are dispelled, and the liberation of the soul, its deliverance from endless rebirths and its absorption into Brahm, which is Salvation. The system is also called *Brahm mīmāṃsā*, *Sharīrak mīmāṃsā*. It is said to have been founded by Vyasa also called Badāryana, and its most famous teacher was Shankar Acharaj; *i. q.* *Bedānt*. (V.)

WEDĀNTĪ वेदांती *s. m.* A follower of the *Wedānt* system; *i. q.* *Bedāntī*.

WEDHĀ वेधा *s. m.* Vermin that infest cattle, horses, *i. e.*, ticks and lice, the nit of a louse.

WEDĪ वेदी *s. m.* The name of caste of *Khattīs* from which Guru Nanak sprung (See *Bedī*); a wooden canopy or pavilion, underneath which Hindu marriages are performed; a place prepared for investiture with the *janeū*; money given to the Chief Brahman at a wedding:—*wedī bāwā*, *s. m.* A male descendant of Guru Nanak.

WEDNĀ वेदना *s. f.* Pain, ache, affliction, secret, trouble.

WEG वेग *s. f.* Intense sexual desire; venereal orgasm.

WEH वेह *s. m.* A hole;—*s. f.* Poison.

WEHĀ वेहा *a.* See *Behā*.

WEHAL वेहल *s. m.* (M.) A twelve hours' flow of water.

WEHAN ਵੇਹਣ *s. m.* Coriander seed.

WEHÍ ਵੇਹੀ *s. f.* See *Behí*.

WEHRÁ ਵੇਹੜਾ *s. m.* A yard, a court ;  
*i. q.* *Wihrá*.

WEHRAMÍ ਵੇਹੜਮੀ } *s. f.* Bread in  
WEHRAMÍN ਵੇਹੜਮੀ } two layers with  
*dál* between.

WEHRÍ ਵੇਹਰੀ *s. m.* See *Wallúr*, *Par-wattí*.

WEHU ਵੇਹੁ *s. f.* Poison ; *i. q.* *Weh*.

WEHUR ਵੇਹੁੜ *s. m.* A circumvallation, a company of men surrounding a place, a besieging army thrown around a fort, a river encompassing in its course a fort or other place ; *i. q.* *Behur*.

WEKÁR ਵੇਕਾਰ *a. s. m.* See *Bekár*, *Wikár*.

WEKHNÁ ਵੇਖਣਾ *v. a.* To see, to look, to view, to behold ; to observe, to inspect ; to search, to seek ; to feel ; to prove, to try ; to weigh well, to look on, to look for, to expect. *Present participle* : *wekhda* ; *Future* : *wekhsán* ; *Past participle* : *wekhiá* : —*wekhná* ! Look out, beware : —*wekhiá bháliá*, *a.* Seen and tried : —*wekhiá hoiá*, *a.* Seen, observed, experienced : —*wekhiá jágá*. It will be seen or looked to ; time will show : —*wekhde rah jágá*, *v. n.* To gape in vain (with disappointment) : —*wekhde rahiná*, *v. n.* To look after, to keep watch : —*wekhá wekhi*, *a.* In imitation, through rivalry : —*akkhín wekhi*, *s. m.* An eye-witness to. (V.)

WEKHAMTAREBHUIJ ਵੇਖਮਤ੍ਰੇਭੁਜ *s. m.*  
A scalene triangle.

WEL ਵੇਲ *s. f.* A climbing plant ; tracery work on cloth, shoes ; length (of a lion, dog, horse, cow) ; (*i. q.* *Bel*) ; money

given to dancing girls and others at a wedding ; descendants, offspring ; a team of two or more pairs of oxen : —*wel búfá*, *s. m.* A climbing plant, tracery work on wood, cloth (*i. q.* *Bel búfá*) : —*wel dár*, *s. m.* One who works in mortar, with a hoe or spade, they work especially on canal banks ; (*i. q.* *Beldár*) : —*weldár*, *a.* Tracery (cloth, wood work) ; long, of a good length (a cow, horse), length : —*wel ghol dená*, *v. a.* (M.) See *Wáruá*, *Báruá*. (V.)

WELÁ ਵੇਲਾ *s. m.* Time, moment ; a while ; leisure ; occasion : —*chakktí welá*, *s. m.* Time for grinding the hand mill, very early morning : —*chíft chog dá welá*, *s. m.* (M.) *lit.* Sparrow feeding time, i.e., when the sparrows first begin to feed in the morning : —*dhammí welá*, *s. m.* (M.) Morning twilight : —*kukkar welá*, *s. m.* Time of cock crowing : —*halán welá*, *s. m.* "Ploughing time," very early morning : —*riřkan welá*, *s. m.* "Churning time" very early morning : —*waddá welá*, *s. m.* Just before sunrise : —*namáj welá*, *s. m. lit.* The prayer time, just before sunrise (Muhammadan term) : —*welá kawelá*, *s. m.* From time to time, now and then. (V.)

WELAN ਵੇਲਨ } *s. f.* A roller of a  
WELAN ਵੇਲਣ } sugar mill, or cotton

cleaner ; the axis of a Persian wheel ; a rolling pin ; (M.) an outer vertical piece of wood connecting cross-bars ; the outer and moveable pins of a bullock-yoke ; an *arlı* ; —*v. a.* (M.) To roll, to pass between rollers, to press (as sugar cane), to clean cotton by passing it between rollers.

WELÁ ਵੇਲਾ }  
WELHAK ਵੇਲੁਕ } *ad.* (M.) Quickly.

WELÍ ਵੇਲੀ *s. m.* See *Bellí*.

WELÍJAN ਵੇਲੀਜਨ *v. n.* (M.) To be rolled.



WELLÁ ਵੇਲਾ *s. m.* See *Bellá*.

WELNÁ ਵੇਲਣਾ } *s. m.* A sugar-mill;

WELNÁ ਵੇਲਨਾ } a machine for seed-  
ing cotton; a rolling pin; the stick  
(also called *dherní*) with which the hand  
of a bridegroom is struck, as a part of  
the marriage ceremony;—*v. a.* To press  
(sugarcane); to seed cotton; to roll  
dough; to mash *dál*; to strike the  
bridegroom's hand. (V.)

WELNÍ ਵੇਲਣੀ *s. f.* A machine for seed-  
ing cotton; (M.) see *Arkh*. (V.)

WENÁ ਵੇਨਾ *s. m.* See *Senwár*.

WENUT ਵੇਉਤ *s. f.* See *Weunť*.

WENUTNÁ ਵੇਉਤਣਾ *s. m.* See *Weunť*.  
*uđ*.

WER ਵੇਰ *s. f.* Time, delay; turn; the  
name of a tree:—*wer wer*, *ad.* Time by  
time, often; *i. q.* *Bár bár*.

WER ਵੇੜ *s. m.* A coarse rope, made of  
grass, straw; *i. q.* *Ber*:—*wer waťud*,  
*s. m.* The instrument used in making a  
grass rope;—*v. n.* To make a grass  
rope.

WERÁ ਵੇਰਾ *s. m.* Roasted meat, a roast.

WERÁ ਵੇੜਾ *s. m.* See *Berđ*.

WERARÁ ਵੇਰੜਾ *s. m.* See *Berapđ*.

WERARÍ ਵੇਰੜੀ *s. f.* See *Berapí*.

WERHÁ ਵੇੜਾ *s. m.* A yard or court  
in front of a house:—*nachh ná jánge te*  
*werhá dinge*. She does not know how  
to dance and she says the courtyard is  
uneven.—Prov. A bad workmen com-  
plains of his tools. (V.)

WERHMÍ ਵੇੜੁਮੀ } *s. f.* A cake of  
WERHMÍN ਵੇੜੁਮੀ } bread in two  
layers with *dál* between.

WERÍ ਵੇਰੀ *s. m.* A division of the  
*Khattí* caste; *i. q.* *Berí*;—*s. f.* The  
*Ber* tree, a time, a turn; delay;—A  
plant see *Pathor* and *Hiranpadí*:—*wan*  
*werí*, *s. f.* A slender climber, (*Pentatropis*  
*spiralis*, Nat. Ord. *Asclepiadeæ*) found in  
the Central Panjab. In spring the sweet  
tubers which grow from its root to a  
couple of ounces each, are peeled and  
eaten. The flowers are used medicinally  
in the Panjab.

WERÍ ਵੇੜੀ *s. f.* See *Berí*.

WERWÁ ਵੇਰਵਾ *s. m.* Distance, differ-  
ence, doubt, uncertainty, separation.

WES ਵੇਸ *s. m.* See *Bhes*.

WESÁKH ਵੇਸਾਖ *s. m.* See *Wisákh*.  
(V.)

WESÁKHÍ ਵੇਸਾਖੀ *s. f.* See *Wisákhí*.  
(V.)

WESAN ਵੇਸਣ *s. m.* The meal of  
*chanđ*.

WESANÍ ਵੇਸਣੀ *a.* Made of the meal  
of *chanđ* (bread, pastry.)

WESAR ਵੇਸਰ *s. m.* A nose ring.

WESH ਵੇਸ *s. m.* (M.) The camel is  
called *Wesh* at the commencement of the  
eighth year.

WESLÁ ਵੇਸਲਾ *a.* Careless, indiffer-  
ent, negligent, without concern.

WESRÁ ਵੇਸਰਾ *s. m.* A bird of the hawk kind.

WESWÁ ਵੇਸਵਾ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Sanskrit word *Beswá*. A prostitute, harlot; *met.* a crafty, cunning woman.

WEṬ ਵੇਟ *s. m.* See *Beṭ*.

WETAR ਵੇਤਰ *s. f.* (*Pos.*) See *Beupṭ*, *Weupṭ*.

WETÍ ਵੇਤੀ *s. m.* (*M.*) A female doctor of children.

WETYAR ਵੇਤਯਰ *s. m.* See *Langshár*

WEÚH ਵੇਉਹ *s. m.* (*M.*) Poison; *i. q.*  
*Weh*:—*jekar koí gur khucáen mare weúh deoan dí kiá jarúrat hai.* If a man die, when you feed him on *gur* what need is there to give him poison? Prov. If you can gain your end by fair means, why use foul?

WEUNT ਵੇਉਂਤ } *s. f.* Shape, the cut  
 WEUT ਵੇਉਤ } and fashion of  
 clothes, cutting out clothes.

WEUNTAUNÁ ਵੇਉਂਤਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause clothes to be cut.

WEUNTNÁ ਵੇਉਂਤਣਾ } *v. a.* To cut  
 WEUTNÁ ਵੇਉਤਣਾ } out clothes.

WEUR ਵੇਉਰ *s. m.* A woman's veil or bodice.

WEURÁ ਵੇਉਰਾ *s. m.* Distinction, difference, separation.

WÍ ਵੀ *conj.* (*M.*) Also, even:—*zál de muríd dá, múnh wí sharmínde.* Even the face of the disciple of a woman is shameful.—Prov. In the Sutlej Valley the Olive *Olea Europæa*, *O. ferruginea* *O. cuspidata*, Nat. Ord. *Oleaceæ*.

WIÁDH ਵਿਆਧ *s. f.* See *Biádh*, *Wayádh*.

WIÁDHAN ਵਿਆਧਣ *s. f.* } See *Biá-*  
 WIÁDHÍ ਵਿਆਧੀ *s. m.* } *dhan*,  
*Wayádhān*.

WIÁH ਵਿਆਹ *s. m.* Marriage, a wedding; a newly married wife:—*wiádh rach-  
 úá, racháuná, v. a.* To celebrate a marriage. (*V.*)

WIÁHNÁ ਵਿਆਹਣਾ *v. a.* To marry a wife; to get a son or daughter married, to give in marriage; *i. q.* *Wayádhá.* (*V.*)

WIÁHNÚ ਵਿਆਹਣੂ *a.* Pertaining to a wedding (used especially of a suit of clothes, given to the bride by the bridegroom's father, two days after marriage.)

WIÁHTÁ ਵਿਆਹਤਾ *s. f.* A lawfully married wife, married, lawfully wedded (a woman.) (*V.*)

WIÁÍ ਵਿਆਈ *s. f.* Cracking of the heels from cold; sowing seed; sowing time; grain given by *Zimindárs* to carpenters and others at sowing time; *i. q.* *Biái.*

WIÁJ ਵਿਆਜ *s. m.* Interest; see *Biáj*.

WIÁJAR ਵਿਆਜੜ *s. m.* A usurer.

WIÁJHNÁ ਵਿਆਜਣਾ *v. a.* To buy, to marry a woman.

WIÁJÍ ਵਿਆਜੀ *s. m.* A usurer; *i. q.* *Biájí.*

WIÁJÚ ਵਿਆਜੂ *s. m. a.* A usurer; on interest, put out at interest, lent on usury (money.)

WIÁKAL ਵਿਆਕਲ } *a.* Perplexed,  
WIÁKUL ਵਿਆਕੁਲ } confounded, trou-

bled ; harrassed, distressed ; *i. q.* *Biákal.*

WIÁNÁ ਵਿਆਣਾ *s. m.* A pledge, an earnest ; *i. q.* *Biáṇá.*

WIÁNDAR ਵਿਆਂਦਰ }  
WIÁNDHAR ਵਿਆਂਧਰ } *s. m.* A bride-  
WIÁNDHUR ਵਿਆਂਧੁਰ } groom.  
WIÁNDUR ਵਿਆਂਦੁਰ }

WIÁNGGU ਵਿਆਂਗੁ *s. m.* A wooden tool used by shoe makers ; *i. q.* *Biángg.*

WIÁPNÁ ਵਿਆਪਣਾ *v. n.* To extend, to be diffused ; to pass, to occur, to happen.

WIÁṘ ਵਿਆੜ *s. m.* A vegetable or fruit left for seed ; *i. q.* *Biáṛ, Bíbaṛ.*

WIÁS ਵਿਆਸ *s. m.* See *Bíás.*

WIBLAN ਵਿਬਲਨ *v. n. (M.)* To go out of one's mind.

WÍCH ਵੀਚ *s. m.* Interval, in, within, intermediate space ; *i. q.* *Bích.* (V.)

WICHÁL ਵਿਚਾਲ *s. m.* Damage, injury, dispute, difference, falling out.

WICHÁLÁ ਵਿਚਾਲਾ *s. m.* Distance, space ; centre, midst.

WICHÁLE ਵਿਚਾਲੇ *prep.* In the midst of, between.

WICHAL JÁNÁ ਵਿਚਲਜਾਣਾ } *v. n.* To  
WICHALNÁ ਵਿਚਲਣਾ } be spoiled,

to be damaged, to be corrupted ; to become an enemy, to mutiny, to rebel, to be insolent ; to turn, to slip, to give trouble, to break one's promise ; to contend.

WICHÁLNÁ ਵਿਚਾਲਨਾ *v. a.* To spoil, to damage ; to excite to mutiny or insurrection ; to make insolent.

WICHÁLÚ ਵਿਚਾਲੂ *s. m.* One who makes mischief.

WICHÁR ਵਿਚਾਰ *s. f.* Consideration, reflection, thought, judgment, understanding, opinion. (V.)

WICHAR ਵਿਚਰ *s. m.* Undivided lands.

WICHÁRÁ ਵਿਚਾਰਾ *s. m.* Helpless, forlorn, desolate ; *i. q.* *Bichárá.*

WICHÁRAK ਵਿਚਾਰਕ *s. m.* A thoughtful, considerate person, one who exercises his judgment.

WICHÁRNÁ ਵਿਚਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To consider, to investigate, to comprehend, to apprehend, to conceive, to judge, to reflect, to think, to meditate.

WICHCH ਵਿੱਚ *prep.* In, within, between, among, in the midst of ; — *ad.* In the midst : — *wichch wichále, prep.* In the midst of, in the very midst of. (V.)

WICHCHHARNÁ ਵਿੱਛੜਣਾ *v. n.* To be separated, to be removed.

WICHCHÍN ਵਿੱਚੀਂ *prep.* Through the midst of, through.

WICHCHON ਵਿੱਚੋਂ *prep.* From in, from among, from the midst of.

WICHHÁUNÁ ਵਿੱਛਾਉਣਾ *s. m.* A bed, bedding ; — *v. a.* To spread a bed, bedding, carpet : — *wichhá deṇá, v. a.* To spread ; to knock down.

WICHHNÁ ਵਿਛਣਾ } *v. n.* To be  
WICHHUNÁ ਵਿਛੁਣਾ } spread, to lie flat.

**WICHHORÁ ਵਿਛੋੜਾ** *s. m.* Separation:  
—*hik wichhorá yār dá, dújī rāt kálī.*  
Firstly separation from my love, second-  
ly a dark night.—Prov. Meaning calamity  
upon calamity.

**WICHHWÁÍ ਵਿਛਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Wages  
to a barber for the use of carpets,  
mats, at a wedding.

**WICHHWÁÍ ਵਿਛਵਾਈਆ** } *s. m.*  
**WICHHWAIYÁ ਵਿਛਵਾਯਾ** } One  
**WICHHWAYYÁ ਵਿਛਵਾਯਾ** } who  
spreads.

**WICHHWÁUNÁ ਵਿਛਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To  
cause to be spread.

**WICHKÁHÁ ਵਿਚਕਾਹਾ** *s. m.* The  
midst.

**WICHKÁHE ਵਿਚਕਾਹੇ** *prep.*, In the  
midst of, between.

**WICHKÁL ਵਿਚਕਾਲ** *s. m.* The middle,  
the midst.

**WICHKÁLE ਵਿਚਕਾਲੇ** *prep., ad.* In  
the midst of, between.

**WICHKÁNÁ ਵਿਚਕਾਨਾ** *s. m.* }  
**WICHKÁNÍ ਵਿਚਕਾਨੀ** *s. f.* } See  
*Bachkánd.*

**WICHKANNÁ ਵਿਚਕੱਨਾ** *s. m.* An or-  
nament worn in the central part of the  
ear.

**WICHKÁR ਵਿਚਕਾਰ** *prep., ad.* In the  
midst of, in the midst.

**WICHKÁRÁ ਵਿਚਕਾਰਾ** *a. (Pot.)* Oc-  
cupying the middle place.

**WICHLÁ ਵਿਚਲਾ** *a.* Being within or  
between, pertaining to the middle, inner.  
(V.)

**WICHLÁUNÁ ਵਿਚਲਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To  
spoil; *i. q.* *Wichláuná*

**WICHOLÁ ਵਿਚੋਲਾ** *s. m.* } A go-  
**WICHOLÍ ਵਿਚੋਲੀ** *s. f.* } between,  
a mediator. (V.)

**WICHOLÚ ਵਿਚੋਲੂ** *s. m. (M.)* White  
water, discoloured flood waters of hill  
streams, as distinguished from the *tan-  
dohá* or black water of the perennial  
flow; cultivation in *bands* as distinguish-  
ed from land cultivation.

**WIDÁ ਵਿਦਾ** *a.* Dismissed, posted, hav-  
ing taken leave. (V.)

**WIDÁIGÍ ਵਿਦਾਇਗੀ** *s. f.* A present  
given one on dismissing him, a parting  
gift; parting.

**WIDÁN ਵਿਦਾਣ** *a.* Hard like stone;  
a stone.

**WIDDH ਵਿੱਢ** *s. m.* The timbers that  
support a well-wheel; bulk, size, ability.  
See *Biddh*.

**WIDDIÁ ਵਿੱਦਿਆ** } *s. f.* Skill, wis-  
**WIDDYÁ ਵਿੱਦਯਾ** } dom, science,  
learning :—*widdiá mán, a.* Wise, skil-  
ful, learned, scientific. (V.)

**WIDDNÁ ਵਿੱਡਣਾ** *v. a.* To set up, (newly  
cut *tíl* for the purpose of sunning and  
drying it).

**WIDES ਵਿਦੇਸ** *s. m.* A foreign country.

**WIDESAN ਵਿਦੇਸਣ** *s. f.* } A foreign,  
**WIDESÍ ਵਿਦੇਸੀ** *s. m.* } a stranger.

**WIDH ਵਿਧ** *s. f.* Manner, mode, way,  
kind, sort; contrivance, arrangement;  
a sacred precept, statute; also a name of  
*Brahma*; balance of an account; adjust-  
ment of an account. See *Bidh* :—*widh  
máá, s. m. f.* The name of a *Devi*,  
supposed to preside over matters of des-  
tiny (considered by some the same as  
*Máyá*).

**WIDHÁTÁ** विधाता *s. f.* The contriver and arranger of all things, the Creator, *Brahma*; *i. q.* *Bidhátá*.

**WIDHNÁ** विघ्न *v. n.* To be perforated (especially the nose and ears); to make an amorous friendship, to become a paramour; to become white and dry (a mass of sugar set to drain); *i. q.* *Bedhṇá*.

**WIDIÁ** विदिआ } *a.* Dismissed, part-  
**WIDYÁ** विदया } ed, having taken  
leave; dismissal, adieu.

**WIDNÁ** विदना *v. a.* To wager, to bet, to settle, to appoint; to agree to; *i. q.* *Bidṇá*.

**WIGÁR** विगार *s. f.* Forced labour, compulsory labour:—*begár kanán wigár changí*. Even forced labour is better than idleness. See *Wagár*.

**WIGÁR** विगार *s. m.* Damage, injury, misunderstanding between friends, quarrel; *i. q.* *Begár*.

**WIGÁRNÁ** विगारना *v. a.* To spoil, to damage, to mar; to cause to fall out (friends), to make trouble, to set at variance; *i. q.* *Bagárṇá*. (V.)

**WIGÁRNÁ** विगारना *v. n.* To be spoiled or damaged, to fail of success; to fall out, to quarrel, to be troublesome; to commit adultery; *i. q.* *Bigárṇá*. (V.)

**WIGÁRÚ** विगारु *s. m.* A spoiler, a breaker up of friendship. (V.)

**WIGARWÁUNÁ** विगारवाउना *v. a.* To cause to be spoiled, damaged, marred.

**WIGARYÁ HOIÁ** विगारया होआ *a.* Corrupted, spoiled, damaged. (V.)

**WIGÁS** विगाम *s. f.* Happiness, pleasure, delight; *i. q.* *Bigás*.

**WIGGHÁ** विग्घा *s. m.* A measure of land, varying in different places (as fixed by British law, 120 feet square); *i. q.* *Bígah*.

**WIGGMÁN** विग्गम *a.* Identical, precise, exact; of the same sort, of the same kind, like;—*ad.* Identically, precisely.

**WIGOCHÁ** विगोचा *s. m.* Loss, defect.

**WIGRÁU** विगड़ा *s. m.* Violation, difference, quarrelling, discord, misunderstanding between friends; damage, injury; wickedness, mischief, violence. (V.)

**WIGRÁU** विगड़ा *s. m.* One who spoils or damages, a breaker up of friendship. (V.)

**WIGRÁUNÁ** विगाराना *v. a.* To spoil, to damage, to cause to be spoiled. (V.)

**WIGSNÁ** विगसना *v. n.* To be pleased, to be happy.

**WIGUCHNÁ** विगुचना } *v. n.* To  
**WIGUCHCHNÁ** विगुचना } come  
to grief.

**WIH** विह *s. f.* Poison; *i. q.* *Wel*.

**WÍH** वीह *s. f.* A lane, a street;—*a.* Twenty:—*dácht kitá wih koh te todí kitá taríh koh*. The mother camel travelled twenty *kos*, while the young camel travelled thirty.—Prov.

**WIHÁ** विहा *a.* See *Behá*.

**WIHÁG** विहाग } *s. m.* The  
**WIHÁGRÁ** विहागड़ा } name of a  
tune or song sung at midnight; *i. q.* *Bihág*.

**WIHÁJ** विहाज *s. m.* (M.) Interest money; *i. q.* *Wiáj*, *Biáj*. (V.)

WIHÁJAN विहाजट v. n. (M.) To buy, (especially pair).

WIHÁJANÁ विहाजाटा v. n. To pass away, to be spent (time, life).

WIHÁJANÁ विहाजटा v. n. To buy, to purchase.

WIHÁJHÍ विहाजी } s. f. Buying a  
WIHÁJÍ विहानी } a little at a time; buying for use, as distinguished from buying for sale or living on what one has raised (used of grain):—*wiháji hatth, hatthá, s. m.* A person in the habit of buying in small quantities.

WIHÁJHNA विहाजटा } v. a. To buy,  
WIHÁJNÁ विहाजटा } to purchase.

WIHÁJÚ विहाजु s. m. (M.) One who lends on interest; i. q. *Bidájú*.

WIHAL विहल s. m. See *Wehl*.

WIHÁNNÁ विहानटा v. n. To pass away.

WIHÁR विहार s. m. See *Wahár*.

WIHÁRÁ विहारा s. m. (M.) The score of twenty, a score, about twenty.

WIHARNÁ विहारटा v. n. To insist, to defy.

WIHÁUNÁ विहाउटा v. a. To pass, to spend, to waste (time, life).

WIHÍ विही s. f. A lane, a street.

WÍHÍ वीही s. f. A narrow street, a lane; a quince.

WIHÍN विहीट s. m. f. A drain, a sewer.

WIHL विहल s. m. f. Leisure, disengagement.

WIHLÁ विहला a. At leisure, disengaged.

WIHLAN विहलट s. f. See *Wihl*.

WIHMÁN वीहमां a. See *Wihwán*.

WIHAN विहट } s. m. Coriander  
WIHN विहट } seed; i. q. *Wehái*.

WIHOG विहोग s. m. Separation, absence, grief from separation (especially of lovers); i. q. *Bijog*.

WIHOGAN विहोगट s. f. } One  
WIHOGÍ विहोगी s. m. } suffering from the absence of a beloved object.

WIHRÁ विहड़ा s. m. A court, a yard surrounded by buildings.

WIHRAMÍN विहजमी } s. f. A kind  
WIHRAWÍN विहजदी } of bread, consisting of two *chapátis*, baked together with mashed *dál* between them.

WÍHRÍ वीहजी s. f. A score (used mostly in the plural).

WIHTRAN विहतरन v. a. (M.) To cut out clothes:—*tarope dá dá ná áwe te wihtran dá kábil hai*. He is fit to cut out clothes! why he does not even know how to sew!—Prov.

WIHUL विहल s. f. See *Wehl*.

WIHU विहु s. m. See *Wih*.

WIHÚNÁ विहुटा prep. Without.

WÍHWÁN वीहवां a. Twentieth.

WÍJ वीज s. m. Seed; the seminal fluid; i. q. *Blj*;—*wíj mátar, s. f.* A small quantity, a very few, a very little, the merest remnant.

WIJ दिम } *s. f. (M.) Lightning;*  
 WIJLÍ दिमली } *i. q. Bijlí.*

WÍJAK दीनक *s. m. See Bíjak.*

WIJOG दिनेग *s. m. Separation, absence (especially of friends or lovers.)*

WIJOGAN दिनेगट *f. } a. Separat-*  
 WIJOGÍ दिनेगी *m. } ed, one*  
*unhappy from separation.*

WIKANDRÁ दिक्कन्दा *s. m. A seller.*

WIKÁR दिकार *s. m. Disorder, indisposition, sickness, disease; change; deterioration.*

WIKÁRÍ दिकारी *s. f. Unsuitableness, disagreeableness; change, deterioration; —a. Liable to disorder, subject to decay (the body.)*

WIKÁU दिकाउ *s. m. Sale, selling. (V.)*

WIKÁÚ दिकाउ *a. For sale, saleable.*

WIKÁUNÁ दिकाउना *v. a. To cause to be sold.*

WIKH दिख *s. f. Poison; i. q. Bikh, Bis, Bih, Wis. (V.)*

WÍKHÁ दीखा *s. m. (M.) lit. A hole, hence leisure, an opportunity:—*koí wíkhá lagó tá main áśán.* If I get an opportunity, I will come.*

WIKHÁDH दिहाय *s. m. See Bakhádh.*

WIKHÁDHAN दिहायट *s. f. } See*  
 WIKHÁDHÍ दिहायी *s. m. } Bakhá-*  
*dhā, Bakhádhí.*

WIKHÁLÁ दिहाला *s. m. Show, ostentation.*

WIKHAM दिधम *s. m. Poison; the worst;—*wikham koṅ chátar bhuj, s. m.* Rhombus:—*wikham koṅ áyat chhetar, s. m.* Rhomboid:—*wikham táp, s. m.* A severe kind of fever, a hectic fever.*

WIKHE दिधे *ad. Concerning, about.*

WIKHODH दिधेय *s. m. See Bakhádh.*

WIKHODHAN दिधेयट *s. f. } See*  
 WIKHODHÍ दिधेयी *s. m. } Bakhá-*  
*dhā, Bakhádhí.*

WIKHRÁ दिधरा *s. m. See Bikhṛá.*

WIKHRÁUNÁ दिधराउना *v. a. To scatter, to spread out.*

WIKKARÍ दिक्करी *s. f. Selling, sale; retailing; i. q. Bikkarí.*

WIKKARMÁJÍT दिक्करमानीज *s. m. Bikkarmájít.*

WIKKARMÁJÍTÍ दिक्करमानीजी *a., s. f. See Bikkarmájítí.*

WIKNÁ दिक्कना *v. n. To be sold; i. q. Bikká.*

WIKRÁL दिक्कराल *s. f. See Bikká.*

WÍLÁ दीला *s. m. Colic.*

WILÁ दिला *s. m. Pretence, excuse; convulsion.*

WILÁIT दिलाइट } *s. f. A country,*  
 WILAIT दिलैट } *especially the*  
*country of the foreign rulers of India, as, Cabul, England:—*wiláit dí dák, s. f.* The English Mail.*

WILÁITAN दिलाइटन *s. f. } A fo-*  
 WILÁITÍ दिलैटी *s. m. } reigner:*  
 WILAITAN दिलैटन *s. f. } :—*  
 WILAITÍ दिलैटी *s. m. }*

*wilaití bengan*, *s. m.* *Solnum Lycopersicum*, Nat. Ord. *Solanaceæ*:—*wilaití dák*, *s. f.* The export or import Home Mail—*wilaití kantálá*, *s. m.* *Agave Americana*, Nat. Ord. *Liliaceæ* grows well as a hedge in many parts of the Panjab plains. The fibre yields a first rate textile material, which has not yet been tried on the large scale:—*wilaití kikkar*, *s. f.* (1) The *Parkinsonia aculeata*, it makes good fences; the wood is used for charcoal burning and as fuel. (2) The *Acacia farnesiana*, the wood is small and resembles that of the *kikar*. It exudes a good gum, in Europe a scent is prepared from the flowers:—*wilaití mendhí*, *s. f.* The myrtle, *Myrtus communis*, Nat. Ord. *Myrtaceæ*. The bark and leaves are used in tanning, the seeds in dyeing. They are astringent and aromatic, and were formerly used as spices. The leaves are given medicinally in epilepsy and in various bowel complaints, the fruit in diarrhoea and uterine diseases. See *Múrad*:—*wilaití nil*, *s. m.* Prussian blue, indigo prepared in European factories in Bengal:—*wilaití peorí*, *s. f.* The yellow Plumbic Chromate; it is called *peorí* from its resemblance to "*Hardwarí peorí*" or Indian yellow.

**WILÁITÍ** **दिलायिती** } *a.* Foreign, as  
**WILAITÍ** **दिलैती** } *English, of*  
*or belonging to Wilait. (V.)*

**WILALLÁ** **दिलल्ला** *a.* Uneducated, ill-mannered, ill-bred; stupid; clumsy.

**WILAMB** **दिलमब** } *s. m.* Delay, pro-  
**WILAM** **दिलम** } *crastination,*  
*long stay, tardiness.*

**WILAMNÁ** **दिलमना** *s. m.* To stop, to delay, to tarry, to remain, to procrastinate.

**WILANGAN** **दिलंगण** *s. m.* See *Wil-gan*.

**WILÁP** **दिलाप** *s. m.* Lamentation, mourning.

**WILÁPNA** **दिलापना** *v. n.* To lament, to mourn, to wail.

**WILÁUNÁ** **दिलाउना** *v. a.* To amuse.

**WILCHHNÁ** **दिलहना** *v. n.* To live luxuriously, to be extravagant.

**WILGAN** **दिलगण** *s. f.* A pole or rope stretched horizontally to hang clothes on.

**WILÍ** **दिली** *s. f.* The line of parting between the division of a woman's hair:—*wilí páusi*, *v. n.* To go through the will, in order to hunt lice:—*wilípáp*, *s. m.* Lamentation, mourning, weeping.

**WILKÁUNÁ** **दिलकाउना** *v. a.* To cause to cry and sob, to put or keep in a state of longing.

**WILKNÁ** **दिलकना** *v. n.* To sob, to cry bitterly, to have a longing desire. (V.)

**WILORÁ** **दिलोरा** *s. m.* (M.) The churner of Indigo.

**WILUCHCHÍ** **दिलुच्छी** *s. f.* (M.) A small bush, a white wash bush.

**WIMUKH** **दिमुष** *a.* Having the face turned away, turned from, averse.

**WÍN** **दीं** *s. m.* See *Bí*.

**WINÁS** **दिनाम** *s. m.* Destruction.

**WÍNDÁ** **दींड़ा** *s. m.* See *Bíndá*.

**WÍNDÍ** **दींड़ी** *s. f.* See *Bíndí*.

**WÍNDÍÁ** **दींड़ीआ** *s. m.* See *Bíndíá*.

**WINDLÁUNÁ** **दिंडलाउना** *v. a.* (M.) To amuse, to divert, to entertain; *s. g.* Boh.

**WINGG** **दिंग** } *s. m.* Crookedness, un-  
**WINGG** **दिङ्ग** } *evenness.*



WINGGÁ ਵਿੰਗਾ *m.* } *a.* Crooked, uneven,  
 WINGGÍ ਵਿੰਗੀ *f.* } having the face  
 averted; displeased :—*winggd taringgd*  
*a.* The same as *Winggd*. (V.)

WINHÁÍ ਵਿਨੁਾਈ *s. f.* Perforation;  
 wages for boring.

WINHÁUNÁ ਵਿਨੁਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause  
 to be perforated, pierced, or bored.

WÍNÍ ਵੀਣੀ *s. f.* The wrist.

WINJANHORÁ ਵਿਨਜਨਹੋਰਾ *s. m.* See  
*Lashorí*.

WINNHÁ ਵਿਨੁਣਾ *v. a.* To perforate,  
 to bore, to pierce.

WÍNU ਵੀਂਉ *s. m.* See *Bí*.

WIPT ਵਿਪਤ }  
 WIPTÁ ਵਿਪਤਾ } *s. m.* See *Biptá*.  
 WIPHTÁ ਵਿਫਤਾ }

WIPHALIÁ HOIÁ ਵਿਫਲਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ *a.*  
 (M.) In second childhood, in one's  
 dotage.

WÍR ਵੀਰ *s. m.* A brother (used by a  
 sister); see *Bír*:—*wír bahutí*, *s. f.* The  
 wife of a brother; a small red velvet-like  
 insect (generally seen in the rains); a  
 scarlet fly;—*wírwár*, *s. w.* Thursday.  
 (V.)

WÍR ਵੀੜ *s. m.* See *Bír*.

WÍRÁ ਵੀਰਾ *s. m.* A brother; also voc.  
 of *Wír*. O brother!

WÍRÁ ਵੀੜਾ *s. m.* The stopple of a  
 bottle, jar; betel leaf prepared for chew-  
 ing; see *Bírd*.

WÍRÁ ਵਿੜਾ *s. m.* A cluster of bamboo  
 trees; a clump of reeds.

WIRÁG ਵਿਰਾਗ *s. m.* Penance, devotion,  
 the act of leaving the pleasures of the  
 world; *i. q.* *Barág*, *Bairág*.

WIRÁGAN ਵਿਰਾਗਣ *s. f.* } See *Ba*—  
 WIRÁGÍ ਵਿਰਾਗੀ *s. m.* } *rág*, *Ba*—  
*rágí*.

WIRÁJMÁN ਵਿਰਾਜਮਾਣ *a.* Living in  
 ease and independence.

WIRÁJNÁ ਵਿਰਾਜਣਾ *v. n.* To enjoy  
 one's self, to live in health, ease, content  
 and independence.

WIRAK ਵਿੜਕ *s. f.* A clattering or  
 rustling sound, as of footsteps, an inti-  
 mation of approaching danger; *c. w. laigí*;  
*i. q.* *Birak*.

WIRÁM ਵਿਰਾਮ *a.* *Beardm* in *Be* or  
*Arám*.

WIRÁMÍ ਵਿਰਾਮੀ *s. m.* *Beardmí* in  
*Be* or *Arámí*.

WIRAN ਵਿਰਨ *s. m.* (M.) The title  
 by which women address a son; a brother  
 or a brother's son. (V.)

WIRÁNÁ ਵਿਰਾਣਾ *a.* Corrupted from  
 the Persian word *Wiránah*. Strange,  
 foreign, not domestic;—*s. m.* A waste  
 solitude. (V.)

WIRÁSAT विरामतः *s. f.* See *Wirsá*.

WIRÁUNÁ विराउना *v. a.* To amuse a child, to engage in conversation.

WIRD विरद *s. m.* Daily use, practice, task; an appointed lesson of the Christian Scriptures: a portion of the Quran fixed for reading at a certain time;—*wirdkard*, *v. a.* To repeat the Divine name:—*wird paid*, *v. a.* To take place, to be contracted (a habit or practice.) (V.)

WIRDHÁ विरध्या } *s. m.* Power, ability,  
WIRDHÍ विरधी } competency, fitness;  
vigour; wealth; stock, capital in trade,  
principal sum, bulk.

WIRK विरक *s. m.* A caste of Jats. (V.)

WÁRÍ वारी *s. m.* See *Bárl*.

WIRKNÁ विरकना *s. m.* To speak, to utter a word; *i. q.* *Birkud*.

WIRL वरल *s. f.* A small orifice, a crevice; a very fine split; space; (*met.*) difference, want of union.

WIRLÁ विरला *a.* Fine, scarce, rare, uncommon, wonderful; far apart; sparse, separate; one in a thousand. (V.)

WÍRNÁ वीरना *v. a.* To collect, to arrange.

WIRODH विरोध *s. m.* Enmity, dispute, contention, opposition:—*wirodhmán*, *s. f.* See *Wirodhan*. (V.)

WIRODHAN विरोधन } *a.* Quarrel-  
WIRODHÍ विरोधी } some, con-  
tentious, revengeful; a quarrelsome per-  
son, an opposer, an enemy. (V.)

WIRSÁ विरसा *s. m.* Inheritance; hereditary right. (V.)

WIRT विरत *s. f.* The *clientelle* of a Brahman, *Dám*, *Nái*, *i. e.*, the having a number of families as *Jajmán*, or patrons; the circle of such patrons; a habit, a custom. (V.)

WÍRTÁ वीरता } *s. m.* Heroism,  
WÍRTÁÍ वीरतायी } *s. f.* valour, bra-  
very.

WIRTHÁ विरथा *a.* Vain, useless, without meaning; *i. q.* *Birthá*.

WIRUDDH विरुद्ध *s. f.* Enmity, contention, opposition;—*prep.* Against, contrary to. (V.)

WIRWÁ विरवा *a.* Destitute, in want, in need.

WIS विम *s. f.* Poison; *i. q.* *Bik*, *Wih*.

WISÁ विमा *s. m.* (M.) A spreading fleshy leaved plant which grows in the rows.

WISÁH विमाह *s. m.* Trust, faith, confidence, reliance; *c. w.* *deyd*, *khádá*. (V.)

WISÁHUNÁ विमाहुना *v. a.* To make believe; to deceive, to inveigle by inspiring a false confidence; *i. q.* *Bisáhuná*.

WISÁKH विमाध *s. m.* The name of the first astronomical and second civil month of the Hindus, from the middle of April to the middle of May; the cutting of the *Rabí* harvest begins on

the 1st of *Wisákh*, which is kept as a festival by the agriculturists, who collect at the well and make their oxen compete in working it; i. q. *Bisákh*;—(M.) Corrupted from the Arabic word *Wasáq*. A court-yard with sheds which answers the purpose both of a guest-house and a place of meeting to transact business. A *Wisákh* is usually found attached to the houses of well-to-do agriculturists. (V.)

**WISÁKHÍ** **दिमाधी** *s. f.* The first day of the month *Wisákh*, a *melá* held on that day; a bamboo used to support a *latîh* or *jhámp* (V.)

**WISÁL** **दिमाल** *c. f.* Meeting, union of lovers.

**WISAN** **दिमन** *v. n.* (M.) To be neglected.

**WISÁNDH** **दिमांय** } *s. f.* Fætor, a  
**WISÁNH** **दिमानु** } stench.

**WISÁNDHÁ** **दिमांया** *a.* Fetid, stinking.

**WISÁRÁ** **दिमारा** *s. m.* Forgetfulness.

**WISARAN** **दिमरन** *v. a.* (M.) To be forgotten. *Present participle*: *wisardá*; *Future*: *wisarsán*; *Past participle*: *wisariá*;—*salámat rāhen ná wisaren ná yád rāhen*. May you remain in safety and neither be forgotten nor remembered!—Prov.

**WISÁRNÁ** **दिमारना** *v. a.* To forget, to cause to forget.

**WISÁT** **दिमाउ** *s. f.* See *Basát*.

**WISEKH** **दिमेख** *a.* Excellent; peculiar; special; particular; abundant:—*wisekh táí*, *s. f.* See *Wisekhtá*.

**WISEKHTÁ** **दिमेखडा** *s. f.* Excellence, abundance.

**WISHAN** **दिमन** *s. m.* Vishnu, the Preserver, the second of the Hindu triad; *Vishnu*:—*wishan padá*, *wishan patá*, *s. m.* A song in praise of *Wishan*, sung by his votaries, and by strumpets:—*wishan puṇá*, *s. m.* Purity, ceremonial cleanliness and strictness. See also *Bishan*.

**WISHTÁ** **दिमटा** *s. m.* Ordure. (V.)

**WÍSÍ** **दीमी** *s. f.* (M.) A share:—*medí wísí mai karní ghí*. To take my choice from me.

**WISKAN** **दिमकन** *v. n.* (M.) To be beguiled.

**WISMAN** **दिममन** *v. n.* (M.) To be extinguished, to be rubbed out.

**WISMÁUNÁ** **दिममाउना** *v. a.* To extinguish; to break anything fragile, (as glass, a pearl, a nose ring).

**WISRÁM** **दिमराम** *s. m.* Rest, repose.

**WISRÁMAN** **दिमरामन** *s. f.* } One who  
**WISRÁMÍ** **दिमरामी** *s. m.* } lives  
at ease.

**WISRÁUNÁ** **दिमराउना** *v. a.* To cause to forget, to drive from the mind, to mislead.

WISSAMNÁ ਵਿਸਮਣਾ *v. n.* To rest ; to be extinguished, to burn out ; to be broken.

WISSARBHOLÁ ਵਿਸਰਭੋਲਾ *s. f.*  
Error, mistake.

WISSARNÁ ਵਿਸਰਣਾ *v. a.* To slip from the mind, to be forgotten ; to forget, to be mistaken ; to be burned or spoilt in cooking (*dal* as *dāl wissar gai*). (V.)

WISSONIKKÁ ਵਿਸੋਣਿਕਾ *a.* Stale, cold, spoiled from standing (used of food that has been ready sometime and has remained uneaten).

WISSWÁ ਵਿਸਵਾ } *s. m.* The twentieth  
WISWÁ ਵਿਸਵਾ } part of a thing,  
particularly of a *Bigha* of land, a portion.

WISTÁ ਵਿਸਟਾ *s. m.* See *Wishṭá*.

WISTÁR ਵਿਸਤਾਰ *s. f.* Expansion, extension, spreading out, diffusion, prolixity ; *i. q.* *Bistár*.

WISWÁS ਵਿਸਵਾਸ *s. m.* Doubt, suspense, apprehension, hesitation, superstition ; trust, faith ; *c. w.* *karná, liduná*.

WITARNÁ ਵਿਟਰਣਾ *v. n.* See *Wittarná*.

WITHÁ ਵਿਥਾ *s. f.* Pain, affliction, distress ; circumstances, narrative, detail.

WITHÁK ਵਿਥਾਕ *s. m.* A great distance ; space, separation.

WÍTHAL ਵੀਠਲ *s. m.* See *Baṭṭhal*.

WITHÁUNÁ ਵਿਠਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To cause to sit, to seat, to settle ; to cause birds to pass excrement.

WITHIÁ ਵਿਥਿਆ *s. f.* Pain, affliction, distress ; circumstances, narrative, detail.

WITHIKK ਵਿਥਿਕ *s. m.* Space, distance ; *i. q.* *Fatikk*.

WÍṬÍ ਵੀਟੀ *s. f.* A cowrie, pebble, *Kamkar*, used in *chikrī*, and other games ; *i. q.* *Bīṭh*.

WITKARÁ ਵਿਤਕਰਾ } *s. m.* Differ-  
WITKURÁ ਵਿਤਕੁਰਾ } ence, enmity.

WÍṬNÁ ਵੀਟਣਾ *v. n. (M.)* To pour out, to shed, to be poured out, to stream forth ;—*v. a.* To sow seed, to pour, to shed blood.

WITRÁUNÁ ਵਿਟਰਾਉਣਾ *v. a.* To spoil, to damage ; to enrage, to make furious.

WITṬARNÁ ਵਿੱਟਰਣਾ *v. n.* To fail in an enterprise, to be spoiled, to be damaged, to fall out, to disagree, to be enraged ; to be sulky, to be rebellious :—*wittar baithṇá, v. n.* To be in a sulky mood.

WITṬH ਵਿੱਠ *s. f.* The dung of birds. (V.)

WITTH ਵਿੱਥ *s. m.* Space, distance, separation.

WITṬHNÁ ਵਿੱਠਣਾ *v. n.* To pass excrement (birds.) (V.)

WITTHU ਵਿੱਥੁ *s. f.* See *Witth*.

WITURNÁ ਵਿਟੁਰਣਾ *s. m.* See *Wittur-ṇá*.

WÍU ਵੀਉ *s. m.* See *Bí.*

WIWASTHÁ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ *s. f.* Law, statute, religious custom, state, condition, circumstances.

WIYOG ਵਿਯੋਗ *s. m.* Separation.

WIYOGAN ਵਿਯੋਗਣ *s. f.* } *a.* A per-  
WIYOGÍ ਵਿਯੋਗੀ *s. m.* } son mis-  
erable from separation; separate, apart, alone.

WO ਵੇ *Intj. (K.)* O!

WOD ਵੋਡ *s. f.* Grain that has become musty from age or dampness.

WODDÁ ਵੋੜਾ *a.* Injured by age, decayed, worm eaten, rotten (wood, cloth.)

WODH ਵੋਧ *s. f.* Wisdom, understanding, knowledge; growth; *i. q.* *Buddh.*

WODHÁ ਵੋਧਾ } *a.* Intelligent, inge-  
WODHÍ ਵੋਧੀ } nious, sensible.

WONDÍ ਵੋਂਡੀ } *s. m.* A catamite;  
WONDÚ ਵੋਂਡੂ } see *Bondí.*

WOR ਵੋੜ *s. m.* A break, breaking; removing one of a series or row, so as to make a deficiency; loss, defect, injury (in teeth.)

WORÁ ਵੋੜਾ *a.* Broken (a tooth); *i. q.* *Borá.*

WORH ਵੋੜੁ *s. f.* The banyan tree.

WUHÁR ਵੁਹਾਰ *s. m.* Conduct, behaviour; business, calling; trade, traffic, commerce, bargain; *i. q.* *Wihár.* (V.)

WUHÁRÍ ਵੁਹਾਰੀ *s. f.* A broom (*i. q.* *Bahárf*);—*a.* Skilled in trade; upright and honest in business, transactions; not very pure, alloyed (gold or silver); *i. q.* *Wihárf.*

WUHÁRNÁ ਵੁਹਾਰਨਾ *v. a.* To sweep.

WUHUL ਵੁਹੁਲ *s. m.* See *Buhal.*

WUHULÍ ਵੁਹੁਲੀ *s. f.* See *Buhulí.*

WUJÚ ਵੁਜੂ *s. m.* Corrupted from the Arabic word *Wuzú.* Ablution before prayer (Muhammadan.)

WUKKUL ਵੁਕੁਲ *s. f.* See *Bukkal.*

WÚKNÍ ਵੁਕਣੀ *s. f.* See *Bhúkní.*

WULÁLÁ ਵੁਲਾਲਾ } *s. m.* See *Bulárá.*  
WULÁRÁ ਵੁਲਾਰਾ }

WULEL ਵੁਲੇਲ *s. m.* Sound, the noise of speaking; *i. q.* *Bulel.*

WUNÁÍ ਵੁਣਾਈ *s. f.* Weaving; the price of weaving.

WUNAN ਵੁਨਨ *v. a.* (M.) To weave. *Present participle;* *wundá;* *Future;* *wunsán;* *Past participle:* *wuníá:—* *wunán ná wunán maikún pan tel chádé.*

Whether I weave it or not, you must still give me the flour for sizing and the oil.—Prov. Used of a person who wants pay without doing work.

WUNĀUNĀ **ਵੁਣਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to be woven, to get woven; *i. q.* *Bunāunā.*

WUNĀUT **ਵੁਣਾਉਟ** *s. f.* See *Bunāut.*

WUNDĀ **ਵੰਦਾ** *s. m.* An ear ring; *i. q.* *Bundā.*

WUNGGĀ **ਵੰਗਾ** *s. m.* See *Bunggā.*

WUNNĀ **ਵੁਣਨਾ** *v. a.* See *Bunnd.*

WUNT **ਵੁਣਤ** }  
WUNTĪ **ਵੁਣਤੀ** } *See Bunt.*

WUNWĀĪ **ਵੁਣਵਾਈ** *s. f.* Weaving; the price of weaving; *i. q.* *Bunwāī.*

WUNWĀUNĀ **ਵੁਣਵਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* See *Bunwāunā.*

WURHĀKĀ **ਵੁੜਹਾਕਾ** *s. m.* See *Burhākā.*

WURHKANĀ **ਵੁੜਕਣਾ** *s. m. & n.* See *Burhkanā.*

## Y, (ਯ)

YĀ **ਯਾ** *intj.* O!—*conj.* Or;—*ad.* When, as soon as.

YABHAL **ਯੱਭਲ** *a.* Corpulent but destitute of strength.

YABĪS **ਯਬੀਸ** *s. m.* The Hyssop, *Hyssopus officinalis*, Nat. Ord. *Labiatae* used in a very large variety of diseases.

YĀD **ਯਾਦ** *s. f.* Memory, recollection, remembrancer:—*yād-giri, gārī, s. f.* Keeping in mind, recollecting; a memorial, a remembrance:—*yād āunī, āunā, v. n.* To come to one's mind, to recollect:—*yād karnā, v. a.* To recollect, to call to mind, to commit to memory:—*yād karvāunā, v. a.* To remind, to call to mind:—*yād rakkhā, v. n.* To bear in mind.

YAHĀĪ **ਯਹਾਈ** *s. f.* The wages of whoredom, money paid to a harlot.

YAHĀKAL **ਯਹਾਕਲ** *s. }* *a.* Libi-  
YAHĀKUL **ਯਹਾਕੁਲ** *m. }* *dinous,*  
lustful, given to sexual intercourse.

YAHĀUNĀ **ਯਹਾਉਣਾ** *v. a.* To cause to copulate with.

YAHINĀ **ਯਹਿਣਾ** *v. a.* To copulate with, to deflower (a woman); *i. q.* *Jaddhā.*

YAHŪDAN **ਯਹੂਦਣ** *s. f.* A Jewess.

YAHŪDĪ **ਯਹੂਦੀ** *s. m.* A Jew.

YAKH **ਯਖ** *s. m.* Ice, frost;—*a.* Very cold, bitterly cold.

YAKHNĪ **ਯਖਣੀ** *s. f.* A mass of boiled meat with gravy, prepared to dress *pulā* in.

YAKĪN **ਯਕੀਣ** *s. m.* Belief, trust, confidence, credence.

YAKKĀ **ਯੱਕਾ** *s. m.* A one horse cart, with or without a top;—*a.* Above.

YAKKAR **ਯੱਕਰ** *s. m. f.* Verse that is not according to rule, doggerel; senseless foolish talk, vain babbling.